A

COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICA

DICTIONARY

CONTAINING,

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE PLACES,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, & AMERICA,

INTERSPERSED WITH

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

FROM THE CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME;

A MONTHLY LIST OF ALL THE FIXED FAIRS IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

AND,

A TABLE OF THE COINS OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS,

AND THEIR VALUES IN ENGLISH MONEY.

To the whole is prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION,

EXHIBITING A VIEW OF

THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM OF THE PLANETS, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Embellished with Maps.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the uſefulneſs of a POCKET GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY muſt be obvious to every perſon who has the leaſt value for entertainment or inſtruction, we ſhall juſt obſerve, that after we have attained to a competent knowledge of ourſelves, an acquaintance with the world becomes indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and this kind of erudition can only be acquired by the ſtudy of Geography.

IN the preſent age, Geography is deemed one of the moſt polite ſtudies for perſons of both ſexes; conſequently it is generally purſued: and we know of no books on the ſubjects more proper to be put into the hands of youth than a compendious Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar, and a conciſe Geographical Dictionary; by the aid of which they will not only become acquainted with the ſituations, magnitudes, and boundaries of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, but with their climates, ſoils, and other particulars relating to them. By the help of this Science the Hiſtorian reads with double profit; and the Politician, by being acquainted with the ſituations of the various cities and towns, peruſes the daily Vehicles of News with greater delight.

IT may be neceſſary to inform the Reader, that the Longitude, whether it be Eaſt or Weſt, is always reckoned from the Meridian of London, that being the Metropolis of the Britiſh Empire. In the Deſcriptions of the various places on the Surface of the Earth, every thing worthy of notice is recorded, as far as the limits of our Work would permit. The diſtance of cities and towns in England and Wales are always

reckoned according to the Engliſh ſtatute miles; but thoſe of other countries, are meaſured by the Geographical ſcale of 60 miles to a degree.

To aſſiſt our Readers in their reſearches after knowledge, we have prefixed, by way of INTRODUCTION, a conciſe, yet comprehenſive view of the Newtonian Syſtem of the Planets: and at the cloſe of the Volume, we have inſerted a circumſtantial, yet copious, CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the PRINCIPAL EVENTS from the CREATION of the WORLD to the PRESENT TIME; and a MONTHLY LIST of all the FIXED FAIRS in ENGLAND and WALES. As theſe, together with the numerous additions of towns and other incidental matters, which are inſerted in their proper places, in other parts of the Volume, made it abſolutely neceſſary that ſome parts of the original work ſhould be ſacrificed, we have accordingly conſiderably ſhortened our accounts of the various kingdoms and ſtates; but theſe are given in a more full and ample manner in the Compendious Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar, to which we refer our Readers. And, laſtly, we have given an UNIVERSAL TABLE of the COINS of the various Kingdoms and States in the World, with their values in Engliſh Money. The utility of ſuch a Table muſt appear to every thinking mind; for, if the Politician or Hiſtorian ſhould have occaſion to mention any ſums of money according to the particular mode obſerved by the inhabitants of the country he may be deſcribing, this Table will aſſiſt the Reader in reducing thoſe ſums to Engliſh value.

WE ſhall conclude with informing our Readers, that accounts of the New Diſcoveries, whether in the Great Pacific Ocean, or in the North-Weſt part of America, are inſerted in their proper places.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

A GENERAL VIEW OF ASTRONOMY.

ASTRONOMY, which is undoubtedly one of the moſt ſublime, intereſting, and uſeful ſciences which mankind have cultivated, teaches the method of examining and calculating the motions, magnitudes, and diſtances of the heavenly bodies. By the help of Aſtronomy, we may converſe familiarly with the planets, ſtars, and other heavenly bodies, which conſtitute a very wonderful part of the creation. In all ages, and in all countries where learning has prevailed, it has been eſteemed one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the mathematics. Many learned men have dived ſo far into the knowledge of this ſcience, that they have been ſuppoſed to be conjurors, or magicians; and what they have done has been imagined to be unlawful, and performed by necromancy and witchcraft: but the miſtake lay in the ignorance of the people, and not in the ſtudies of the philoſophers.

Various have been the opinions of men concerning the origin of Aſtronomy; the people of almoſt every nation ſetting up their claim, as the Grecians, Babylonians, &c. The Greeks, however, received their aſtronomical learning from Egypt; for Thales, Pythagoras, and many others, were *inſtructed* in the knowledge of the Science of the Stars. Theſe men were the firſt, and, perhaps, the greateſt philoſophers Greece ever produced. Pythagoras, who lived in ſociety with the Egyptian prieſts ſeveral years, carried home from Egypt a ſufficient knowledge of the true planetary ſyſtem: and he was the firſt who taught in Greece, that the Earth and Planets revolved

round the Sun, which was in or near the centre of their orbits, and that the diurnal motion of the Sun and Fixed Stars was not real, but apparent, arising from the Earth's rotation round its axis. This was above 500 years before Christ.

As our limits will not permit us to give particular descriptions of the several systems of Astronomy which have been taught by different philosophers, we shall confine ourselves to the Copernican or Solar System, it being that which is most consonant to reason, and, consequently, that which is most generally received.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM*.

The Sun, with the various planets and comets which move round him as their centre, constitute the Solar System. Those planets which are nearest the Sun not only finish their circuits sooner, but also move faster in their respective orbits, than those which are situated at greater distances from him. Their motions are all performed from West to East, in orbits nearly circular. Their names, distances, bulks, periodical revolutions, &c. are as follow:

The SUN is supposed to be an immense globe of fire, and is placed in or near the common centre of the orbits of all the planets and comets. He turns round his axis in 25 days, 6 hours, as is evident by the motion of the maculæ on his surface. His diameter is computed to be 763,000 miles; the hourly motion of his equator is 3,818 miles; and his solid contents 232,577,115,137,000,000 cubic miles.

MERCURY is the nearest planet to the Sun, and performs a journey round him in 87 days, 23 hours nearly of our time; which is the length of Mercury's year. As this planet is seldom seen, and as no spots appear on his disk or surface, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and

* This system is by no means a modern invention. It is the same which Pythagoras, the wise Samian philosopher, taught: but was, for a long time, either lost or diffused. Nicholaus Copernicus, who was born at Thorn in 1473, restored it; and herein he was followed by the greatest mathematicians and philosophers that have lived since his time; as Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Gassendus, and Sir Isaac Newton, the last of whom has established it on such an everlasting foundation of mathematical and physical demonstration, as can never be shaken.

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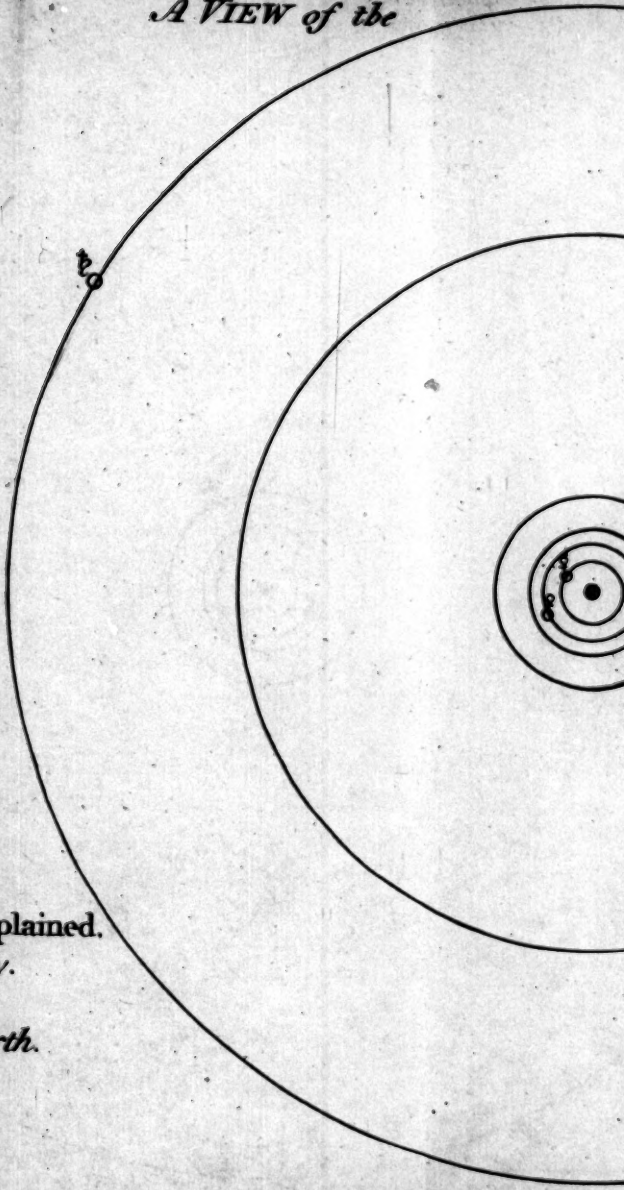
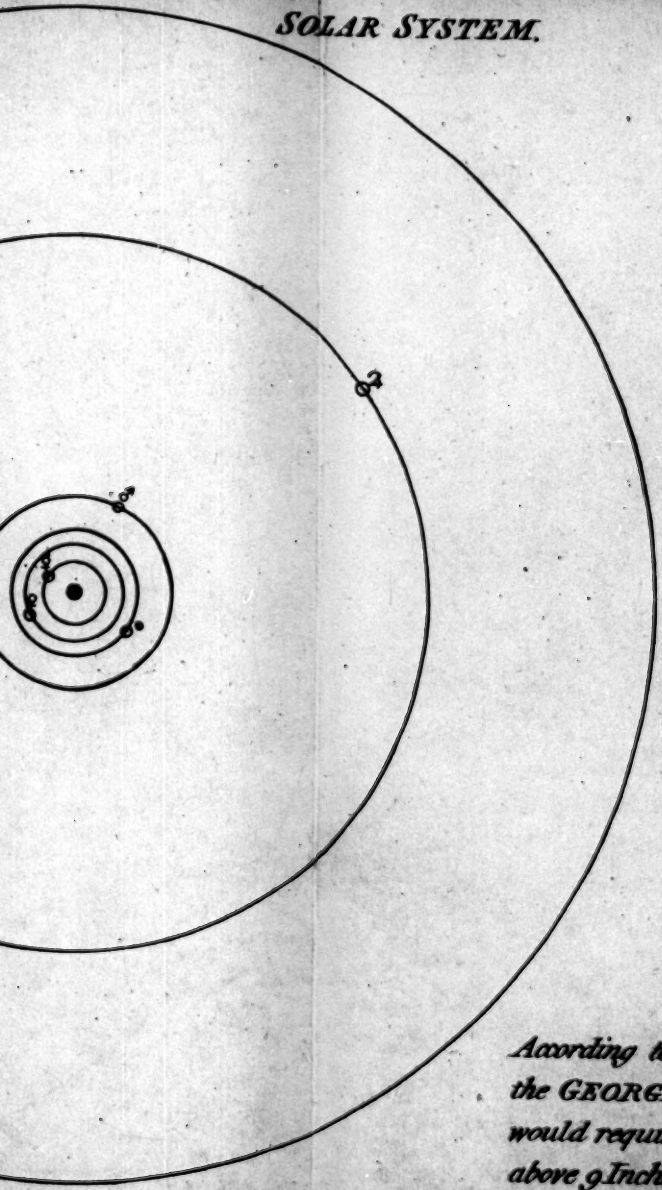


The SIGNS explained.

☿ *Mercury.*
♀ *Venus.*
⊕ *The Earth.*
♂ *Mars.*
♃ *Jupiter.*
♄ *Saturn.*

SOLAR SYSTEM.



According to this Scheme the GEORGIUM SIDUS would require an Orbit above 9 Inches Diameter.

nights, is at preſent unknown. His diſtance from the Sun is computed to be 32,000,000 of Engliſh miles, and his diameter 2,600 miles. In his courſe round the Sun he moves at the rate of 95,000 miles every hour. His proportion of light and heat is almoſt ſeven times as great as ours; and, conſequently, the Sun appears to the inhabitants of Mercury, ſeven times as large as to the inhabitants of the Earth. The eccentricity of his orbit is 6,720,000 miles; the hourly motion of his equator is unknown; and he contains 9,195,534,500 cubic miles in ſolidity.—Mercury, when viewed at different times, appears to us with all the various phaſes of the Moon; ſave only, that he never appears quite full, becauſe his enlightened ſide is never turned directly towards us, but when he is ſo near the Sun as to be loſt to our ſight in his beams.

VENUS is computed to be 59,000,000 miles from the Sun; and, by moving 69,000 miles every hour in her orbit, ſhe performs a revolution round him in 224 days 17 hours of our reckoning nearly; in which time, though it be the full length of her year, ſhe has only 9 days and a quarter, according to the obſervations of Bianchini, in "*Heſperi et Phoſphori nova Phænomena.*" Hence one of Venus's days is equal to 24 days, 8 hours of our time. The odd quarter of a day makes every fourth year a leap year to Venus, as a ſimilar incident does to our Earth. Venus's diameter is 7,906 miles; and, by her diurnal motion, the inhabitants about her equator are carried 43 miles every hour, beſide the 69,000 above mentioned. The eccentricity of her orbit is 413,000 miles; and ſhe is 258,507,832,200 cubic miles in ſolidity*.

Venus is our morning and evening ſtar by turns: for, when ſhe appears Weſt of the Sun, ſhe riſes before him in the morning, and is denominated THE MORNING STAR; but when ſhe appears Eaſt of him, ſhe ſhines in the evening after he ſets, and is then called THE EVENING STAR; being 290 days an evening ſtar, and 290 days a morning ſtar, alternately. To us ſhe appears, through a teleſcope, in all the various ſhapes of the Moon. The artificial day, *i. e.* the time between the

* See Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 763; where it is obſerved, that Mr. Schroter diſcovered, by the help of Mr. Herſchel's teleſcope, that the height of the mountains of Venus are 5 geographical miles and .6 high; and alſo, that it revolves round its axis in 23 hours, 20′ min. 59 ſec.

Sun'

Sun's riſing and ſetting, at each of Venus's poles, is as long as 112 natural days and a half of our time.

At Venus's equator, the days and nights are always of the ſame length; and yet the diurnal and nocturnal arches are always different, eſpecially when the ſun's declination is at, or near the greateſt: for at that time, his meridian altitude may be ſometimes twice as great as his midnight depreſſion, and at other times the reverſe. When the Sun is at his greateſt declination either North or South, his rays are as oblique at Venus's equator, as they are at London on the ſhorteſt day of winter. Therefore, at her equator there are two winters, two ſummers, two ſprings, and two autumns every year: but becauſe the Sun ſtays for ſome time near the tropics, and paſſes ſo quickly over the equator, every winter there will be nearly twice as long as ſummer; the four ſeaſons returning twice in that time, which conſiſts only of 9.25 days. Thoſe parts of Venus which lie between the poles and tropics, and between the tropics and polar circles, and likewiſe between the polar circles and equator, partake more or leſs of the phænomena of theſe circles, as they are more or leſs diſtant from them.

The EARTH is the next planet in the ſolar ſyſtem. Its diſtance from the Sun is 82,000,000 of miles, and it journeys round him, from any equinox or ſolſtice, in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, to the ſame again: but from any fixed ſtar, as ſeen from the Sun, to the ſame again, in 365 days, 6 hours, and 9 minutes; the former being the length of the tropical, and the latter that of the ſidereal year. It travels about 58,000 miles every hour; which motion, though 120 times ſwifter than a cannon ball in its greateſt velocity, is little more than half as ſwift as Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and, by turning round its axis every 24 hours from Weſt to Eaſt, it cauſes an apparent diurnal motion of all the heavenly bodies from Eaſt to Weſt. By this rapid motion of the Earth on its axis, the inhabitants about the equator are carried 1,042 miles every hour, while thoſe on the parallel of London are carried only about 580, excluſive of the 58,000 miles, occaſioned by the annual motion above-mentioned, which is common to all places on the ſurface of the Earth. The eccentricity of the Earth's orbit is, 1,377,000 miles; its proportion of light and heat 1; and its ſolid contents 265,404,598,080 cubic miles. The

The MOON is not a planet, but an attendant ſatellite on the Earth; going round it in an orbit, from change to change, in 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes; and round the Sun with it every year. As the Moon is a ſatellite belonging to the Earth, her annual revolution round the Sun muſt be the ſame as the Earth's, and conſequently, 365 days, 6 hours. The Moon's diurnal rotation on her axis is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes; her diameter is 2,180 miles; her mean diſtance from the Sun is 82,000,000 miles; the eccentricity of her orbit is 13,000 miles; the proportion of light and heat which ſhe receives from the Sun, is 1+. The Moon's hourly motion in her orbit is 2,290 miles. The inhabitants of the Moon at her equator are carried about 9 miles and a half every hour; and ſhe contains 5,408,246,000 cubic miles in ſolidity.

The Moon is an opaque globe like the Earth, and ſhines not by her own light, but by reflecting that of the Sun: conſequently, during the time which that half of her that is turned toward the Sun is enlightened, the other half muſt be dark and inviſible. Hence ſhe diſappears when ſhe comes between us and the Sun; becauſe her dark ſide is then toward us, and her illumined one toward the Sun. As ſhe advances forward, we, by degrees, ſee her enlightened ſide, which increaſes more and more to our view till ſhe is in oppoſition to the Sun, when her whole enlightened ſide is toward the Earth, and ſhe appears with a round illumined orb, which we call the FULL MOON; her dark ſide being then turned away from the Earth. From the full ſhe appears to decreaſe gradually as ſhe goes through the other half of her courſe; ſhewing leſs and leſs of her enlightened ſide every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then ſhe diſappears as before. This continual change of the phaſes of the Moon, plainly demonſtrates that ſhe ſhines not by her own light; for if ſhe did, being globular, ſhe would always appear to us with a round full orb like the Sun.

MARS is the next planet in the ſyſtem, being the firſt above the orbit of the Earth. His diſtance from the Sun is computed to be 125,000,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 47,000 miles per hour; and goes round the Sun in 686 days, 23 hours of our time, which ſpace conſtitutes the length of his year, and contains 667.75 of his days; every day and night toge-

ther, being 40 minutes longer than with us. The diameter of Mars is 4,444 miles; and by his diurnal rotation, the inhabitants about his equator are carried 556 miles every hour. The eccentricity of his orbit is 11,439,000 miles; his proportion of light and heat, compared with that of the earth, is as 4.2857 to 1; and he contains 45,969,335,840 ſolid cubic miles. As this planet is not more than a fifth part ſo large as our Earth, if there be any moon attendant on him, it muſt of neceſſity be very ſmall; but no ſatellite has been diſcovered by any of our aſtronomers. He has a red and fiery appearance; and, by his appulſes to ſome of the fixed ſtars, ſeems to be encompaſſed by a very groſs atmoſphere. He appears ſometimes gibbous, but never horned, which plainly indicates that his orbit includes that of the Earth within it; and alſo that he ſhines not by his own, but by a borrowed light.

The planet JUPITER is the next in order, and is by far the largeſt of all the planets. His diſtance from the Sun is 426,000,000 miles; and he moves at the rate of 25,000 miles every hour in his orbit. He completes his annual period round the Sun in 4,332 days 12 hours, of our time. His diameter is 81,000 miles, which is above ten times more than that of the Earth; conſequently he is upwards of 1000 times as big as the Earth. Jupiter revolves round his axis in 9 hours and 56 minutes; therefore his year muſt conſiſt of 10,470 days, according to his annual revolution above ſpecified; and the diurnal velocity of his equatorial parts muſt of neceſſity be ſwifter than that with which he moves in his annual orbit. By this prodigious quick rotation, the inhabitants about his equator are carried 25,920 miles per hour. His proportion of light and heat, in compariſon with that of the Earth, is as .357 to 1. The eccentricity of Jupiter's orbit is 20,352,000 miles; and his ſolid contents 278,103,595,000,000 cubic miles.

Jupiter is ſurrounded by faint ſubſtances, which aſtronomers have denominated BELTS, and in which ſo many changes appear, that they have been ſuppoſed to be clouds by many writers, for ſome of them have been firſt interrupted and broken, and then have vaniſhed entirely: they have ſometimes been obſerved of different breadths, and afterwards have appeared of the ſame breadth. Large ſpots have been ſeen on theſe belts, and when thoſe parts of the belts vaniſh, the ſpots alſo diſappear.

Jupiter

Jupiter has four Moons (ſome of which are larger, and ſome leſs than our Earth) which revolve about him; ſo that there is hardly any part of this planet but what is, during the whole night, enlightened by one or more of theſe Moons, except his poles, whence only thoſe ſatellites, which are at the greateſt diſtance from the planet's centre, can be ſeen, and where, indeed, light is not ſo much wanted, becauſe the Sun conſtantly circulates in or near the horizon. The firſt Moon performs a revolution round him in 1 day, 18 hours, and 36 minutes, of our time, and is 229,000 miles from his centre: the ſecond performs its revolution in 3 days, 13 hours, and 15 minutes, and is 364,000 miles from Jupiter's centre; the third revolves round the planet in 7 days, 3 hours, and 59 minutes, at the diſtance of 580,000 miles; and the fourth is 16 days, 18 hours, and 30 minutes in performing its revolution, being at the diſtance of 1,000,000 miles from the planet's centre. Jupiter's three neareſt Moons fall into his ſhadow, and are eclipſed in every revolution; but the orbit of the fourth is ſo much inclined, that it paſſes by its oppoſition to Jupiter, without falling into its ſhadow, two years in every ſix. By the eclipſes of theſe ſatellites, Aſtronomers have diſcovered that the light of the Sun not only takes up eight minutes of time in coming to us, but they have alſo determined the longitudes of places on this Earth, with greater certainty than by any other method yet known.

SATURN, which is ſtill more remote from the Sun than any of the before-mentioned planets, is 780,000,000 miles diſtant from the Sun's centre; and, travelling at the rate of 18,000 miles every hour, performs his annual circuit round the Sun in 10,759 days, 7 hours, of our time, which conſtitutes but one year to that planet. Saturn's diameter is 67,000 miles; and, therefore, this planet is near 600 times as large as our Earth. The proportion of light and heat which it receives from the Sun, in compariſon with that of the Earth, is as .01112 nearly to 1. The eccentricity of Saturn's orbit is 42,735,000 miles. His hourly motion is at preſent unknown; and his ſolid contents, in cubic miles, are 155,128,182,000,000.

The planet Saturn is ſurrounded by a thin broad ring, which appears as if it were double when viewed through a good teleſcope. It is inclined 30 degrees to the ecliptic, and is about

about 21,000 miles in breadth, which is equal to its distance from Saturn on all sides. This ring has been supposed by astronomers to revolve on an axis; but this, among other great discoveries, was reserved for the learned Dr. Herschel, who, by many observations, has established the idea of the rotation of Saturn's ring on an axis, which he points out to be in 10 hours, 32 minutes, and 15.4 seconds.

Besides the light which Saturn receives from the Sun, he is assisted by that of seven MOONS, five of which have been long discovered, but the two latter remained for the astronomical researches of Dr. Herschel to point out, which he has done in the eightieth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. But to proceed; the first performs its revolution round Saturn in 1 day, 21 hours, 19 minutes, and is 140,000 miles from the centre of the planet; the second requires 2 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes to perform its revolution, and is 187,000 miles from the centre of Saturn; the third is four days, 12 hours, 25 minutes in revolving round the planet; and is distant from his centre 263,000 miles; the fourth performs its journey in 15 days, 22 hours, 41 minutes, and at the distance of 600,000 miles from Saturn's centre; the fifth, which is at the greatest distance from the centre of the planet, revolves round him in 79 days, 7 hours, 48 minutes, at the distance of 800,000 miles. The sixth satellite, which is nearer to the planet than the first, performs its revolution in 1 day, 8 hours, 53 minutes, and at the distance of 117,707 miles from the centre of Saturn. The seventh, which is nearer to the planet than any of the former satellites, performs its revolution in 22 hours, 37 minutes, and is about 69,007 miles from Saturn's centre.

Such was the planetary system; but Dr. Herschel, to whom the astronomical world is greatly indebted, has added a seventh primary planet, which he has dignified with the name of the GEORGIUM SIDUS, in honor of his present Majesty King George III. This planet is still higher in the system than Saturn, being 1,565,000,000 miles from the Sun's centre; and performs a revolution round the Sun in 83 years, 140 days, 8 hours of our time, which constitutes its year; consequently its motion, in its orbit, is at the rate of about 7,000 miles per hour. Its apparent diameter subtends an angle of no more than 4 seconds to an observer on the Earth, but

ut its real diameter is about 35,000 miles; and, therefore, is about 80 times as large as our Earth. The eccentricity f its orbit is 74,404,000 miles. Its proportion of light and eat compared with that of our Earth, is as .003 to 1 nearly; nd its ſolid contents, 20,976,679,225,000 cubic miles. As no pots have yet been diſcovered on its ſurface, the poſition of s axis, and the length of its day and night, are unknown. On account of the immenſe diſtance of the Georgium Sidus rom the ſource of light and heat to all the bodies in our yſtem, it is highly probable that ſeveral ſatellites, or moons, revolve round it. The high powers of Dr. Herſchel's teleſcopes have enabled him to diſcover two already; and it is not unlikely but there are others which he has not yet ſeen. That which is neareſt to the planet revolves at the diſtance of 6.5 of the planet's ſemi-diameters from it, and performs its revolution in 8 days, 17 hours, and 1 minute. The other, which is about 22 ſemi-diameters of the primary from it, completes its revolution in 13 days, 11 hours, and 5 minutes. To a good eye, unaſſiſted by a teleſcope, this planet appears ike a faint ſtar of the fifth magnitude; and it cannot be readily diſtinguiſhed from a fixed ſtar, with a leſs magnifying power than 200 times.

OF COMETS.

Comets, which are large ſolid opaque bodies, of ſpherical forms, have long tranſparent trains or tails, iſſuing from thoſe ſides which are turned from the Sun. Theſe bodies perform revolutions round the Sun in very elliptical orbits; and are of a much greater denſity than the Earth; for ſome of them are heated in every period to ſuch a degree, as would vitrify or diſſipate any ſubſtance known to us. The figures of Comets are obſerved to be very different; for ſome of them throw forth beams like hair all round them, and are, therefore, called HAIRY COMETS. Others have a long beard, or fiery tail, and are called BEARDED COMETS. Their magnitudes are various; and many, which have neither beams like hair, nor long tranſparent tails, appear no bigger than ſtars of the firſt magnitude. Moſt of the Comets have a dark and denſe atmoſphere ſurrounding their bodies, which greatly weakens and blunts

blunts the rays of the Sun; but within appears the nucleus or ſolid body of the Comet, which, when the clouds are diſperſed, gives a ſplendid light. Comets differ from planets in theſe particulars, viz. they move in various directions, ſome the ſame way that the planets do, and others the contrary way; neither are their motions confined within the zodiac, their orbits admitting of any inclination to the ecliptic whatever. The eccentricity of their orbits is ſo very great, that ſome of the Comets perform the greateſt part of their motions almoſt in right lines, tending, in their approach to the Sun, nearly in a direct line towards him; after which they paſs him; and when they leave him, march off in a ſimilar manner till they are out of ſight. As they approach the Sun their motions become proportionably ſwifter; for they deſcribe equal areas in equal times about his centre, as the planets do: hence it is, that when they are in their perihelia, their motions are immenſely ſwifter than when they are in their aphelia. There are at leaſt 21 Comets belonging to our ſyſtem; and theſe move in all kinds of directions. All thoſe which have been obſerved have moved through the ethereal regions and orbits of the planets, without ſuffering the leaſt reſiſtance in their motions: this plainly demonſtrates and proves, that the planets do not move in ſolid orbs, as ſome philoſophers have imagined.

OF THE FIXED STARS.

The Fixed Stars are thoſe which always keep the ſame diſtance with regard to each other, their apparent diurnal revolutions being ſolely cauſed by the Earth's turning on its own axis. As to the diſtances of theſe ſtars, they are hardly within the reach of our beſt methods to determine. The neareſt, however, to our Earth, is ſuppoſed to be at the immenſe diſtance of 32,000,000,000,000 miles, which is ſo far, that a cannon-ball would not reach it in 7,000,000 years, even ſuppoſing it to fly with its greateſt velocity. The moſt learned of our aſtronomers imagine, that the Fixed Stars are Suns, and that each of them is encompaſſed with a complete ſyſtem of planets. That theſe ſtars are ſuns ſeems evident, becauſe they ſhine with their own native light; and as to their

ir magnitudes, they are only diminiſhed in appearance by ir amazing diſtances from us; and ſo vivid is their light, ſo ſmall their apparent diameters when viewed through ſcopes, that they appear as if they ſhined by their own ive light as our Sun doth. If the Sun were to be viewed n one of the neareſt Fixed Stats, it would have the ap- rance of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude. Theſe ſtars, on ac- nt of their various magnitudes, have been divided into ral claſſes: thus, thoſe which appear largeſt are called RS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE; the next to them in re, STARS OF THE SECOND MAGNITUDE; and ſo on, to ſe which are of the SIXTH MAGNITUDE; and theſe are the lleſt that can be ſeen by the naked eye. This diviſion of Fixed Stars into claſſes, was made long before the inven- of the teleſcopic tubes; and thoſe ſtars which cannot be without the aſſiſtance of theſe inſtruments, are known he appellation of TELESCOPIC STARS.

OF THE MILKY WAY.

The GALAXY, VIA LACTEA, or MILKY WAY, is a remark- whitiſh track round the heavens, obvious to the naked The cauſe of this white appearance has been found, by uſe of teleſcopes, to have been cauſed by a prodigious nber of very ſmall ſtars, which are ſituated in that part of heavens where the Milky Way appears. This track ws itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but in moſt, a ſingle one.

CHAP. II.

OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

EOGRAPHY is a ſcience of the mixed mathematics, ch conſiders the deſcription of the Earth and its parts, and be taken in a two-fold ſenſe, either as univerſal, relating e Earth in general, or ſpecial, as bearing reference to any cular part of it.

The

The relation which Geography bears to Aſtronomy is wo known. It is, therefore, no wonder that the ancients, wit all the genius and penetration we may be inclined to allow them, ſhould not attain to the ſame degree of knowledge wit the moderns, when we conſider, that they were not aſſiſte by the ſame helps. The moderns, in the diſcovery of Ame rica, have opened a paſſage to a New World, which was en tirely unknown to the ancients; and thoſe parts of the Ol World which our forefathers thought uninhabitable, hav been found to be inhabited; their torrid zone has been foun to be temperate, it being refreſhed by ſhowers, conſtan breezes, and cold nights, by the direct ſetting of the ſun, au the interpoſition of the whole body of the Earth. Antipode which have been the ſubject of much controverſy, are now demonſtrated to be matter of fact; and the Globe itſelf ha been compaſſed with leſs difficulty by Magellan, Drake, An ſon, Cook, &c. than the Phœnicians and Greeks could hav coaſted the ſhores of the Mediterranean Sea.

OF THE FIGURE, &c. OF THE EARTH.

The Earth is a ſphere or globe, whoſe ſurface is covered with land and water; and is therefore called the TERRA-QUEOUS GLOBE. That the earth is ſpherical or globular will appear, not only from the circular ſhadow it has upon the Moon when that body happens to be eclipſed by it; but alſo from the appearance of the ſea, and the many obſerva-tions made by perſons ſtanding upon the ſhore, and viewing a ſhip departing from the port; they firſt loſe ſight of the bottom of the veſſel, whilſt they can ſtill ſee the rigging and the flags at the tops of the maſts; but as the ſhip recedes farther, they loſe ſight of thoſe alſo, as if the whole were ſunk into the deep. Likewiſe, if a ſhip ſails towards the land, the mariners firſt deſcry the tops of ſteeples, trees, &c. point-ing above the water; next, they behold the buildings them-ſelves; and laſtly, the ſhore, which they can only be cauſed by the Earth's rotundity.

The velocity of thoſe parts of the Earth which are ſituated near the equator exceed the velocity of thoſe which are placed in higher latitudes. This being the caſe, the particles of the Earth

rth near the equator have a greater force to recede from e axis than in other latitudes. Again, as water is more ſuſ-ptible of being agitated by the rotation of the Earth than e land, it follows, that the waters would riſe up towards e equator, and overflow all the land there, if the earth were perfect ſphere. To prevent which, it is neceſſary that the nvexity of the Earth ſhould be ſomewhat higher at the uator than at the poles. This would produce a differ-ce in the lengths of the equatorial and polar diame-rs. From ſome obſervations which were made on pen-lum clocks, fitted to beat ſeconds in the latitudes of London d Paris, it had been found, that their motion was ſlower as ey approached toward the equator; and the pendulums ere obliged to be ſhortened about a tenth part of an inch, order to make the clocks agree with the times of the ſtars' ſſing the meridian. This difference in the lengths of the ndulums appearing to the celebrated Huygens and Newton, be a greater quantity than could ariſe merely from the terations by heat, they ſeparately found, that the Earth muſt flatted at the poles; and Sir Iſaac Newton has ſhewn, in s Principles of Natural Philoſophy, that this flatneſs is about .I miles, and that the polar diameter is to the equatorial ameter as 229 to 230.

With regard to the conſtituent parts of the Earth, "it ſeems probable," ſays Sir Iſaac Newton, "that God in the beginning formed matter in ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetra-ble, moveable particles, of ſuch ſizes, and figures, and with ſuch other properties, and in ſuch proportion to ſpace, as moſt conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that theſe primitive particles, being ſolid, are incompa-rably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even ſo very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himſelf made one in the firſt creation. While theſe particles con-tinue entire, they may compoſe bodies of one and the ſame nature and texture in all ages; but ſhould they wear away, or break in pieces, the nature of things depending on them would be changed. Water and earth, compoſed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture now with water and earth

" compoſed of entire particles in the beginning. And there-
" fore, that nature may be laſting, the changes of corporeal
" things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations and
" new aſſociations and motions of theſe permanent particles;
" compound bodies being apt to break, not in the midſt of
" ſolid particles, but where thoſe particles are laid together,
" and only touch in a few points." Hence we may conclude, that from theſe primary particles all other bodies are formed, whether they be metals, ſtones, ſalts, earths, vegetables, or animals.

OF THE AIR, AND ITS PROPERTIES.

The Air is a thin elaſtic fluid which ſurrounds the Earth. It is by no means an eaſy taſk to aſcertain the nature and origin of this fluid, it being imperceptible to all our ſenſes except that of feeling. But, from the reſiſtance and impreſſion it makes, we know, that there is ſuch a body, and that this body not only ſurrounds a particular part of the Earth, but every part of it. The Air is not only of importance to mankind in promoting many uſeful arts, but is abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of life itſelf. The Air being an univerſal and powerful inſtrument, which nature is conſtantly applying in all her works, the knowledge of its active properties is highly neceſſary. Fluidity, then, is one of the moſt obvious and eſſential properties of Air, and ſeems to be owing to the tenuity of its parts. That Air is a fluid, we may readily conceive, becauſe it affords an eaſy paſſage to all bodies moving in it. Air is vaſtly different from all other fluids, in being compreſſible, in its differing in denſity according to its height from the Earth's ſurface, and in being incapable of fixation, at leaſt by itſelf. Gravity is another very conſiderable property of Air, and may be proved from various experiments, among which one is very exact, viz. by weighing it in a balance like other heavy bodies. This may be done by exhauſting all the Air, as near as poſſible, out of a glaſs flaſk, whoſe capacity is exactly known in cubic inches; hang it to the end of a nice hydroſtatical balance, placing grain weights in the oppoſite ſcale, to counterbalance it. When the equilibrium is nicely obtained, lift up the valve of the flaſk, and the Air will be heard

to

rush in; on which the flask will greatly preponderate. To restore the equilibrium again, it is necessary to add about eight grains for every pint the flask contains; which shews that a gallon of Air weighs about a dram, and a bushel an ounce troy. As Air is an heterogeneous fluid, its weight varies according to its different component parts; but this variation is sufficiently shewn by the Barometer. Elasticity, a third essential property of Air, is evident from the common experiment of a blown bladder. The elasticity of this fluid is always regulated by its density: for, if Air, near the surface of the Earth, be included in any vessel, without altering its density, the pressure of the included air will be equal to the weight of the atmosphere. Hence it appears, that the more Air is compressed the greater will be its elasticity. By Mr. Boyle's observations, the difference between the most rarefied and most condensed Air is as 1 to 520,000: therefore, notwithstanding so high a degree of rarefaction and condensation, the elasticity of the Air still remains. Hence we may conclude, that Air is an unchangeably elastic, moveable fluid, constantly operating in, and upon, all bodies, by its own peculiar vibratory motion. Heat also is found to increase the elasticity of Air, and cold to have a contrary effect. The Thermometer wonderfully shews the various degrees of both. The pressure of the Air may be attributed to the coherence of the parts of bodies. As animal life depends upon breathing, so breathing is owing to the pressure and elasticity of the Air. To the same cause may be attributed the production of fire and flame, as appears from the sudden extinction of a coal or candle in an exhausted receiver. It is also requisite for the existence and propagation of sounds for the germination and growth of plants, for conveying all the variety of smells, and for transmitting the rays and influence of the celestial bodies. In short, such is the generating and vivifying power of Air, that some of the ancient philosophers considered it as the first principle of all things. Air has been found, by experiment, to act upon all bodies by its common properties of weight and elasticity, and by the peculiar virtues of the ingredients whereof it is composed. Thus, by means of a corrosive acid, it will readily dissolve iron and copper, unless those substances are well defended by oil.

Even

Even gold is not exempt from the actings of Air; for if Air be impregnated with the effluvia of aqua regia, gold will contract a ruſt like other bodies. So great are its properties, that it will fix volatile bodies, and volatilize thoſe which are fixed.

OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The Atmoſphere, as was ſaid of Air, is that thin elaſtic fluid which ſurrounds the Earth, which revolves with it in its diurnal motion, and which likewiſe goes round the Sun with it every year. As the Air is not of an equal denſity, the height of the Atmoſphere cannot be exactly determined. By experiment it appears, that a column of Air 72 feet high, is equal in weight to one inch of water of the ſame baſe; ſo that the denſity of Air is to that of water, as 1 to 864. It has alſo been found by experiment, that the weight of a column of Air, reaching to the height of the Atmoſphere, will be equal to the weight of a column of water of a ſimilar baſe, and 384 inches high. Therefore, if 864 be multiplied into 384, we ſhall have 331,776 inches for the height of the Atmoſphere, which is a little more than 5 miles: but, by this calculation, it is ſuppoſed that the Air is every where of the ſame denſity as at the Earth. This, however, is not the caſe; for the denſity of Air decreaſes with its preſſure, and the higher we aſcend, the more rarefied and expanded it will be; by which means the height of the Atmoſphere becomes indefinite, and, at laſt, terminates in pure æther. Although no philoſopher has been able to aſſign the real height of the Atmoſphere, it nevertheleſs appears probable, that 45 or 50 miles is the utmoſt height where the denſity is ſufficient to refract a ſingle ray of light; and, therefore, it may be accounted the altitude of the Atmoſphere, to the leaſt ſenſible degree of denſity. The Atmoſphere is a perfect chaos of different effluvia, conſiſting of all kinds of corpuſcles (minute particles of matter) confuſedly jumbled together, and conſtituting one maſs. Water, fire, volatile ſalts, oils, &c. are blended together in different proportions in the Atmoſphere. Hence the gravity of the Atmoſphere varies, according as the more light or more ponderous of theſe conſtituent parts prevail. Sometimes the Atmoſphere will ſuſtain a pillar of mercury

mercury 31 inches high in the Barometer; and, at other times, it will raiſe the mercury no higher than 28 inches. If we take the medium of 29.5 inches for the mean altitude of the mercury, a column of it, whoſe baſe is but one ſquare inch, will weigh 15 pounds, which is equal to the preſſure of the Atmoſphere on one ſquare inch. If the ſurface of a man's body be 14.5 ſquare feet, the preſſure of Air ſuſtained by him will be 31,320 pounds, or nearly 14 tons at a medium: but, when the Air is lighteſt, it will be only 13.3 tons; and when heavieſt, 14.2 tons; the difference of which ſhews, that we are ſometimes compreſſed with 2,464 pounds more than we are at other times.

The celebrated Mr. Ferguſon, ſpeaking of a common miſtake concerning the weight of the Air, ſays, "Oftentimes "the ſtate of the Air is ſuch, that we feel ourſelves languid "and dull; which is commonly thought to be occaſioned by "the Air's being foggy and heavy about us. But that the "Air is then too light is evident, from the mercury's ſinking "in the Barometer, at which time it is generally found, that "the Air has not ſufficient ſtrength to bear up the vapours "which compoſe the Clouds: for, when it is otherwiſe, the "Clouds mount high, and the Air is more elaſtic and weighty "about us, by which means it balances the internal ſpring of "the Air within us, braces up our blood-veſſels and nerves, "and makes us briſk and lively *."

In order to form an idea of the weight of the whole Atmoſphere upon the Earth's ſurface, we may proceed in the following manner: Suppoſe the diameter of the Earth to be 8,000 miles, in round numbers, the quantity of ſquare miles on the ſurface of the Earth will be 201,065,600; but as our ſuppoſition made the diameter ſomewhat too large, we may, in return, take the number of ſquare miles on the ſurface ſomewhat leſs, and accordingly, we ſhall make uſe of the round number 200,000,000 ſquare miles for the ſpace which covers the Earth's ſurface: in one ſquare mile there are 27,878,400 ſquare feet; therefore, on the Earth's ſurface we have 5,575,680,000,000,000 ſquare feet, which being multiplied by 2,660 pounds, the preſſure of the Atmoſphere on each ſquare foot, the reſult will be 14,831,308,800,000,000,000 pounds for the weight of the whole Atmoſphere.

* Aſtronomy, p. 93. Edit. 1790.

Notwithſtanding the innumerable conveniences we receive from the Atmoſphere, were it not for its refractive power, the Earth would not be that beautiful ſcene it now appears. It is the Atmoſphere that makes the firmament appear lucid and bright while the Sun ſhines; for if the Earth were not ſurrounded by an Atmoſphere, only that part of the heavens in which the Sun is placed, would appear to ſhine. In ſuch a caſe as this, if a ſpectator were to turn his back to the Sun, he would behold nothing but darkneſs before him: and even in the day-time, during the ſhining of the Sun, the leaſt ſtars would be ſeen as plain as in the darkeſt night, becauſe there would be nothing to reflect the Sun's rays to our eyes; and all the rays that do not fall upon the ſurface of the Earth paſſing by us, would either illuminate the Planets and Stars, or ſpreading themſelves out in infinite ſpace, would never be reflected back to us. But as an Atmoſphere ſurrounds the Earth, which is ſtrongly illuminated by the Sun, it reflects the light back to us, and cauſes the whole firmament to ſhine with ſuch ſplendor, as to obſcure the faint light of the ſtars, and render them inviſible. If there were no Atmoſphere, the Sun would ſhine as bright at noon, juſt before his ſetting; and the moment he got below the horizon, all that part of the Earth would be involved in darkneſs. The ſame phænomena would alſo attend his riſing. But how inconvenient would ſuch ſudden tranſitions, from the greateſt darkneſs to the greateſt light, prove to the inhabitants of the Earth? This inconvenience is entirely removed by the Atmoſphere: for though, after the ſetting of the Sun, we receive no direct light immediately from him, yet the All-wiſe Providence has ſo ordered it, that we enjoy his reflected light for a conſiderable time; ſo that the darkneſs of the night comes gradually on. In the morning alſo, as ſoon as the Sun riſes within 17 deg. 30 min. of the horizon, he begins again to enlighten the Atmoſphere, and to diffuſe his light through the heavens; its brightneſs increaſing by degrees, till the Sun riſes, and makes a full day.

As the Atmoſphere contains vapours of various kinds, by which the Clouds are formed; and as it is capable of rarefaction and condenſation, all the particulars of RAIN, HAIL, SNOW, LIGHTNING, and THUNDER, may be accounted for. The watery ſteams ariſing from ſeas, lakes, rivers, vegetables, &c.

&c. on the ſurface of the Earth, are a vaſt quantity, amounting, no doubt, to many hundred thouſands of millions of tons of water every day.—RAIN is apparently the precipitated vapours of watery clouds: thus, when various congeries of clouds are driven together by the agitation of the winds, they intermix and form one body, (in the ſame manner as congeries are formed by ſeveral particles uniting into one maſs,) and, by that means, diſſolve and condenſe each other into their former ſubſtance of water: the coldneſs of the Atmoſphere is alſo a great means to collect, compact, and condenſe clouds into water; which, being conſiderably heavier than the Air, muſt of neceſſity fall, though in the form which we call Rain; the reſiſtance of the Air cauſing it to fall in drops.—HAIL is evidently no other than drops of Rain congealed into ice. This happens, when, in their paſſage through the Air, they meet with nitrous particles, which are known to contribute greatly to freezing. The reaſon that Hail is ſo frequent in ſummer is, becauſe during that ſeaſon greater quantities of nitre are exhaled from the Earth than at any other period of the year.—SNOW is produced from a conſiderable condenſation of the vapours of the Earth, yet not to ſo great a degree as to be diſſolved into water: by coldneſs in the upper regions of the Atmoſphere, the particles of theſe condenſed vapours become changed into ice; ſeveral of which adhering together, form little fleeces of a white ſubſtance, ſomewhat heavier than the Air, and therefore deſcend in a gentle manner through it; being ſubject, by reaſon of its lightneſs, to be driven about by the various motions of the Air and Wind.—LIGHTNING and THUNDER. Lightning is the ſudden kindling of ſulphureous exhalations, which are brought together by the action of winds, by heat, &c. and Thunder is the noiſe occaſioned by the kindling of theſe exhalations. The diſtance of Thunder from us may be thus eſtimated: As the motion of light is ſo very quick, that the time it takes up in coming to us from the cloud, is not perceptible; and as that of ſound is about 1,000 feet per ſecond; if we allow 1,000 feet for every ſecond of time that elapſes between our ſeeing the one, and hearing the other, we ſhall have the diſtance of the cloud, in feet pretty nearly from whence the Thunder comes.

OF

OF WINDS.

As the Air is a fluid, its natural ſtate is undoubtedly that of reſt, which it endeavours always to keep or to retrieve by an univerſal equilibrium of all its parts. When this equilibrium of the Atmoſphere happens to be deſtroyed, in any part, there neceſſarily follows a motion of all the circumjacent Air towards that part to reſtore it; and it is this motion of the Air which philoſophers have denominated WIND. With reſpect to that place where the equilibrium of the Air is diſturbed, we obſerve, that the Wind may blow from all points of the compaſs at the ſame time; thoſe who live northward of that point have a North Wind, thoſe who lived ſouthward, a South Wind, &c. but thoſe who live on the ſpot where all thoſe currents of Air meet, are generally oppreſſed with boiſterous weather, with whirlwinds and hurricanes, with rain, lightning, and thunder; for the ſulphureous exhalations from the South, the torrents of nitre from the North, and the aqueous vapours from every part, being here blended together, ſeldom fail to produce the above-mentioned phænomena. Wind may be produced by a variety of cauſes; but the moſt general are theſe two, Heat and Cold. Heat rarefies and expands the Air, making it lighter in ſome places than it is in others, and Cold, by condenſation, makes it heavier. As the motion of the Air has a greater or leſs velocity, the Wind is ſtronger or weaker; and from obſervation it has been found, that the velocity of the Wind is various, it being perceived to be from one to fifty or ſixty miles per hour.

TROPICAL WINDS.

The Tropical Winds extend to about 30 degrees North and South of the Equator, and are of three kinds, viz. 1. THE GENERAL TRADE WINDS; 2. THE MONSOONS; 3. THE SEA AND LAND BREEZES.

The TRADE WINDS blow from the North-Eaſt on the North ſide of the Equator, and from the South-Eaſt on the South ſide of the Equator, and near the Equator almoſt due East;

East; but under the Equator, and two or three degrees on each side of it, the winds are variable, though generally East; and here it is sometimes calm for a month together. Along the Coast of Guinea, from Sierra Leona to the Island of St. Thomas under the Equator, which is above 1,500 miles, the southerly and South-West Winds blow continually: for the S. E. Trade Wind, having passed the Equator, and approaching the Guinea Coast within 240 or 300 miles, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. S. E. then S. and, by degrees, as it comes near the land, veers about to S. S. W. and at the land it is S. W. and sometimes W. S. W. This track is troubled with frequent calms, and violent and sudden gusts of wind, called TORNADOES, blowing from all points of the horizon. Between the 4th and 10th degrees of North latitude, and between the longitudes of Cape de Verd, and the eastermost of the Cape de Verd islands, is a track of sea which appears to be destined to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightnings, and such frequent and heavy rains, that this part of the sea is, by mariners, called THE RAINS. The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly Wind setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly Winds in this track, balance each other, and by that means occasion the calms; and the vapours carried thither, by each Wind meeting and condensing, cause the almost constant rains.—Between 10 and 30 deg. South lat. in the Indian Ocean, the Wind, about S. E. by S. is found to blow all the year in a similar manner, as in the like latitudes in the Ethiopic Ocean, and during six months, from May to December, these Winds reach to within two degrees of the Equator; but during the other six months, from November to June, a N. W. Wind blows in the track lying between the 3d and 10th degrees of South latitude, in the meridian of the North end of Madagascar; and between the 2d and 12th degrees of South latitnde, near the longitude of Sumatra and Java. In the track between Sumatra and the Coast of Africa, and from the 3d degree of South latitude quite northward to the Asiatic coasts, including the Arabian Sea, and the Gulph of Bengal, the Monsoons blow from September to April on the N. E. and from March to October on the S. W. In the former half year, the Wind is more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer than in the latter six months;

months; and the Wind is more ſtrong and ſteady in the Arabian Sea, than in the Gulph of Bengal.

The MONSOONS are periodical Winds, which blow ſix months in one direction, and ſix months in the oppoſite direction. At the change or ſhifting of the Monſoons are very terrible ſtorms of Wind, lightning, thunder, and rain.

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OF TIDES.

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OF WINDS.

As the Air is a fluid, its natural ſtate is undoubtedly that of reſt, which it endeavours always to keep or to retrieve by an univerſal equilibrium of all its parts. When this equilibrium of the Atmoſphere happens to be deſtroyed, in any part, there neceſſarily follows a motion of all the circumjacent Air towards that part to reſtore it; and it is this motion of the Air which philoſophers have denominated WIND. With reſpect to that place where the equilibrium of the Air is diſturbed, we obſerve, that the Wind may blow from all points of the compaſs at the ſame time; thoſe who live northward of that point have a North Wind, thoſe who lived ſouthward, a South Wind, &c. but thoſe who live on the ſpot where all thoſe currents of Air meet, are generally oppreſſed with boiſterous weather, with whirlwinds and hurricanes, with rain, lightning, and thunder; for the ſulphureous exhalations from the South, the torrents of nitre from the North, and the aqueous vapours from every part, being here blended together, ſeldom fail to produce the above-mentioned phænomena. Wind may be produced by a variety of cauſes; but the moſt general are theſe two, Heat and Cold. Heat rarefies and expands the Air, making it lighter in ſome places than it is in others, and Cold, by condenſation, makes it heavier. As the motion of the Air has a greater or leſs velocity, the Wind is ſtronger or weaker; and from obſervation it has been found, that the velocity of the Wind is various, it being perceived to be from one to fifty or ſixty miles per hour.

TROPICAL WINDS.

The Tropical Winds extend to about 30 degrees North and South of the Equator, and are of three kinds, viz. 1. THE GENERAL TRADE WINDS; 2. THE MONSOONS; 3. THE SEA AND LAND BREEZES.

The TRADE WINDS blow from the North-Eaſt on the North ſide of the Equator, and from the South-Eaſt on the South ſide of the Equator, and near the Equator almoſt due East;

East; but under the Equator, and two or three degrees on each side of it, the winds are variable, though generally East; and here it is sometimes calm for a month together. Along the Coast of Guinea, from Sierra Leona to the Island of St. Thomas under the Equator, which is above 1,500 miles, the southerly and South-West Winds blow continually: for the S. E. Trade Wind, having passed the Equator, and approaching the Guinea Coast within 240 or 300 miles, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. S. E. then S. and, by degrees, as it comes near the land, veers about to S. S. W. and at the land it is S. W. and sometimes W. S. W. This track is troubled with frequent calms, and violent and sudden gusts of wind, called TORNADOES, blowing from all points of the horizon. Between the 4th and 10th degrees of North latitude, and between the longitudes of Cape de Verd, and the eastermost of the Cape de Verd islands, is a track of sea which appears to be destined to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightnings, and such frequent and heavy rains, that this part of the sea is, by mariners, called THE RAINS. The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly Wind setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly Winds in this track, balance each other, and by that means occasion the calms; and the vapours carried thither, by each Wind meeting and condensing, cause the almost constant rains.—Between 10 and 30 deg. South lat. in the Indian Ocean, the Wind, about S. E. by S. is found to blow all the year in a similar manner, as in the like latitudes in the Ethiopic Ocean, and during six months, from May to December, these Winds reach to within two degrees of the Equator; but during the other six months, from November to June, a N. W. Wind blows in the track lying between the 3d and 10th degrees of South latitude, in the meridian of the North end of Madagascar; and between the 2d and 12th degrees of South latitnde, near the longitude of Sumatra and Java. In the track between Sumatra and the Coast of Africa, and from the 3d degree of South latitude quite northward to the Asiatic coasts, including the Arabian Sea, and the Gulph of Bengal, the Monsoons blow from September to April on the N. E. and from March to October on the S. W. In the former half year, the Wind is more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer than in the latter six months;

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tracted by the Moon, (becauſe the Sun is at ſo vaſt a diſtance from the Earth,) yet when they are both upon the meridian, either in conjunction or in oppoſition, *i. e.* at either Full or New Moon, their joint attraction conſpire to raiſe the Tides higher than when they act croſs-ways. Hence the Tides riſe higher twice in every lunar month, and are called SPRING TIDES: but when the Sun and Moon act croſs-ways, or are 90 degrees aſunder, the Tides are leſſened in proportion to the difference of their powers of attraction, and produce NEAP TIDES; theſe happen at the firſt and laſt quarters of the Moon. The Moon being the principal cauſe of raiſing the Tides, they are always found to follow her, and conſequently muſt be always ſhifting from Weſt to Eaſt as the Moon does; ſo that, if it be high water at any place when the Moon is upon the meridian of that place, either at Full or New Moon, it will be about 49 minutes later on the following day before it will be high water at the ſame place. The Tides riſe and fall regularly twice in every 24 hours and 49 minutes; ſo that, by knowing the time of the Moon's ſouthing at any place, and the time of high water at the Full or New Moon at that place, the time of high water, on any other day at the ſame place, may be eaſily found, by allowing 49 minutes later for every day ſince the Full or New Moon, or 24.5 minutes for every tide. The Spring Tides are higher than ordinary twice in every year, viz. about the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and the Neap Tides leſs: theſe phænomena are occaſioned by the Sun's being nearer to the Earth in Spring and Autumn than at any other ſeaſon, and, conſequently, the power of attraction is ſtronger; for by drawing up the water when the Sun and Moon are upon the meridian to a greater height than ordinary, the water 90 degrees diſtant from the meridian muſt ſubſide in the ſame proportion. About ſmall iſlands and head-lands in the middle of the ocean, the Tides riſe very little. In ſome bays of the ſea, and at the mouths of ſome rivers, the Tides riſe from 12 to 50 feet. In the Euripus, between Negropont and Greece, it flows 12 times in 24 hours, for a fortnight every Moon. In the Caſpian Sea, between Perſia and Ruſſia, there are no Tides; but once in about 14 or 15 years the water riſes ſo prodigiouſly high, as to overflow the flat country. In the Baltic Sea, in Europe, there are no Tides.

OF

OF CURRENTS.

There are frequently found in the ocean, Streams or Currents, which, by their ſtrength, drive ſhips out of their intended courſes. Of theſe Currents, there is a remarkable one between Florida and the Bahama Iſlands, which always runs from North to South. A ſtrong Current runs through the Streight of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, into the Mediterranean Sea, which is occaſioned by the evaporations ariſing from that ſea: for though there are nine capital rivers* which empty themſelves into it, beſides ſmaller ones, this Current conſtantly runs through the ſtreight to make up the deficiency. A Current runs out of the Baltic Sea into the German ocean, through the ſtreight between Denmark and Sweden, called the Sound, which is the reaſon that there are no Tides in that ſea.

OF SPRINGS AND RIVERS.

The origin of Springs is a ſubject which has been greatly controverted among naturaliſts; but the plaineſt hypotheſis ſeems to be that of Dr. Edmund Halley. It is evident, from experience, that there continually ariſes a vapour from the ſurface of the Sea, Rivers, and Lakes; this vapour is carried through the Atmoſphere in the form of a cloud or miſt, by the impulſe of the winds; and, according as it meets with colder air, or is ſtopped in its progreſs by mountains, it condenſes, and falls down in dew, ſnow, or rain; the water, in whichſoever of theſe ſhapes it deſcends, finds ſeveral chinks and crannies, through which it inſinuates itſelf into the main body of the hills or mountains, where it is lodged in beds of ſtone or clay, according to the nature of the ſoil; and, by degrees, increaſing its ſtore and ſtrength, it forces its way through the firſt outlet it meets with, and takes the name of a TEMPORAL FOUNTAIN or SPRING, according to the capacity of the baſon which ſupplies its current: and the waters of ſeveral Springs

* Viz. The Iberus, the Rhine, the Tiber, the Po, the Danube, the Nieſter, the Boryſthenes, the Tanais, and the Nile.

meeting, form little rills, brooks, and rivulets; and ſeveral of theſe uniting, form Rivers; which finally return to the ſea, whence the waters were firſt exhaled; and thus a continual circulation of water is produced between the ſea and land. As all Rivers finally deſcend to the ſea, it follows, that the land muſt gradually riſe from the ſea towards the heads of Rivers; which, for the moſt part, are obſerved to begin in high lands: the courſes of ſome Rivers, or their lengths from the ſpring-head to the ſea, are many hundreds of miles; ſome run many hundreds of leagues: ſo that, in general, the longer the River, the more the country riſes. The rain which falls on the land, and is not carried off to the ſea, ſoaks into the Earth; where ſome of it is depoſited in caverns to which it finds acceſs: but a great quantity of it, by aſſimilating particles of different kinds, is expended in the production of vegetables, minerals, and foſſils. There are very few places in the Earth where water is not to be found by digging; but it is found in ſome places at a much leſs depth than in others. Thoſe who keep journals of the weather, among other things, remark the quantity of rain which falls annually in the neighbourhood of the place where ſuch journals are kept; and this being known in many diſtant places, the quantity of rain which falls on a whole country, in a year, may be nearly found; now the quantity of water diſcharged by the Rivers in that country being alſo found by proper experiments, it will be ſeen, that the quantity of rain which falls in a year is not only ſufficient to ſupply the Rivers, but alſo to fertilize the ground in general.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH.

The Inhabitants of the Earth are diſtinguiſhed, by Geographers, according to the ſeveral meridians and parallels of latitude under which they live, and are denominated either PERIÆCI, ANTÆCI, or ANTIPODES.—The PERIÆCI are thoſe who live under the ſame parallel of latitude, but oppoſite meridians; the lengths of their days and nights are the ſame, as their ſeaſons are, becauſe they are ſituated at the ſame diſtance from the equator; but when it is noon-day with the one, it is midnight with the other, there being 12 hours between them in either an Eaſt or a Weſt direction.—The ANTÆCI

TÆCI are thoſe who lie under the ſame meridian, but oppoſite parallels. Theſe alſo are equidiſtant from the equator, but the one is in South latitude, and the other in North latitude. The Antæci have the ſame noon-day, but the longeſt day with one, is the ſhorteſt day with the other; conſequently, when it is ſummer with one, it is winter with the other. The length of the day with one, is alſo eqnal in length to the night of the other.—As to the ANTIPODES, they are placed in diametrically oppoſite ſituations to each other; the feet of the one being directly oppoſite to the feet of the other: they lie under oppoſite parallels and oppoſite meridians: when it is midnight with the one, it is noon-day with the other: the longeſt day with one is the ſhorteſt day with the other; and the length of the day with one, is equal to the length of the other's night: their ſeaſons alſo are oppoſite; for when it is ſummer with one, it is winter with the other.

The Earth's Inhabitants are alſo diſtinguiſhed according to the various ways in which their ſhadows fall at noon-day, and are called either AMPHISCII, ASCII, HETEROSCII, or PERISCII. The AMPHISCII inhabit the Torrid Zone, between the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, and have their ſhadows one part of the year North of them at noon-day, and the other part of the year South of them at noon-day, according to that place of the ecliptic which the Sun is in; and as the Sun is vertical to theſe people twice in every year, they are then called ASCII, becauſe they have no ſhadow at all.—The HETEROSCII are thoſe people who inhabit the Temperate Zones, viz. thoſe ſpaces which are between the Tropics and the Polar Circles: their ſhadows always fall one way; the ſhadows of thoſe who inhabit the North Temperate Zone falling always North at noon-day; and the ſhadows of thoſe who inhabit the South Temperate Zone falling conſtantly South at noon-day.—The PERISCII are thoſe who inhabit either of the Frigid Zones, the North Frigid Zone being that ſpace which is between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, and the South Frigid Zone being that which is between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. At either of theſe zones, during their ſummer-ſigns, the Sun moves round them without ſetting, ſo that their ſhadows are ſucceſſively caſt to every point of the horizon.

OF THE NATURAL DIVISION OF THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE.

By this natural diviſion is meant the parts into which the ſurface of the Earth is divided by the interpoſition of land and water. The ſuperficies, or ſurface of the Terraqueous Globe, has nearly three parts in four covered by the waters, and ſomewhat more than the other fourth part is land.

Geographers generally reckon four continents, or very large portions of land, each containing many countries; namely, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA; and alſo the continents near the poles. That about the North Pole is called the TERRA ARCTICA; and that about the South Pole is called the TERRA ANTARCTICA. From what is yet known of theſe polar continents, they appear to have very few inhabitants; neither are the lands parceled out into different kingdoms and ſtates, like to the above-named four continents: beſides theſe continents, there are, in the neighbourhood of each of them, ſeveral pieces of land quite ſurrounded by the ſea, which are called Iſlands. Theſe continents of Europe, Aſia, and Africa, are contiguous in ſome parts, and lie moſtly in the Northern Hemiſphere; and ſo does the greateſt part of America; which is therefore called NORTH AMERICA, and ſtretches very near to the North Pole; but this is not yet determined, becauſe the difficulties of approaching the pole, on account of the intenſe cold, have hitherto not been ſurmounted: the other part, called SOUTH AMERICA, lies chiefly in the Southern Hemiſphere: theſe two parts of America are joined together by a narrow piece of land called an Iſthmus, known by the name of the Iſthmus of Darien; Aſia and Africa are alſo joined together by ſuch a narrow neck of land, called the Iſthmus of Suez.

As the waters ſeparate the continents, ſo the continents ſeparate the waters, and thereby form five very large collections of waters called Oceans; namely, the Northern Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean. The NORTHERN OCEAN flows along the coaſts of the Arctic continent, and the northern parts of Europe, Aſia, and America. The PACIFIC OCEAN, which

which is larger than all the other oceans put together, washes the western and north-western shores of America; and the eastern and north-eastern shores of Asia: it extends East and West about 10,000 miles, and North and South 11,000 miles. The SOUTHERN OCEAN lies to the southward of America and Africa; it joins the Pacific Ocean to the southward, and skirts some parts of the Antarctic continent: its extent is not yet known. The INDIAN OCEAN lies chiefly to the South of Asia, but extends to the Pacific Ocean on the East, and to parts of the southern or Antarctic continent: it extends about 4,000 miles East and West, and between 7 and 8,000 miles North and South. The ATLANTIC OCEAN lies chiefly between America to the West, and Europe and Africa on the East, and joins to the Indian and Southern Oceans: its extent from North to South is about 6,000 miles, and from East to West between 3 and 4,000 miles; the northern part is usually called the Western Ocean, as lying to the westward of Europe. It must not be imagined that these oceans are distinct parts, bounded by land; for all of them together make one great connected mass of water; but are named as above, from their situation with respect to the continents; neither are the extents above mentioned to be understood otherwise than on a mean; they being in some places more, and in other places less, than the number of miles assigned to the respective oceans.—These oceans also, on the parts contiguous to the land, have very irregular boundaries; some very large parts, extending between the continents, or within a continent, are called seas; other parts, of a less size, flowing within some hollow part of the land, are called bays or gulphs; if the passage from the ocean or sea, into the gulph, is a narrow channel, the passage is called a streight. There are, in some of the continents, very large pieces of water, called lakes, which do not appear to have any connexion with the oceans or seas. A part of land, which is almost encompassed by water, is called a peninsula; and the narrow neck by which the peninsula is joined to the other land, is called an isthmus: a mountain extending into the sea is called a promontory; and that part of a promontory most extended into the sea, is called a cape or headland *.

* See page 33.

OF LATITUDE.

Latitude is the diſtance of any place from the equator, meaſured in degrees and minutes*, upon the meridian of that place. Latitude is either North or South, according as the place is ſituated on the North or South ſide of the equator. There are 90 degrees of a great circle between the equator and one of its poles; and circles parallel to the equator paſſing through every one of theſe degrees, or through any part of them, are called PARALLELS OF LATITUDE: ſo that the Latitude of any point on the ſurface of the globe, is the diſtance from the equator of the parallel of Latitude paſſing through that point. The complement of Latitude is the number of degrees and minutes which the Latitude of any place requires to make it equal to 90 degrees, the ſpace between the equator and the pole. Thus, the Latitude of London is 51 degrees 32 minutes North, ſo that its complement of Latitude is 38 degrees 28 minutes; for 38 degrees 28 minutes being added to 51 degrees 32 minutes will make 90 degrees.

OF LONGITUDE.

Every place on the Earth's ſurface has its meridian, and all theſe meridians interſect the equator in a perpendicular manner, and meet in the poles; therefore, the diſtance of any two meridians is greateſt at the equator; and this difference is denominated the DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE of thoſe two places or meridians; which is either Eaſt or Weſt of the other meridian, as far as 180 degrees.

Every 15 degrees of Longitude make an hour difference in the time of the day; for, if it be twelve o'clock at London, it will be eleven o'clock 15 degrees Weſt of that place; and, conſequently, it will be one o'clock (or an hour afternoon,) 15 degrees Eaſt of London.

* Each degree contains 60 minutes or geographical miles, and each minute may be divided into as many ſeconds.

TABLE,

Shewing, in every Degree of Latitude, the Number of Geographical Miles, anſweriug to one Degree of Longitude in the Equator.

Degrees of Latitude.	Geographical Miles, and 100th Parts.	Degrees of Latitude.	Geographical Miles, and 100th Parts.	Degrees of Latitude.	Geographical Miles, and 100th Parts.	Degrees of Latitude.	Geographical Miles, and 100th Parts.
1	59.99	24	54.81	47	40.92	70	20.52
2	59.96	25	54.38	48	40.15	71	19.54
3	59.92	26	53.93	49	39.36	72	18.55
4	59.86	27	53.46	50	38.57	73	17.54
5	59.77	28	52.97	51	37.73	74	16.53
6	59.67	29	52.48	52	36.94	75	15.52
7	59.56	30	51.96	53	36.11	76	14.51
8	59.42	31	51.43	54	35.26	77	13.50
9	59.26	32	50.88	55	34.41	78	12.48
10	59.08	33	50.32	56	33.55	79	11.45
11	58.89	34	49.74	57	32.67	80	10.42
12	58.68	35	49.15	58	31.79	81	9.38
13	58.46	36	48.54	59	30.90	82	8.35
14	58.22	37	47.92	60	30.00	83	7.32
15	57.95	38	47.28	61	29 09	84	6.28
16	57.67	39	46.62	62	28.17	85	5.23
17	57.38	40	45.96	63	27.24	86	4.18
18	57.06	41	45.28	64	26.30	87	3.14
19	56.73	42	44.52	65	25.36	88	2.09
20	56.38	43	43.88	66	24.41	89	1.05
21	55.01	44	43.16	67	23.45	90	0.00
22	55.63	45	42.43	68	22.48		
23	54.23	46	41.68	69	21.51		

OF CLIMATES.

A Climate is a ſpace upon the Terreſtrial Globe, contained between two parallels, at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that the longeſt day in one differs half an hour from the longeſt day in the other.

The days are always 12 hours long at the equator, and thence to that parallel of latitude where the days are 12 hours and a half long is the firſt Climate: thence to the latitude where the days are 13 hours long, is the ſecond Climate; and

and so on to the third, fourth, &c. Climates. The breadth of these half-hour Climates, decrease as they approach the Poles; so that a Climate is scarcely four miles broad at the polar circles. Within these circles the breadths of the Climates are not estimated by the increase of half-hours, but by the difference of a month in the length of the longest days.

In the following table of Climates, Ricciolus, from whom it is taken, considers the increase of days to be by half-hours, from 12 to 16 hours; by hours from 16 to 20 hours; by 2 hours from 20 to 24 hours; and then by a successive increase of a month, for the duration of the constant appearance of the Sun above the Horizon.

TABLE OF CLIMATES.

Climates.	Length of Days in hours	Latitude Climates end in.	Breadth of the Climates.	Climates.	Length of the Day.		Latitude Climates end in.	Breadth of the Climates.
		° ′	° ′				° ′	° ′
I	12 5	7 48	7 48	XIII	22 Hours.		65 10	2 26
II	13	15 36	7 48	XIV	24 Hours.		65 54	44
III	13·5	23 8	7 32		North Lat.	South Lat.		
IV	14	29 49	6 41					
V	14·5	35 35	5 46		Days.			
VI	15	40 32	4 57	XV	31	30	66 53	59
VII	15·5	44 42	4 10	XVI	62	60	69 30	2 37
VIII	16	48 15	3 33	XVII	93	89	73 0	3 30
IX	17	53 46	5 31	XVIII	124	120	78 6	5 6
X	18	57 44	3 58	XIX	156	150	84 0	5 54
XI	19	60 39	2 55	XX	188	178	90 0	6 6
XII	20	62 44	2 5					

OF

OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Geography, as well as other arts and ſciences, has terms peculiar to itſelf; ſome of which have relation to the Earth, and others to the Water.

A CONTINENT, by ſome called TERRA FIRMA, is a large portion of the Earth, comprehending ſeveral countries that are not ſeparated by any ſea: thus Europe is a Continent.

An ISLAND, or ISLE, is a part of the Earth which is entirely ſurrounded by Water: thus Great Britain is an Iſland.

A PENINSULA, or CHERSONESE, is a portion of land joined to a continent by a narrow ſlip, it being on every other part encompaſſed with water: as that of California, North America.

An ISTHMUS unites a peninſula to a continent; as the Iſthmus of Suez joins Africa and Aſia together.

A PROMONTORY, or CAPE, is a high part of land, which ſtretches into the ſea: thus the Cape of Good Hope, in the South of Africa, is a Promontory.

A MOUNTAIN is a vaſt heap of earth raiſed to a great height, either by nature or art: as the Mountain of Ararat, in Aſia.

An OCEAN is a vaſt collection of waters ſurrounding a conſiderable part of the continent: as the Atlantic Ocean.

A SEA is a ſmaller collection of waters: as the Britiſh Seas.

A GULPH is a part of the ſea nearly ſurrounded with land: as that of Venice in Europe, and that of Perſia in Aſia.

A BAY has a wider entrance than a gulph: as the Bay of Biſcay.

A ROAD, is a place upon any coaſt where there is a good anchorage, and where veſſels are ſheltered from the wind.

A STREIGHT is a narrow paſſage that joins two ſeas; as the Streight of Gibraltar, which joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

A LAKE is a collection of water ſurrounded by land, having no viſible communication with the ſea: as the Caſpian Lake in Aſia, Lake Ontario in North America, &c.

A RIVER is a ſtream of water that has its ſource from a ſpring, which keeps conſtantly running till it falls into ſome other river, or into the ſea.

A COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAH

AA, or ALPHA, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in Mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald; which it croſſes in a northerly direction, waters Sarnen, and falls into Lake Lucern.

AA, or ALPHA, a river in Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Lemgou; it falls into the Weſer, about 8 miles above Minden.

AA, a large river in the Duchy of Courland; it riſes in Samojitia, and empties itſelf into the Bay of Riga.

AA, a river of France; which riſes at Bourte, a village of Picardy; running N. E. it becomes navigable at St. Omer's; and receiving ſeveral rivulets, is divided into three branches; one of which falls into the canal of Calais; the middle one retains its name, ſeparates Picardy from Flanders, and falls into the Engliſh Channel a little below Gravelline; the weſtern branch, called La Colme, falls, by ſeveral mouths, into the canals of Bourbourg, Mardyke, Furnes, and Dunkirk.

AACA, a town of Nellenburg, in Suabia; it is ſituated on an eminence (near a river of the ſame name, which falls into the Lake of Zell), 14 miles N.E. of Schaffhauſen. Lat. 47. 55 N. Long. 9 E.

AACH. See Aix la Chapelle.

AAGGI DOGII, a mountain of Amaſia in Turkey, on the frontiers of Perſia. The caravans from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan paſs over it.

AAG HOLM, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Norway, near the mouth of the river Lendevand.

AAHUS, a ſmall town of Germany, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name in the biſhopric of Munſter. It has a good caſtle. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 7. 1 E.

AAR

AALCIAR, a diſtrict of North Jutland, containing 16 pariſhes.

AAKIRKE, in the iſland of Bornholm, in Denmark. It has the privileges of a city, and is the ſeat of the civil court and ſynod. Lat. 55. 15 N. Lon. 14. 56 E.

AALBERG, or AALBOURG, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name in the North part of Jutland. It is ſituate on the South ſhore of Lymfurt Gulph. This ancient city, next to Copenhagen, is the richeſt and moſt magnificent in Denmark. Here is an exchange for merchants; and the harbour is deep and ſecure, but its entrance dangerous. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in guns, piſtols, and gloves. In 1534 it was taken by Clement, the pirate; and in 1643 and 1658 by the Swedes. Lat. 56. 50 N. Lon. 9. 47 E.

AALBORGHUUS, a ſubdiviſion of Aalberg dioceſe.

AALEN, a free imperial town and ſtate of Suabia, in Germany, 30 miles N. of Ulm. It was annexed to the Empire in 1360. Lat. 43. 35 N. Lon. 10 E.

AAMA, a province of Barbary, in Africa, 15 days journey from Tunis. The entrance into it is very dangerous, being only 20 paces broad, though 50,000 long; and one continued quickſand, which extends to two rivers, called Pharaoh's Seas.

AANSIRE, a ſmall iſland on the Norwegian coaſt, on the N.W. ſide of the river Lendevand, oppoſite to Aag Holm.

AAR, an iſland in the Baltic, between thoſe of Funen, Langerland, and Alſen. It is about 11 miles long, and 5 broad; has ſeveral villages, but no town, on it.

AARASSO, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, mentioned by Strabo; it is, however, no more than a village at preſent.

AARAW, a town and bailiwic of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. This town, the inhabitants of which are Proteſtants, has many privileges and liberties. It is 30 miles N.W. of Bern. Lat. 40. 2 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

AARBERG. See Arbourg.

AARDALSWERK, or SEMDALSWERK, a copper work in the pariſh of Leyrdal in Norway. It has been diſuſed many years.

AARHUUS, a dioceſe of North Jutland, in Denmark. This biſhopric was erected ſoon after thoſe of Sleſwick and Ripen, as early as the year 948 or 950; but the biſhopric being deſtroyed during a perſecution which happened in 980, the diſtrict belonging to it became ſubject to the dioceſe of Ripen till 1065, when it was re-eſtabliſhed by Sueno II.

AARAUUS, the capital of the biſhopric juſt deſcribed. This town is beautifully ſituated in a plain between the ſea and an inland lake; it has two market-places, two principal churches, an univerſity, a palace for the biſhop, a free cathedral ſchool of ſix claſſes, and a well endowed hoſpital. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. It is 27 miles S.E. of Wiburg. Lat. 56. 6 N. Lon. 10 E.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Its inhabitants trade to Guinea, Numidia, and other places. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

AARSTAD, or ALTIKSTAD, a royal ſeat in the dioceſe of Bergen in Norway. Here King Harold Haarfager generally reſided.

AATTER, a diſtrict of the northern part of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad.

ABA, a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece Proper; whoſe inhabitants were named Abantes. This was the only city which was not deſtroyed after the Greek holy war; it was ſpared out of reſpect to Apollo, who had an oracle there.

ABA, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus; the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates have their riſe here.

ABACA, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia.

ABACH, or WERTENBURG, a town of Germany, on the river Danube, in the Dukedom of Bavaria. It was burnt by the inhabitants of Ratisbon (from which place it is 7 miles diſtant) in 1297. Here are ſome excellent ſprings of mineral waters, which are much frequented.

ABACOA, an iſland of North America, ſouthward of Lucayoneque, Weſt of Acklaſters, North of the great Bahama Bank, and Eaſt of the northern extremity of the iſland of Andraſs. It is about 54 miles long, and 21 broad.

ABADAN, a town of Aſia, on the Gulph of Perſia and mouth of the river Tigris. It is 40 miles from Baſſora, on which it is dependent. Lat. 29. 20 N. Lon. 47. 15 E.

ABAKANSKOI, a proſperous town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the river Yeneſci. It was deſtroyed in 1707, and rebuilt about 18 years afterwards.

ABALA, an ancient city of the tribe of Judah.

ABALAK, or ABALCK, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, two miles from Toboliſki; famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims reſort. Lat. 58. 1 N. Lon. 68. 10 E.

ABAN LA VILLE, a town in the bailiwick of Quingey, between the town of that name, and Lieu Dieu, in Franche Comte. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

ABANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Padua, 4 miles South of that city, much frequented in ſummer on account of its warm baths.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomannia, in Aſia. It contains at preſent about 300 Chriſtian families, and was formerly the Abp. of Nakſivan's reſidence. Lat. 29. 1 N. Lon 45, 30 E.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyſſinia, South of the mountains of Lamabon.

ABARIM, or ABARAIM, part of the mountains which ſurround Paleſtine.

ABASA, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey, 12 miles from Adrianople in the road to Conſtantinople. Lat. 42. 8 N. Lon. 26. 35 E.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia Proper: it is large, mountainous, and comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c.

ABATOS, an iſland in the Lake of Maris, in Egypt, famous for being the ſepulchre of Oſiris, and for producing the reed papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland. Its capital is Caſſovia.

ABAZKAJA, an open town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Iſchim. It has a church ſurrounded with a rampart and palliſadoes, and a garriſon. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 69. 5 E.

ABBEFIORD, a ſea-port town of Norway, ſituated on a ſmall bay in which are three iſlands. It is 60 miles S.W. of Chriſtiana.

ABBER LOUGH, a Lake of Lorne, in Argyleſhire, Scotland. It is about 24 miles from its riſe to the outlet in the Weſtern

Ocean, and receives an innumerable quantity of ſmall rivers into it.

ABBEVILLE, a city of Lower Picardy, in France. It was formerly a farm, belonging to the Abbey of St. Requier, whence its name is derived. It is the capital of the county of Ponthieu. This city received conſiderable damage from an exploſion of gunpowder in Nov. 1773, when 150 of its inhabitants periſhed, and about 100 houſes were deſtroyed; the loſs was eſtimated at 472,917 livres. Here are 15 churches, one of which is collegiate; 15 convents and nunneries, two hoſpitals, and a college. The inhabitants trade in woollen, ſoap, canvas, packing and ſail cloth, &c. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 1. 56 E.

ABBIANY, a town on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, three leagues diſtant from Tebbo.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordſhire, an ancient fortification in the pariſh of Serſdon, 7 miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTSBURY, a market town of Dorſetſhire, on the ſea coaſt. It is 133 miles from London.

ABBS HEAD, (St) a promontory or head-land in Berwickſhire, Scotland. It is the ſouthern extremity of the Frith of Forth. Lat. 55. 55 N. Lon. 1. 56 W.

ABCASSIA, or ABASSIA, a ſubdiviſion of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey, being the moſt northern part of that province. The inhabitants live in mean low huts, and go almoſt naked. Each perſon has an idea, that his neighbour is his enemy; and if, by any ſtratagem, he can catch him, ſells him for a ſlave to the firſt Turk, Perſian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. Lat. 43. to 45 N. Lon. 39. to 43 E.

ABCOUDE, a village of the United Provinces, in the territory of Utrecht; about 9 miles diſtant from Amſterdam.

ABELLA, anciently a town of Campania, near the river Clanius; now Avello, in Naples.

ABENAS, a town of Languedoc, in France, 15 miles N.W. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 4. 43 E.

ABENOW, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg, famous for the ſource of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains.

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, the principal town of a diſtrict of the ſame name in the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark. Lat. 54. 52 N. Lon. 10. 7 E.

ABENSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the river Abenſe, near the Danube, 13 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon.

ABER-AVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, Wales, at the mouth of the river Avon; 19 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London.

ABERBROTHOCK, a royal burgh in the ſhire of Forfar, in Scotland. It is one diſtrict, which, with Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Inverbervy, ſends a member to parliament in its turn. It is a market town, and the ſeat of a preſbytery, it has 11 pariſhes. Here was formerly the largeſt and richeſt monaſtery in Scotland. It is about 40 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh, and contains about 3,500 inhabitants.

ABERCORN, a town of Linlithgowſhire, or Weſt Lothian, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Linlithgow.

ABERCORN, a ſmall town of Georgia, North America; about 13 miles N.W. of Savannah.

ABERDEEN, the name of two towns in the county of Aberdeen or Mar, in Scotland; the former being ſeated on the river Don, the latter on the river Dee; they are diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Old and New Town. In 1631, its church was thrown down by a ſtorm, but was ſoon afterwards rebuilt in a more ſtately manner. Over the river Don is a lofty ſtone bridge of one arch. New Aberdeen, which is about a mile from the Old town, is the capital of the ſheriffdom of the ſame name. Aberdeen is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the north of Scotland, either for extent, trade, or beauty of the buildings. The number of inhabitants of Old and New Aberdeen, including the ſuburbs, is eſtimated at 20,000. It is about 84 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 9 N. Lon. 1. 40 W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county in the middle diviſion of Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament. It contains the diſtricts of Birſe, Glentanner, Glenmuichk, Strathdee, Strathdon, the braes or hills of Mar and Cromar, the greateſt part of Buchan, Formartin, Garrioch, and Strathbogy.

ABERDOUR, a ſmall market town on the Frith of Forth, in Fifeſhire, Scotland.

ABERFORD, a town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, 183 miles from London. This place is celebrated for its pin manufactory.

ABERFRAW, a village of Angleſey, in North-Wales.

ABERGAVENNY, a handſome town of Monmouthſhire, in Wales. It is 142 miles from London; and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and 27 burgeſſes.

ABERISTWYTH, a market town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales. It is 28 miles

N.E. of Cardigan, and 203 from London. Its principal trade is in lead and fish.

ABERNETHY, a town of Strathern, a district of Perthshire, Scotland, seated on the river Tay. The town is now greatly decayed.

ABERSPERG, a small town and castle in Upper Bavaria, Germany. It was purchased of the Empire, in 1493.

ABEX, or HABASH, a country in Higher Ethiopia, in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, by which it is bounded on the East. It is about 500 miles long, and 100 broad; and is said to have more wild beasts than men for inhabitants: the heat is almost insupportable; and the air very unhealthy.

ABHER, EBHER, or HABAR, is a city of Persian Irack, (the ancient Parthia,) in Asia, about 26 miles S.E. of Sultanaya. Lat. 36. 14 N. Lon. 50. 59 E.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex, in Africa, remarkable for its ebony trade.

ABINGDON, a well built borough town in Berkshire; its name before an abbey was built at this place, was Sheovesham. William the Conqueror kept his Easter here in the year 1084. Abingdon is 56 miles from London by land, and 150 by water.

ABIUL, a small town in the Ouvidoria de Montemar o Velho, and province of Beira, in Portugal. Its inhabitants are about 1300.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians; but their chief is a Calmuc prince. Lat. 51 to 54 N. Lon. 72 to 83 E.

ABLIS, a small town of Orleans, in France.

ABO, the metropolis of Finland Proper, Sweden. It was built 1155. The episcopal see, which was founded about 1226, is under the archbishopric of Upsal. In 1640 it was made an university. It was almost reduced to ashes by a dreadful fire in 1678. In 1713 it was taken by the Russians, who kept it till 1720, when it was restored to Sweden by the peace of Nystadt. A peace between Sweden and Russia was concluded here in 1743. Lat. 60. 27 N. Lon. 22. 11 E.

ABORAM, a small island on the coast of Fez, Morocco; which hardly affords a sufficient maintenance for its inhabitants, who mostly live by the fishery about it.

ABOUTIGE. ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town of Upper Egypt, Africa, where vast quantities of poppies grow; of which the best opium is made.

ABRAHAM'S DORF, a populous little town in Hungary, called the seat of the ten lance men. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 19. 50 E.

ABRENTES, a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, supposed to be the Tubucci of Antoninus. Here is a Casa de Misericordia, or House of Mercy; an hospital, and 4 convents. The number of its inhabitants is about 35,000. Lat. 39. 19 N. Lon. 7. 18 W.

ABROJOS, or BAXOS DE BABUCA, a bank with several rocks and small islands east of Turk's island in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 21. 5 N. Long. 69. 40 W.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles long, and 62 broad.

ABURY, or AUBURY, in Wiltshire, famous for a Druidical temple called Stonehenge.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia, in Lesser Asia. Here the streight, which is called Gallipoli, and which divides Europe from Asia, is two miles over. All ships coming out of the Archipelago are searched here. Lat. 40. 16 N. Lon. 27. 36 E.

ABYDOS, formerly the second city of Thebais in Egypt, is at present but a mean place.

ABYLA, the high hill of Mauritania, in Africa, opposite to Mount Calpe, another hill on the rock of Gibraltar, having the streights of that name between them.

ABYO, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindanao and Luzon. Lat. 10. 0 N. Lon. 122. 15 E.

ABYSSINIA, called also HIGHER ETHIOPIA, and by the Arabians AL HABASH, is bounded on the North by Nubia; on the East by the Arabian Gulph, or Red Sea, and the kingdom of Adel; on the South by the kingdoms of Ajan, Alaba, and Gingiro; and on the West by the kingdom of Goram, and part of Gingiro. In this country the famous river Nile has its source. On the mountains the air is pretty temperate; therefore their towns and fortresses are generally placed on them; but in the vallies the heat is intense. The torrents of water in the rainy seasons wash a great deal of gold from the mountains. These seasons commence in May, and end in September. The inhabitants of this country, in general, are of an olive complexion, tall, graceful, and well featured. Their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic. Gold, silver, copper, and iron, are the principal ores which abound there; but not above one-third part of their gold is converted into money, or used in trade.

ACANY, an inland gold country of Guinea, in Africa; whose inhabitants have

been long famous for being great traders in gold duft, remarkably fine and pure.

ACAPULCO, a town of Mexico, in North America, ſituated on a fine bay of the South Sea. When the galleons arrive at this place, traders flock from every part of Mexico, who come to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about 437,000l. ſterling, for ſpices, muſlins, printed linens, ſilks, perfumes, and the gold works of Aſia. Lat. 17. 30 N. Lon. 102. 29 W.

ACARON, a town of Paleſtine, called Ekron in ſcripture. It was the boundary of the Philiſtines to the North; ſtood at ſome diſtance from the ſea near Bethſhemeſh; and was famous for the idol of Baalzebub.

ACCHO. See ACRA.

ACERENZA, a ſmall town of Naples, formerly an archbiſhop's ſee.

ACHAIA, now LIVADIA, a province of European Turkey, the moſt conſiderable part of Greece. This province contains the cities of Thebes, Athens, Delphi, Pythia, &c. alſo the mounts Parnaſſus, Helicon, and other places mentioned in ancient hiſtory.

ACHEM, a large country of the Eaſt Indies, North of the kingdom of Ava, very little known to Europeans.

ACHEM, the capital of the iſland of Sumatra, Eaſt Indies. This city is large and populous; the houſes are aſcended by ſteps and ladders, being built on piles which are about two feet above the level of the ground, becauſe in the rainy ſeaſon the city is much overflowed. The Europeans who inhabit this place, are chiefly Engliſh, Dutch, Danes, and Portugueſe, who, with the Guzurats and Chineſe, are the principal traders. The natives are very jealous of the Europeans, and always go armed. Lat. 5. 22 N. Lon. 95. 40 E.

ACHEN, a bailiwick and town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony. In 1485 this town was wholly deſtroyed by fire, but was afterwards rebuilt.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, the ancient Epirus, now called Delichi.

ACHERON, a ſtinking fen or lake, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples. Virgil calls it Tenebroſa Palus, the Dark Lake; but moderns denominate it Lago della Coluccia.

ACHIAVEL, a town of conſiderable trade in the province of Caſſimere, in Indoſtan, belonging to the Mogul.

ACHILL, two iſlands in Broadhaven Bay, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

ACHILLEA, an iſland in the Euxine ſea, oppoſite to the Boryſthenes; celebrated for the monument of Achilles, which was erected on it. It abounds with antiquities, but is uninhabited.

ACHLAM, a ſmall village, about 12 miles from York. Severus's body was brought from York, where he died, to this place, to be burnt, agreeable to the cuſtom of the times.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninſula of Crim Tartary, the reſidence of the eldeſt ſon of the Khan. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 33. 50 E.

ACHOLLA, an ancient free city of Africa, belonging to the Carthaginians.

ACHYR, a ſtrong city of Poland, defended by a caſtle, on the border of Ruſſia, and ſubject to that empire.

ACIS, a river which riſes at once out of the earth in a large ſtream, on Mount Etna, about a mile from the ſea, into which it falls with amazing rapidity. Its waters are of a poiſonous quality.

ACMONIA, a city of Dacia, on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It was built by Severus, and lies 12 miles Eaſt of Temeſwaer.

ACOMA, a town of Mexico, North America, ſubject to the Spaniards. Lat. 35. 0 N. Lon. 104. 15 W.

ACOMACK, the moſt northerly county of Virginia, North America, containing 200,923 acres of land.

ACOUS, a ſmall, but principal place in the valley of Aſpe, belonging to the bailiwick of Oleron, in France. Near this place are ſeveral cold ſprings. Lat. 43. 5 N. Lon. 0. 50 E.

ACQS, a town of Foix, in France, ſituated at the foot of the higheſt Pyrenees. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 1. 40 E.

ACQS, a city of France in the viſcounty of the ſame name. Here are ſix convents, a college, and an hoſpital. Its fortifications are not ſtrong. In its neighbourhood are warm baths. Lat. 43. 47 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

ACQUARIA, a ſmall town of Modena, in Italy, remarkable for its medicinal waters. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 11. 19 E.

ACQUI, a fortified town, contiguous to the Apennines of Montferat, in Italy. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746, and afterwards diſmantled by the French. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

ACRA, or ACRE, on the coaſt of Phœnicia in Turkey. Its ancient name was Ake, or Accho, as it is called in Scripture. The Arabs call it Akka at this day. The tribe of Aſſer were never able to drive the ancient inhabitants from this place. This town was taken by the Saracens in

636. In 1104 the Chriſtians became maſters of it. In 1187 Saladin, ſultan of Egypt, got poſſeſſion of it; and, in 1191, Philip, king of France, and Richard, king of England, retook it: but in 1291 the Saracens aſſaulted and deſtroyed the fortifications, which they afterwards repaired. It was taken from them by the Turks in 1517, who have kept it ever ſince. Lat. 32. 32 N. Lon. 35. 20 E.

ACRA, a town of the Guinea coaſt, Africa, where there is a Britiſh fort and factory.

ACSOR, a town on the river Nile in Egypt, famed for its earthen ware.

ACSTED, a town in the duchy of Bremen, Germany, 24 miles North of Bremen.

ACTON, Eaſt and Weſt, two villages, in Middleſex, about 6 miles from London. Eaſt Acton is celebrated for its medicinal wells.

ACTON BURNEL, a village in Shropſhire, 3 miles from Great Wenlock. A parliament was held here in the reign of king Edward I. when the famous act, called Statute Merchant, was renewed.

ACZUD, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 29. 10 E.

ADAMSHEIDE, a place in the ſubdiviſion of Nordenburg, belonging to the kingdom of Pruſſia, which Wandlaken ſold, in 1737, to Frederick William for 42,000 dollars. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 22. 15 E.

ADAM'S PIKE, a lofty mountain in the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. The natives imagine that the firſt man was created on this mountain.

ADANA, a city of Cilicia, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 37. 26 N. Lon. 25. 12 E.

ADDA, a little country in the duchy of Milan, Italy, where Lewis XII. gained a victory over the Venetians in 1509.

ADDINGTON, a village in Surrey, 3 miles from Croydon.

ADEL, or ZEILA, a kingdom in Africa, bounded on the South by Magadoxo, on the Eaſt by part of the Eaſtern ocean, on the North by the ſtreights of Babelmandel, and on the Weſt by the Gallees. This country abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Adel, its capital, is ſituated about 300 miles South of Mocha. Lat. 8. 5 N. Lon. 44. 20 E.

ADELBODEN, a parochial village of Bern, in Switzerland. In 1711 a copper mine was opened here, but has ſince been diſcontinued.

ADEN, a conſiderable trading port in the kingdom of Mocha. It was formerly the capital of a kingdom of its own name, and is 120 miles S.E of Mocha. The Turks took the city of Aden by treachery in 1538; and, with their natural brutality, hung up the king of it. Lat. 13. 10 N. Lon. 46. 30 E.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, the principal town of which is Tauris. Lat. 35. to 39 N. Lon. 47. to 52 E.

ADIRBEITZAN, a province of Perſia, part of the ancient kingdom of Media.

ADLSBERG, a famous mountain and cavern in the duchy of Carniola, belonging to Auſtria, 27 miles from Fiume.

ADOLPH FREDERICK'S SCACHT, a ſilver mine in Sweden, which, between 1742 and 1747, produced 186 marks, 10 loths of ſilver.

ADON, a populous village of Stuhl Weiſſenburgh, in Hungary. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 19. 25 E.

ADONIS, a remarkable river of Phœnicia, near Byblos.

ADOUR, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay.

ADRASTIA, in Troas, Aſia; ſo called from Adraſtus, who built it: it was famous for the temple of Nemeſis and the oracle of Apollo. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 28. 30 E.

ADRIA, a town of Italy; it is ſubject to Venice; and lies about 5 miles from the confines of the Eccleſiaſtical State. Lat. 45. 8 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

ADRIANOPLE, a large city of Romania, in European Turkey. It was firſt called Areſtes; but received its preſent name from the emperor Adrian, who repaired it in the year 122. It is 115 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 45 N. Lon. 26. 27 E.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Sea, lying in Lat. 43. 21 S. and Lon. 147. 30 W.

ADUGAK, one of the Fox Iſlands in the Northern Archipelago.

ADZEL, a mean place in the government of Riga, ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 56. 30. N. Lon. 38. 5 E.

ADZENETA, a town of Valencia in Spain.

AEA, a city of Colchis, 15 miles from the Euxine; ſuppoſed to be the ancient AEspolis.

AEBORA, a city of New Caſtile in Spain, 36 miles W. of Toledo.

AEDELFORS, a gold mine in the diſtrict of Jonkioping, in Sweden. It was diſcovered in 1738.

AEGADES, three ſmall iſlands on the Weſt ſide of Sicily.

AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ETHIOPIA
LOWER
UPPER
GUINEA
SAARA
DESARTS
NEGROLAND
BENGUELA
COUROUTA
MUJAC
MONOMOTAPA
HOTTENTOTS
CAFRES
Str of Gibraltar
SPAIN
Tangier
Algiers
Tripoli
Madera I.
Canary Is.
Palma
Ferro
C. Bojador
C. Blanco
C. Verd
C. Verd Is.
St. Jago
Gambia R.
Bisnagar Is.
R. Grande
C. Vega
Sierra Leona
C. Tagrin
C. Palmas
Prince I.
C. Formosa
Anabon I.
St. Thomas
Ascension I.
St. Helena I.
Rock of Ascension
Palmerinbo
Old Benguela
Angra St. Maria
Tortuga B.
C. Negro
Rock of Antonio de Viana
C. Frio
Cirabubore
C. Sierra
Bredahid R.
C. St. Thomas
Das Picas
Saccamberg
Junta I.
Elephants R.
St. Lucia Bay
Table B.
C. of Good Hope
West Long.

ANATOLIA
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
EGYPT
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIA
ASIA
Mocha
Zeila
Barbora
Berbera
Sennaar
Gondar
ABYSSINIA
Sangara
ALABA
ADEL
Negro B.
C. Baſtar
Magadoxa
GALLES
Melinda
Mombaza
Quiloa
Zanzibar
Patram
Baſtar
Almiranta
Equinoctial Line
Terra de Hermano
Amira
Callega
Banks of
Nazareth
Brandon
I. of France
I. Rodriguez
Bourbon I.
Tropic of Capricorn
Ides Romeiros
ETHIOPIA
MONOMUGI
FUNGANO
MONOMOTAPA
MONGALLA
Chicanoga
Mocaranga
Mozambique
Cape of Good Hope
Sofala
Terra de Natal
Natal B.
St. Christopher
Natal Pt.
Amsterdam I.
St. Paul
INDIAN OCEAN
Long: 60 East from 70 London.

AEGINA, an island in the Archipelago, belonging to European Turkey. Lat. 37. 41 N. Lon. 23. 56 E.

AEGLSTAWIK, a good harbour, half a mile from Sodertlege a town in Sudertorn, in Sweden. Lat. 59. 20 N. Lon. 18. 40 E.

AEGOS POTAMOS, a river in the Thracian Cherſoneſus. Here the Athenians loſt their liberty in an engagement with the Lacedemonians.

AELEN, a diſtrict of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern. It was greatly damaged by an inundation in 1740.

AEOLIAN ISLANDS, lie in the Tuſcan Sea off the coaſt of Sicily. Some of them have volcanoes.

AERDING. or ERDING, a government, with a town of the ſame name, in Lower Bavaria, Germany. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1648.

AETOLIA. a part of Greece bordered on the Eaſt by the Locrians, Phocians, and Ozlæans, from whom it was ſeparated by the river Evanus or Licormas.

AFRA, a ſtrong caſtle on the frontiers of Zaara in Africa, built by Cherif Mohammed, king of Sus. Lat. 28. 20 N. Lon. 23. 10 E.

AFRICA one of the four grand diviſions of the globe, lies South of Europe, and Weſt of Aſia. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from the former, and by the Red Sea, on the N.E. which divides it from Aſia, to which it is joined by the Iſthmus of Suez. Its greateſt length from North to South is 4,600 miles, and it's greateſt breadth from Eaſt to Weſt is 3,500 miles, reaching from Lat. 37 N. to 35 S. and from Lon. 17 W. to 50 E. The chief trade carried on by the Europeans with the more ſavage African nations, is the purchaſing, or carrying off by force, whenever it is in their power, ſlaves for their colonies in other countries; and becauſe they have been remarkably ſucceſsful in this iniquitous traffic, it has been aſſerted by intereſted men, that theſe barbarous nations are deſcended from Canaan the ſon of Ham, whom Noah curſed, and prophecied that he ſhould be a ſervant of ſervants to his brethren. The interior parts of Africa have never been conquered by any nation: therefore, we may conclude that the uncivilized nations of this part of the world are not thoſe abject ſlaves many have ſuppoſed them to be.

AFRICA, or MEHEDITA, a ſea port town of Tunis on the Barbary coaſt, in Africa. Since the death of Mehedi, from whom this town received its latter name, it has often changed its maſters, and been the occaſion of much bloodſhed. Lat. 35. 36 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

AFUERA, one of the iſlands of Juan Fernandez, in the South Sea. Its coaſts ſwarm with ſea-lions.

AGA, or AGAG, a kingdom of Abyſſinia, in Africa, having a town of the ſame name. This country lies near lake Zaire, between the river Nile, and the provinces of Ambian and Nova.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa. It has Squidi and Targa on the Weſt, Sanago on the South, and Bardoa and Bournow on the Eaſt. The inhabitants gather great quantities of manna which they export for ſale. It is ſuppoſed to be owing to the eating of the manna, that the negroes of this country are more healthy than thoſe of Tombut, though the air is not ſo wholeſome.

AGADES, the capital of the above kingdom, is ſurrounded with walls, and the houſes are built in the Moreſque faſhion. Its inhabitants are chiefly merchants and traders. Lat. 19. 10 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

AGAN, one of the Ladrone iſlands, between the iſlands of Chomocoan and Guagan. Here Magellan, the famous Navigator, was aſſaſſinated.

AGDE, a city of Lower Languedoc, in France. It is a biſhop's ſee, and produces fine wool, wine, oil, corn, and ſilk. Lat 43. 19 N. Lon 3. 30 E.

AGEN, the capital city of Agenois, in Guienne, France. Though this city is advantageouſly ſituated for commerce, the inhabitants pay very little attention to it. Lat. 44. 12 N. Lon. 0. 40 E.

AGENOIS, a diſtrict of France, the capital of which is Agen.

AGGA, a ſmall kingdom on the Gold Coaſt Africa, where a cuſtom prevails for a woman to govern.

AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANA, the largeſt dioceſe in the ſouthern parts of Norway, and the principal and moſt conſiderable in the whole kingdom, being 300 miles long, and 120 miles broad.

AGGERHUUS, a conſiderable mountain fortreſs in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus. It is uncertain when this fortreſs was erected; in 1310 it was beſieged by duke Erich of Sweden, but without ſucceſs; in 1567, the Swediſh army beſieged it for 18 weeks in vain; and in 1717, a fruitleſs attempt was again made upon it by the Swedes under Charles XII. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickſhall. Lat. 59. 25 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

AGGSPACH, a market town in the circle above the Manhartsberg in Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube.

AGHER, a town of Ulſter in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament.

AGHUNALASHKA, or UNALASHKA, one of the Lyfhe Oftrova, or Fox Iſlands, in the Northern Archipelago.

AGINCOURT, a village in the Netherlands. It is remarkable for a glorious victory which the Engliſh, commanded by K. Henry, obtained over the French, October 25, 1415. It is about 7 miles N. of Heſden.

AGMET, or AGMAT, formerly the capital of Morocco, in Africa. It is ſituated on the declivity of a hill belonging to Mount Atlas; and is at preſent inhabited by poor people.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, a town of Altland, in Tranſylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Hermanſtadt.

AGNADEL, or AGNADELLO, a ſmall town of the Milaneſe, Italy. It is famous for a victory which Lewis XII. gained over the Venetians, May 5, 1509, and for a battle fought between prince Eugene and the duke of Vendoſme, in 1703. Lat. 45. 23 N. Lon. 9. 26 E.

AGNAN, (St.) a ſmall town of Berry, in France, ſituated on the river Cher, near the borders of Touraine and Blaiſois, 60 miles Weſt of Bourges. In 1683 it was erected into a duchy, and in 1663 into an earldom.

AGNEREINS, a ſmall place of Ville Neuve, in Burgundy, France.

AGNO, a diviſion of Lauvis, in Switzerland, which contains above 40 pariſhes or villages.

AGOSTA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greateſt part of it was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1693; and what remains is inconſiderable.

AGRA, the principal kingdom of the Mogul Empire in Aſia. It abounds with oranges, and lemons, beſides rice, indigo, and cotton. Its manufactures are white cloth, ſtuffs made of ſilk, ſilver and gold lace, &c. Its quota of forces to the Mogul army is 15,000 horſe, and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at 3,000,000l. ſterling.

AGRA, the metropolis of the above kingdom, was founded by Eckbar in 1556, who called it Eckbabat, and made it the ſeat of his empire. It is 360 miles N. E. of Surat. Lat. 26. 43 N. Lon. 76. 45 E.

AGRAMONT, a ſmall town of Catalonia in Spain. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 1. 1 E.

AGREDA, a very populous town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, ſeated at the foot of Mount Cayo.

AGREVE, (St.) a little town of Languedoc, in France, ſituated at the foot of a mountain.

AGRIA, called EGER by the Germans, and ERLAW by the inhabitants, is ſituated between Buda and Caſhaw, in Hungary. This town, which was firſt built by King Stephen the Saint, has ſuffered much from the ravages of war. Suliman II. Emperor of the Turks beſieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, after having battered it 40 days with 50 pieces of cannon, and the loſs of 8,000 men. Mahomet III. however, took it in 1596, and, contrary to the articles of capitulation, put the garriſon to the ſword, ſince which time it has frequently changed its maſters. It is 47 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat 48. 10 N. Lon. 20. 10 E.

AGRIMONT, one of the Ladrone Iſlands, about 42 miles in circumference. Lat. 19. 40 N Lon. 146. 0 E.

AGUA DE PAO, a town of St. Miguel, one of the Azore Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 38. 0 N. Lon. 25. 40 W.

AGUER, a city of Africa, at the foot of Mount Atlas. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1336; and Cheriff Mahomet retook it not long after, when he put all he found in the city to the ſword.

AGUESMORTES, a town of Languedoc in France. In the neighbourhood of this town are ſeveral lakes; on which account the air is ſo unhealthy that the town is almoſt a deſart. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 4. 3 E.

AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa.

AGUILAR, a town of Navarre in Spain.

AGURANDE, a ſmall town of France, 12 miles S. of La Chartre. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and deep ditches.

AHLDEN, a diſtrict of Lunenburg Zell, in Germany; where Sophia Dorothea, conſort to King George I. reſided after her ſeparation.

AHUN, a ſmall town of Upper Marche, in France, 8 miles from Gueret.

AJACCIO, or ADIAZZO, a ſmall town in the iſland of Corſica, 160 miles S. of Genoa.

AJALON, a city of the tribe of Dan, in Canaan, belonging to the Levites. It was taken by the Philiſtines; and, being retaken, was fortified by Reboboam.

AJAN, a country and coaſt of Africa, bounded by the river Quilmanci on the S. by the mountains from which that river ſprings on the W. by Abyſſinia, and the ſtreight of Babelmandel on the N. and by the Eaſtern or Indian Ocean on the E.

AICHA, a ſmall town in Upper Bavaria, Germany. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 11. 20 E.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia,

the capital of a district of the same name. It is 12 miles N. of Newburg. Lat. 48. 37 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

AIDERBEZAN, or AZERBEYAN, a province of Persia. The soil is fruitful, and the climate healthy, though cold.

AIGLE, a small town in France, 47 miles from Rouen. Its trade consists of corn, toys, needles, and pins. Lat. 48. 5. N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Baisigny, in France.

AIGUEPERSE, a city of Auvergne, in France. 190 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 3. 20 E.

AIGUILLON, a town of Guienne, in France. A considerable trade is carried on at this place in hemp, tobacco, corn, wine, and brandy. Lat. 44. 20 N. Lon. 0. 30 E.

AILESBURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, having the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays. It sends two members to parliament, and is 41 miles N.W. of London.

AIMARGUES, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 44. 5 N. Lon. 3. 20 E.

AINAOO, an island on the South coast of China, Asia, which has a capital of the same name.

AIRE, a shire of Scotland, having its principal town of the same name. Aire is 65 miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

AIRE, a district of Artois, in the Netherlands; its capital is also of the same name. It lies 25 miles W. from Lisle. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 2. 32 E.

AIRE, a small town of Gascony, in France. It suffered considerably from the religious disturbances of that country. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 0. 13 E.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France. Lat. 46. 5 N. Lon. 1. 5 W.

AIX, an ancient city of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 32 N. Lon. 5. 32 E.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, a fine city of Westphalia, in Germany. It is famous for several councils and treaties of peace concluded here, particularly those between France and England in 1748. It is 26 miles almost E. from Liege. and 40 almost W. from Cologne. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 5. 48 E.

AKALZIKE, a town and castle of Gourie, in Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 41. 55 N. Lon. 44. 55 E.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a city of Natolia, in Asia, 50 miles from Pergamos. Lat. 38. 50 N. Lon. 28. 30 E.

ALABA, or ALAVA, a subdivision of Biscay in Spain. Here are plentiful mines of iron and steel.

ALAIS, one of the dioceses of Languedoc in France, its principal city bearing the same name. From this place is annually exported upwards of 1,000,000 lb. weight of raw silk. Lat. 44. 8 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

ALAND, an island in the mouth of the Baltic Sea; it is about 6 miles long, and as many broad.

ALANDRA, a small town of Portugal, on the river Tagus, 15 miles from Lisbon.

ALANTA, a small city of Walachia, 30 miles S. W. of Rebnick

ALBA, surnamed Pompeia, and celebrated by Ptolomy and other ancient authors, as one of the principal cities of Old Liguria; but having been in the hands of many masters, it has lost its ancient splendour. It is situated in the duchy of Montferat; and is 22 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 50 N. Lon. 8. 5 E.

ALBA JULIA, called by the Germans Weissenburg, is the capital of a county of the same name in Transylvania. It is 26 miles W. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 46. 26 N. Lon. 24. 0 E.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the Gulph of Venice, bounded by Livadia on the S. by Thessaly and Macedonia on the E. and by Bosnia and Dalmatia on the N.

ALBANIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Iberia, on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the N. by Mount Caucasus, and on the S. by Armenia and the river Cyrus, now Kur.

ALBANOPOLI, an inland town of Albania in European Turkey. It was anciently a strong town, but is now almost deserted. Lat. 41. 48 N. Lon. 20. 12 E.

ALBAN'S, (St.) a borough town of Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London. Here Cæsar obtained a victory over Cassibelaun; and this was the scene of Boadicea's victory and cruelty, when she massacred 70,000 Romans and Britons who adhered to them. Near this place were fought two obstinate battles between the houses of York and Lancaster. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday.

ALBANY, a county in the province of New York, North America. The principal commodities are wheat, pease, and pine boards.

ALBANY, the capital town of the above county, is 150 miles from New York, and 140 from Quebec.

ALBARRACIN, a city of Arragon, in Spain. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants. It is 15 miles distant from Tervel, and 70 from Saragossa.

ALBARAZIN, an ancient and strong town of Arragon, in Spain. Its wool is the best in Arragon.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, on the road from Moſcow to Pekin. It has a ſtrong fortreſs. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon. 103. 30 E.

ALBEGNE, a ſmall town of Quercy, in France, a diſtrict of the government of Guienne and Gaſcony.

ALBEMARLE, a little town of Normandy in France. From this place the Keppel family of England take the title of earl. It alſo gave the title of Duke to the famous General Monk, who reſtored the royal family. It is 70 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

ALBENGUA, an ancient ſtrong ſea-port of Italy. Lat. 44. 4 N. Lon. 8. 3 E.

ALBI, the capital of Albigeois, in Languedoc, France. It is ſituated in a fruitful country 40 miles N. E. of Thouloufe. Lon. 2 14 E. Lat. 43. 56 N

ALBIOECE, now RIER, a city of Provence, in France, about 55 miles from Toulon. It was originally a Roman colony.

ALBION, the ancient name of the Iſland of Great Britain.

ALBRET, a duchy and ſubdiviſion of Gaſcony in France. It has a town of the ſame name, which is ſituated 37 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

ALBUQUERQUE, a Spaniſh walled town near the frontiers of Portugal. The inhabitants trade largely in wool, and woollen cloth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara.

ALBURY, a village near Box-hill in Surry, 5 miles from Guildford.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a large and beautiful city of New Caſtile, in Spain. Cardinal Ximenes founded an univerſity at this place. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 26 N. Lon. 3. 6. W.

ALCAMES, an ancient town of the United Provinces. Lat. 52. 40 N. Lon. 4. 44 E.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, near the frontiers of Portugal. It was beſieged and taken by the earl of Galway, and the confederate Portugueſe in 1706. It is 142 miles N. by W. of Seville. Lat. 39. 20 N. Lon. 6. 7 W.

ALCANTARA, a ſmall town of Seville, in Andaluſia. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 5. 10 W.

ALCARAZ, a city of La Mancha, in New Caſtile, in Spain. It has a good wall and fortreſs, and is 138 miles S. E. of Madrid.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary, which was once very large and populous, but has greatly fallen to decay.

ALCMAER, a city of the United Provinces, 18 miles from Amſterdam.

ALCOSSIR a ſea-port town on the Red Sea, where the Europeans take ſhipping for Abyſſinia.

ALCUDIA, a city and good port of Majorca, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 3. 0 E.

ALDBOROUGH, a well-ſituated town of Suffolk, 94 miles from London. It has two ſtreets, each a mile long, and a battery of ſeveral pieces of cannon. It ſends two members to parliament.

ALDBOROUG, a borough town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 205 miles N. by W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament.

ALDERBOROUGH, a village 2 miles from Salisbury in Wiltſhire, near the river Avon. A manufacture of cottons and fuſtians is carried on here. By a fire, Sept. 1777. 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Britiſh Channel, ſubject to Great Britain, about a league and a half from Cape Lattague in Normandy, and 30 leagues from the neareſt part of England. It is ſeparated from Normandy by a ſtreight called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, by reaſon of the rocks under water. It is a healthy iſland, and its paſture and corn are good. The inhabitants are poor, principally occaſioned by the prevailing cuſtom of gavel-kind, by which the lands are equally divided into parcels among the laſt proprietor's children. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 2. 7 W.

ALEFCHIMO, one of the ſubdiviſions of the iſland of Corfu, in the Mediterranean.

ALEGRANSA, a little iſland near the Canaries, in the Atlantic Ocean.

ALEGRE, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, ſituated on the foot of a high hill, on which ſtands a ſtrong tower.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, on the river Caja, which falls into the Guadiana. Lat. 39. 2 N. Lon. 7. 25 W.

ALEI, a large river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, which empties itſelf into the river Oby.

ALEKSIN, or ALEXIN, a ſmall town in the government of Moſcow.

ALENTEJO, one of the largeſt provinces of Portugal. It is bounded on the N. by Eſtremadura and Beira, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Algarve, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It receives its name from being ſituated on the other ſide of the river Tagus (*Alem de rio Tejo*). Its greateſt riches conſiſt in wheat and barley, with which the whole province abounds.

this province are 4 cities, 88 towns, and parishes.

ALENZON, or ALENCON, a large town of Normandy, in France. There are the quarries of stone, fit for the purpose of building. They have a linen manufacture at this place. Lat. 48. 18 N. Lon. 0. 0. E.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the metropolis of Syria, in Asia. It is built on 8 small hills, on the highest of which the castle is placed; and is generally thought to be the ancient Berœa. It is encompassed by an old considerably decayed wall, and by a broad ditch, which is now turned into gardens in most places. It is about 3 miles and a half in circuit; but with the suburbs 8. The inhabitants of this town, though of different religions, seem to be of the same sort of people; their number is computed at about 235,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 20,000 Jews. The common language is the Vulgar Arabic; but the Turks of distinction speak the Turkish. The Christians deal in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. It is 100 miles E. of Scanderoon. Lat. 35. 45 N. Lon. 37. 25 E.

ALEPPO, (OLD,) is computed to be about 12 miles South of the present Aleppo, and near 2 leagues East of the high road. Some of the walls of this city still remain, and these are about 10 feet thick.

ALERIA, an ancient town of Corsica, now called Aleria Distrutte, it being in ruins.

ALESA, a town of Sicily, on the Tuscan Sea, which is now in ruins. It was built 400 years before Christ.

ALESHAM, a neat town of Norfolk. It has a market on Tuesdays. It is 121 miles N. E. by N, of London.

ALESBURY. See Allesbury.

ALESSANDRIA, a strong town of Italy. It was ceded to Germany by the treaty of Utrecht in 1707. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

ALESSANO, a small town of Naples, in Otranto. It is a bishop's see. Lat. 40. 10 N. Lon. 18. 25 E.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 42. 8 N. Lon. 20. 0. E.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, in Hungary.

ALET, a diocese of Languedoc, in France, having a town of the same name, which stands at the foot of the Pyrennees, on the river Aude. The rivulets which run from these mountains, carry gold sand and with their waters. Lat. 42. 59 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

ALEUTIAN ISLES, a cluster of islands stretching from 52 to 54 degrees of N. Lat. in the sea of Kamtschatka. They were discovered in 1745 by Michael Nevodtskoff, a native of Tobolski.

ALEXANDRETTA, called by the Turks SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asia. It is the port of Aleppo, from which it is distant about 70 miles. Lat. 36. 35 Lon. 36. 25 E.

ALEXANDRIA, now SCANDERIA, a city of Lower Egypt, in Africa. This city was built by Alexander the Great, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before Christ. The architect employed by Alexander in this undertaking, was the celebrated Dinocrates, who had acquired so much reputation by rebuilding the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. This place soon became exceedingly populous, and has been the seat of many dreadful massacres. About 141 years before Christ it was almost depopulated by Ptolomy Physcon; that barbarous monster giving free liberty to his guards to plunder the city and murder the inhabitants at their pleasure, and this without the least provocation. Physcon afterwards invited people from other places to settle here, who soon complained of the tyrannical behaviour of their master; whereupon he resolved upon a general massacre of the young men; which he effected one day when they were assembled in the Gymnasium, by ordering his soldiers to set it on fire; so that they all perished either by the flames or the swords of his mercenaries. Caracalla, having been satirized by some of the Alexandrians, ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex; and in one night's time the city floated in blood, and the houses were filled with the carcases of the slain. Not being satisfied, the monster ordered the massacre to be continued all the next day; so that very few inhabitants were left in the city. Alexandria was long esteemed the first city in the world next to Rome: and we may form an idea of its inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that this city had on its rolls, in his time (44 years before Christ), 300,000 freemen. The Saracen general, who took it, said, in his letter to the Khalif, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews that pay tribute, 400 royal circi (places of diversion), and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. Notwithstanding the ancient splendour and magnificence of this city, it does not contain, at present, above 12,000 or 14,000 inhabi-

tants; and these a strange mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire: nay, it is so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The celebrated library which was founed by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, consisting of 700,000 volumes, besides various additions which were made to it in aftertimes, was, in 642, destroyed by order of the Saracen khalif, who became master of the city. Lat. 30. 21 N. Lon. 31. 11 E.

ALEXANDRIA, or ADEXANDROPOLIS, a city of Arachosia.

ALFAQS, a few small islands, near the mouth of the river Ebro, in the province of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFARIG, a place in Rossshire, Scotland, near which are some large woods of fir.

ALFAYATES, or ALFATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing about 500 inhabitants.

ALFECHIMO, a bailiwic of the island of Corfu, containing 28 parishes, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Estremadura, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 9. 10 W.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, subject to the bishop of Hildesheim. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 10. 4 E.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy, famous for the war of the Samnites. Lat. 41. 48 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

ALFORD, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, 20 miles N. of Boston.

ALFORD, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles from Burton.

ALFORD, or AFORD, a small town of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland.

ALFRETON, or ALFERTON, a market town of Derbyshire, noted for good ale, and for being the burial place of Alfred the Great. It is 141 miles N. N W. of London.

ALFRISTON, a village of Sussex, 8 miles S. E. of Lewes.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town of Corsica. In 1731 it was almost destroyed by the malcontents; but was afterwards repaired. Lat. 42. 20 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

ALGARBIA, a fertile district of New Castile in Spain.

ALGARVA, or ALGARVE, a province of Portugal, formerly a Moorish kingdom. It is bounded by the sea on the W. and S. on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, and 60 villages, in which are supposed to be near 70,000 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRAS, an ancient and strong town of Andalusia, in Spain. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 5. 22 W.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, belonging to the States of Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by the desart of Zaara, on the E. by the river Zaine, which divides it from Tunis, and on the W. by the Mulvya and the mountains of Trava, which separate it from Morocco. The climate is moderate. The Dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch. The revenues arise from the tribute made by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes taken at sea sometimes equal the taxes imposed upon the natives. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have also a jargon, composed of Italian, French and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, which is understood by the common people and merchants.

ALGIERS, the capital of the above kingdom, is called by the Arabians Algezair, or Al-Jezier, the island. It is built on the declivity of a hill by the sea side, in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets of this city are exceedingly narrow. No sweet water is to be found here; and though there is a cistern in every house, they often want water, because it seldom rains; its chief supply is from a spring on a hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes to about 100 fountains, at each of which a bowl is fastened for the use of passengers. The common refervoir is at the end of the mole, where ships take in their water. The mole is about 500 paces long, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a battery of guns. The number of its inhabitants are supposed to be 100,000 Mahometans, 2,500 Jews, and 1,500 Christians. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 2. 18 E.

ALHAMA, a well-built and populous town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 36. 56 N. Lon. 3. 24 W.

ALIBALUC, an island in the Caspian Sea, opposite to the province of Terristan, belonging to Persia.

ALICANT, a sea-port town of Valencia, in Spain, remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong bastions. It was taken from the Moors in 1264. The English took the castle in 1706, and held out a siege of two years before it was retaken by the French and Spaniards, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms, after part of the rock was blown up on which the castle stood, and the governor killed. Lat. 38. 24 N. Lon. 0. 36 W.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for its trade in corn and good wine. Lat. 37. 11 N. Lon. 13. 48 E.

ALINDA, an ancient town on the frontiers of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey.

ALINGRAHS, an inland town of Westmanland, in Sweden. Here are fine silk and woollen manufactories.

ALIPHERA, a city of Arcadia, which was reduced to the obedience of Philip, king of Macedon, when decamping from Olympia.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Warwickshire, 5 miles from Bromsgrove, in the road to Leicester.

ALLE, one of the principal rivers of the kingdom of Prussia.

ALLEGRANZA, a small island of Africa, one of the Canaries.

ALLEGRE, a town of Auvergne, in France, defended by a strong castle. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 3. 50 E.

ALLENBURG, a narrow and dark little town of Tapiau, in Prussia.

ALLENDORF, a small town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, famous for its salt-works. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 9. 59 E.

ALLERIA, an open decayed town of Africa, where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lat. 42 5 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

ALLERSHEIM, a bailiwic in the principality of Wolfenbuttle, in Germany.

ALLHALLOW, a small island, noted for its fishery, at the N. W. corner of Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, Scotland.

ALLIER, a river of Languedoc, in France, which rises at Chabellier, waters the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLINGTON CASTLE, a town of Kent. It has a market on Tuesday.

ALLOA, a small town of Scotland, situate on the Frith of Forth, in Clackmannanshire.

ALLON BACHUTH, (The Oak of Weeping,) the place where Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, died. She was buried under an oak at the foot of Bethel.

ALL SAINTS BAY, a large and capacious harbour of Brazil in South America.

ALMACARON, a sea-port town of Murcia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 28 N. Lon. 1. 56 W.

ALMANNARA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, where General Stanhope, May 6, 1710, defeated the troops under Philip II. of Spain.

ALMANZA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, remarkable for a battle fought in the neighbourhood, April 14, 1707, O. S. between the confederate army, commanded by earl Galway, and the French and Spaniards, under the duke of Berwick, in which the former were defeated. Lat. 38. 54 N. Lon. c. 15 W.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Beira, in Portugal, containing about 2,200 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 38 N. Lon. 8. 15 W.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, on the confines of Leon. The Spaniards besieged and took it in 1762. Lat. 40. 45 N. Lon. 6. 15 W.

ALMEIRA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 36. 51 N. Lon. 2. 0 W.

ALMIPIGON, a lake of Canada, in North America.

ALMISSA, an episcopal city in Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungary.

ALMUNECAR, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 36. 30 N. Lon. 3. 45 W.

ALNEWICK, a market town of Northumberland, having a market on Saturday. It is 305 miles N. by W. of London.

ALORNA, a strong town on the Malabar coast, near Goa, in the East Indies, which the Portuguese took by storm in 1747.

ALOST, a town of the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

ALPS, the highest mountains of Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany, extending, according to Livy, 2,000 stadia in length. The celebrated Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps, on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALPUJARAS, or ALPUXARRAS, a famous ridge of high mountains of Granada, in Spain. These mountains are inhabited by Moors who have received the Roman Catholic religion, but retain their old way of living. Their language is a mixture of the Arabic and Spanish.

ALRESFORD, a market town in Hampshire, 57 miles W. S. W. from London. Its market is on Thursday. This town was burnt in 1710, and soon after rebuilt. It contains about 200 houses.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. It formerly belonged to Germany, but was given to France by the treaty of Munster. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Europe, abounding in corn, wine, wood, pulse, fruits, flax, tobacco, &c. Here are mines of silver, copper, and lead. The original inhabitants are honest and good-natured, but wedded to their own manners and customs. Their language is the German, mixed with a little French.

ALSEN, an island in the Baltic Sea, between Slefwick and Funen, subject to Denmark.

ALSFELDT, or ALSFIELD, an ancient town of Heſſe, in Germany. This was the firſt town of Heſſe that embraced Lutheraniſm. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

ALSHAM, or ALESHAM, a ſmall town of Norfolk, noted for knitters. It is 117 miles from London.

ALSHEDA, a pariſh of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden, where a gold mine, called Adelfors, was diſcovered in 1738.

ALSIUM, a city of ancient Etruria, occupying the ſpot on which Pala now ſtands.

ALSTON MORE, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. Near it are great quantities of lead ore. It is 303 miles N. N. W. of London.

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of South Halland, in Sweden.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, Italy, near which are gold mines. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 16. 22 E.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, Italy, Lat. 41. 6 N. Lon. 16. 58 E.

ALTDORF, a trading town of Hungary. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 21. 15 E.

ALTDORF, or ALTORF, a large handſome town of Switzerland, having 4 churches and 2 convents. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

ALTEA, a ſmall ſea-port town of Valencia, in Spain, abounding in wine, flax, ſilk, and honey. Lat. 38. 34 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

ALTENA, a ſea-port town of Daniſh Holſtein, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. In 1710, it loſt 200 houſes by fire; and in 1712 it was burnt by the Swediſh army. The Daniſh Eaſt India company diſpoſe of their merchandize here. It joins Hamburg, as Weſtminſter does London. Lat. 53. 37 N. Lon. 9. 52 E.

ALTENBURG, the capital of the province of Weiſſelburg, in Lower Hungary. In 1529 it was taken by the Turks; in 1605 it was burnt down; in 1619 it was reduced by Bethlen Gabor; in 1621 by the Imperialiſts; and in 1663 by Prince Ragotſki. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 17. 13 E.

ALTENBURG, anciently PLISNE, the capital of the principality of Altenburg, in Germany. Its caſtle, ſeated on a rock, was the reſidence of the former electors and dukes; and was the place whence the young princes Erneſt and Albert, the founders of the two principal lines of the Saxon houſe, were carried off by Kunz von Kauffing, in 1455. This place ſuffered much by fires in 1403, 1427, 1430, and 1445. In 1568 a conference between the divines of Thuringia and Saxony was h here, which laſted from October 21, March 9 following. Lat. 50. 59 N. L 12. 28 E.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, Italy. Lat. 44. 36 N. Lon. 7. 20 E

ALTESSEY, a town and caſtle of G many. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 8. 12 E.

ALTIN, a lake of Aſiatic Ruſſia, German miles long, and 12 broad.

ALTKIRK, a ſmall town of Alſace, France. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 6. 45 W.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, ri in Franconia.

ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, wi market on Saturday, 47 miles W. S. W. London.

ALTORF, or ALTDORF, a diſtrict Nuremberg, in Germany. Here is an verſity, a library, and a phyſic gar Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 11. 22 E.

ALTORF, a town of Suabia, Germa Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

ALTRINGHAM, a town of Cheſh with a market on Tueſdays. It is miles N. W. of London.

ALVA DE TORMES, a conſider town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 0 Lon. 5. 4 W.

ALVESTON, a village of Glouceſ ſhire, 28 miles from Glouceſter.

ALZIRA, a town of Valencia, in Sp A conſiderable ſilk trade is carried o this place. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 0. 10

AM, a large and populous city of A menia in Aſia.

AMADABAT, or AMADAVER, a la trading, and ſtrong city, the capital Cambaya, in the Eaſt Indies. This is about 5 miles long, and 17 in circ In the town is ſuch an intermixture of gardens and groves, that afar off it has appearance of a foreſt. This town taken by the Engliſh Eaſt India compa forces, Feb. 15, 1780, under General G dard, with the loſs of only 100 men. L 23. 10 N. Lon. 72. 22 E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a to of Perſia, Aſia. Lat. 35. 15 N. Lon. 4 E.

AMADANAGER, or ANDANAGER, town of Decan, in the Eaſt Indies. L 18. 20 N. Lon. 74. 15 E.

AMADIA, a trading town of Curdiſt in Aſia. Lat. 36. 5 N. Lon. 41. 5 E.

AMAK, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt Zealand, Denmark. Lat. 55. 35 N. L 12. 42 E.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Nap in Italy. Lat. 40. 48 N. Lon. 14. 45

AMANA, one of the Bahama Iſlan in North America.

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AMANCE, a town of Lorraine, in France. Lat. 48. 42 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

AMAND, (St.) a town of Bourbonnois, in France. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 2. 30 E.

AMAND, (St.) a town of French Flanders, famous for a Benedictine abbey. Lat. 50. 27 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

AMAPALLA, a city and port of Guatimala, in Mexico, North America. Lat. 12. 30 N. Lon. 86. 40 W.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia Minor, where the celebrated geographer Strabo was born. Lat. 40. 31 N. Lon. 36. 0 E.

AMAZONS, the largest river in the world, is situated in South America. It rises in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and, after a course of about 3,000 miles, empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean.

AMBARA, the capital of Abyssinia. Lat. 13. 12 N. Lon. 35. 14 E.

AMBERG, the capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, defended by a strong castle. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 12. 7 E.

AMBERT, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, celebrated for its manufactures of paper and cambrets.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmorland, having a market on Wednesday, well stored with provisions. It has a considerable manufacture for cloth, and is 271 miles N. N. W. from London.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port town of Picardy, in France. Lat. 50. 49 N. Lon. 1. 41 E.

AMBOISE, a town of Touraine, in France. Lat. 47. 25 N. Lon. 0. 54 E.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca Islands in the East Indies. It is the chief of the Spice Islands, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The inhabitants of Amboyna are computed at about 80,000. Lat. 4. 0 S. Lon. 127. 0 E.

AMBROISE, (St.) a small town on the river Cese, in Languedoc, France.

AMBRYM, an island among the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 16. 10 S. Lon. 168. 12 E.

AMBY, a town of Limburg, in the Netherlands. Lat. 56. 52 N. Lon. 5. 43 E.

AMELAND, an island on the coast of West Friezland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 6. 20 E.

AMELIA, an ancient town of Spoleto, in Italy. It is a bishop's see. Lat. 42. 33 N. Lon. 12. 30 E.

AMERICA, the fourth general division of the globe, and by far the largest. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. But he only discovered the Lucayo or Bahama Islands, with those of Hispaniola and Cuba, in his first voyage. Americus Vespucius was the first who sailed to the Continent, in 1497; and from him America received its name. The southern parts were explored in 1519, by Fernando de Magalhaens (Magellan). Bartholomew, the brother of Christopher Columbus, was employed by Henry VII. king of England, with John Cabot, a Venetian, to go in quest of discoveries in this part of the world. These discovered Newfoundland, and the West coast of America, as far as Cape Florida. Between America, (the New World), and the Old World, are several very striking differences; the most remarkable of which is, the general predominance of cold throughout the whole extent of this vast country. Here the rigour of the Frigid zone extends over half that which should be temperate by its position, with regard to the same parallels of latitude in the Old World: and even in those latitudes where winter is scarcely felt on the Old Continent, it reigns with great severity in America, though but for a short period. Nor does this cold, so prevalent in the New World, confine itself to the Temperate Zones, but extends its influence likewise to the Torrid Zone, considerably mitigating the excess of its heat. The natives of this vast country are in some respects different from those of the Old World; for the skins of all the men, except the Eskimaux, are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, or hair on any part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight and coarse. In a country of such vast extent there are, no doubt, as great a variety of soils as there are of climates. In short, America may be called an immense treasure of nature, producing most, if not all, the plants, grains, fruits, trees, woods, metals, minerals, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world; and that not only in as great, if not in greater quantities, but many of these in a much higher perfection. By the discovery of this country, the Europeans have derived many real and solid advantages. Gold and silver have been more plentiful in the countries of Europe, since their connection with America, and the Materia Medica hath derived no small assistance from the productions of this continent. The various districts which compose this vast country, shall be treated of in their respective places.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of Utrecht, in the Netherlands. Here is a manufacture for dimities and bombazine. Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon. 5. 22 E.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, having a market on Tuesdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 29 miles N. W. from London.

AMESBURY, or AMBROSEBURY, a very ancient market town in Wiltshire. This town was consumed by fire in 1753, since which it has been rebuilt in a more elegant taste. Its market is on Fridays; and it is 78 miles W. of London.

AMID, called by the Arabians Diarbekr, and by the Turks Kara-Amed, is a large city of Mesopotamia, in Asia. Lat. 36. 40 N. Lon. 40. 30 E.

AMIENOIS, a country of Picardy, in France.

AMIENS, the capital of Amienois, in France. Here are about 35,000 inhabitants, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 2. 28 E.

AMIX, a district of Lower Navarre, in France.

AMOL, a town belonging to the Usbecks, in Asia, seated on the river Gihon. Lat. 39. 20 E. Lon. 64. 30 E.

AMONT, a district of Franche Comte, in France.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in corn, wine, and oil. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 26. 15 E.

AMOUR, a small town of Franche Comte, France. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 5. 18 E.

AMOY, or EMOY, an island belonging to the province of Fokien, on the S. W. coast of China.

AMPHIPOLIS, now called CHRISTOPOLIS, a city of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It was built by Cymon, the famous Athenian, about 470 years before Christ, and peopled with a colony of his countrymen. Lat. 41. 38 E. Lon. 24. 26 E.

AMPTHILL, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is 45 miles N. W. of London.

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 5 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

AMRAS, a strong castle of Germany, on the river Tirol, full of rarities of every kind. It has a library with the portraits of many learned men. Lat. 47. 9 N. Lon. 11. 29 E.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, one of the United Provinces. This place formerly belonged to the Lords of Amstel. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. The foundation of this city is laid upon piles, by reason of its marshy soil. The houses are built of brick and stone, and the streets are spacious and well paved. It is computed to be about half as big as London. It is governed by a college of 30 senators and 12 burgomasters. Amsterdam is 175 miles E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon 4. 50 E.

AMSTERDAM ISLE. See Tongataboo.

AMWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water, after a course of 39 miles. One part is called Amwell Magna, and the other Amwell Parva. It is 21 miles from London.

ANABOA, a small island on the coast of Loango, in Africa. Lat. 1. 0 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANADIRSKOI, a town belonging to the the Russians on the river Anadir.

ANAGNI, a small town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, the see of a bishop. Lat. 41. 56 N. Lon. 13. 25 E.

ANAMABOA, a populous town in the kingdom of Fantin, in Guinea.

ANATTOM, an island among the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 20. 10 S. Lon. 170. 9 E.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy. Lat. 42. 48 N. Lon. 13. 29 E.

ANCASTER, a small town of Lincolnshire, 25 miles S. of Lincoln.

ANCE, a small town of Lionnois, in France.

ANCENIS, a town of Brittany, in France. Lat. 47. 15 N. Lon. 1. 5 W.

ANCLAM, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, remarkable for its excellent pastures. Lat. 53. 52 N. Lon. 149. 2 E.

ANCLIFF, a place near Wigan, in Lancashire, famous for a sulphureous burning well.

ANCONA, a district belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy.

ANCONA, the capital of the district of the same name, in Italy. It is the Picenum of the ancients. The inhabitants trade in white wax; which trade is mostly engrossed by the Jews of this place, who amount to about 5,000. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 13. 35 E.

ANCRE, a small town of Picardy, in France. Lat. 49. 59 N. Lon. 2. 45 E.

ANCYRA, a very ancient town of Galatia, in Asiatic Turkey.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the South by the kingdom of Granada, on the West by Algarve and the sea, on the North by Estremadura, and on the East by the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 250 miles long, and 150 broad.

ANDALUSIA, (NEW,) a province of Terra Firma, in South America.

ANDAMAN, certain iſlands on the Eaſt ſide of the entrance into the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are harmleſs and inoffenſive, and live chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs.

ANDELY, a town of Normandy, in France. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their diſorders, on the feaſt-day of the Saint to whom it is dedicated. It is 40 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

ANDEOL, (St.) a town of France, in the Vivarez. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 4. 45 E.

ANDERLECHT, a fortreſs of Brabant, in the Netherlands, 2 miles N. of Bruſſels. It was deſigned for an outwork to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, Germany. Lat. 50. 29 N. Lon. 7. 22 E.

ANDERO, (St.) a ſea-port town of Biſcay, in Spain. Lat. 43. 25 N. Lon. 4. 30 W.

ANDES, or CORDILLIERAS, a great chain of mountains, which run almoſt the whole length of South America. They are the higheſt and moſt remarkable mountains in the world; for thoſe within the Torrid Zone are always covered with ſnow; and in paſſing over the lower part of them, people are in danger of being ſtarved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another; and by melting the ſnow, occaſion ſuch a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have periſhed.

ANDES, a hamlet of Mantua, in Italy, the birth-place of Virgil.

ANDOILLE, a town of Lower Maine, in France.

ANDON VILLE, a ſmall town in the generality of Paris, in France.

ANDOVER, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 65 miles Weſt by South of London.

ANDRARUM, a town of South Gothland, in Sweden, near Chriſtianſtadt.

ANDRE, (St.) a ſmall town of Lower Languedoc, in France.

ANDRE DE BEAULIEU, (St.) a ſmall town of Touraine, in France.

ANDRE, (St.) a town of Forez, in France.

ANREAS, (St.) a town of Bourdalois, in France.

ANDREW'S, (St.) a town of Fifeſhire, in Scotland, with an univerſity. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop; but its cathedral church is now in ruins. It is 30 miles North-Eaſt of Edinburgh.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Italy, with a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 16. 32 E.

ANDROS, one of the ancient Cyclades, an iſland in the Archipelago, in European Turkey. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a biſhop. The principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilk; and the fields are very pleaſant and fertile, being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 25. 30 E.

ANDUXAR, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, various ſorts of fruit and game. Lat. 37. 55 N. Lon. 3. 34 W.

ANDUZE, a town of Languedoc, in France. It carries on a conſiderable trade in ſerges and woollen cloth. Lat. 43. 59 N. Lon. 4. 2 E.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in North America. Lat. 18. 40 N. Lon. 64. 7 W.

ANGELO, (St.) a ſtrong town of Italy. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 16. 13 E. There are ſeveral other towns and caſtles of the ſame name in Italy.

ANGELOS, a populous trading town of Mexico, in North America. Lat. 19. 30 N. Lon. 99. 22 W.

ANGERBURG, a town of Pruſſia, defended by a ſtrong caſtle.

ANGERMANNLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden.

ANGERMOND, a town of the duchy of Berge, in Germany. Lat. 51. 30 N. Lon. 6. 50 E.

ANGERS, a large town of Anjou, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity. Here are about 9,000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. It is defended by a caſtle, which ſtands on a ſteep rock. Lat. 47. 28 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

ANGHIERA, the capital town of a county of the ſame name, of Milan, in Italy. Lat. 45. 42 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

ANGLARS, a town of Auvergne, in France, in the generality of Riom.

ANGLE, a town of Poitou, in France, with a rich abbey.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, (the Iſle of,) is the moſt weſtern county of North Wales. It was anciently called Mona, and was the ſeat of the Druids. It contains about 200,000 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, having 74 pariſhes, 2 market towns, and about 12,000 perſons. This county is fertile, abounding in corn, cattle, fiſh, and fowl.

ANGLES, a town of Languedoc, in France, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Agut.

ANGOL, a city of Chili, in South America. Lat. 37. 36 S. Lon. 72. 59 W.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Congo, in Africa. The ſoil is fruitful, producing Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are, in general, idolaters. The Portugueſe have ſeveral colonies and ſettlements on the coaſt. The Engliſh and Dutch, however, trade with the natives, and purchaſe a great many ſlaves.

ANGORA, or ANGOURA, a city of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, anciently called Ancyra. It was made the metropolis of Galatia, in the reign of Nero. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and remarkable for the antiquities which remain in it. This city is governed by a Paſcha and Cadi. Some have computed that there are 100,000 inhabitants, 90,000 of which are Turks; and about 1,000 of theſe are Janizaries: the Chriſtians, Greeks, and Armenians, are about 10,000 in number. The fineſt goats in the world are bred at this place; their hair is of a fine white, almoſt like ſilk, which the inhabitants work into camblets, &c. In the neighbourhood of this town, Pompey obtained a memorable victory over Mithridates; and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 32. 5 E.

ANGOULESME, the capital of Angoumois, in France, having a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands on a mountain ſurrounded with rocks. Lat. 45. 39 N. Lon. 0. 14 E.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the North by Poitou, on the Eaſt by Limoſin and La Marche, on the South by Perigord, and on the Weſt by Saintonge.

ANGRA, a ſea-port town of Tercera, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital. Lat. 38. 39 N. Lon. 27. 7 W.

ANGRIE, a town of Anjou, in France.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 7. 15 E.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America, ſettled by the Engliſh in 1650. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants ſtrong.

ANGUILLARA, one of the principal places in the duchy of Bracciano, belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy.

ANGUS, a ſhire of Scotland, having the Mernes on the North, the German Ocean on the Eaſt, the Frith of Tay on the South, and Perth and Goury on the Weſt. It is diverſified with lakes and hills, and is fruitful in corn and paſture.

ANHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, in Germany, having the county of Mansfeldt on the South, the duchy of Halberſtadt on the Weſt, Saxony on the Eaſt, and Magdeburg on the North. Its principal trade is in beer.

ANHALT, an Iſland of North Jutland, in Denmark, lying in the Cattegat. Being dangerous for ſeamen a light-houſe has been erected.

ANIAN, a country lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, near the Red Sea.

ANIANE, a town of Lower Languedoc, in France, with a Benedictine Abbey. Lat. 43. 45 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Malabar, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. Their merchandize conſiſts chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Lat. 7. 0 N. Lon. 76. 1 E.

ANJOU, a province of France, bounded on the Eaſt by Touraine, on the South by Poitou, on the Weſt by Bretagne, and on the North by Maine. It is fruitful in corn, wine, and pulſe. Its capital town is Angers.

ANNA, the principal town of a province of the ſame name in Aſiatic Turkey, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the river Euphrates. Lat. 33. 35 N. Lon. 41. 0 E.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Iſles, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1643, and viſited by Capt. Cook, in the years 1774, and 1777. Lat. 20. 0 S. Lon. 178 W.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament town of Annandale, in Scotland. It is 60 miles South of Edinburgh.

ANNANO, a ſtrong fort of Milan, in Italy. It has been twice taken by the French, but was reſtored to the duke of Savoy, in 1706. Lat. 44. 56 N. Lon. 8. 36 E.

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Maryland, North America. Lat. 39. 0 N. Lon. 77. 20 W.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital town of Nova Scotia, North America. Lat. 44. 52 N. Lon. 64. 5 W.

ANNEBAUT, a village of Upper Normandy, in France.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, in Upper Italy. Lat. 45. 53. N. Lon. 6. 5 E.

ANNONAY, a town of Upper Vivarais, in France. Lat. 45. 18 N. Lon. 4. 45 E.

ANO CAPRI, the largeſt town of the iſland of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSE, an ancient town of the Lionnois, in France. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

ANSICO, a kingdom of Africa, whose king commands 13 kingdoms. It is situated under the equinoctial line; and its inhabitants are Pagans.

ANSLO, a sea-port town of Aggerhuus, in Norway. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on a bay of the same name. Lat. 59. 26 N. Lon. 10. 19 E.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Franconia, in Germany, belonging to the House of Brandenburgh. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 10. 47 E.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland Lat. 56. 15 N. Lon. 2. 34 W.

ANTE, a river of Normandy, in France.

ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee Islands, in North America. Lat. 17. 5 N. Lon. 62. 5 W.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 37. 1 N. Lon. 4. 30 W.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of New Spain, in America.

ANTIBES, a sea-port town of Provence. in France, having a strong castle. Lat. 43. 35 N. Lon. 7. 13 E.

ANTICOSTE, an island in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, North America. Lat. 49 to 52. N. Lon. 64. 16 W.

ANTIGNE, a town of Poictiers, in France.

ANTIGNY, a town of Bourges, in France.

ANTILLES ISLANDS. See Caribbees.

ANTINOPOLIS, an ancient capital of Thebais, in Egypt, where 160,000 Christians were martyred under Diocletian.

ANTIO, a promontory of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy.

ANTIOCH, formerly the metropolis of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. The Turks have reduced this town almost to nothing; but its magnificent ruins still remain Lat. 35. 17 N. Lon. 36. 45 E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a city of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, having a bishop's see. Lat. 36. 42 N. Lon. 32. 15 E.

ANTIPAROS, anciently OLIAROS, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, about 5 miles from Paros.

ANTIVARI, a strong town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey; the see of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 42. 19 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

ANTIVENETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America.

ANTOIEN, a town of Dauphiny, in France, with an abbey. Lat. 45. 43 N. Lon. 5. 15 E.

ANTOIN, (St.) a town of the Diocese of Rhodes, France. Its fortifications are demolished. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 0. 55 E.

ANTONGIL, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, very safe for ships to ride in.

ANTONIO, (St.) one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the African coast. It is full of high mountains. Lat. 17. 0 N. Lon. 25. 0 W.

ANTRAIN, a town of Upper Bretagne, in France. Lat. 48. 26 N. Lon. 1. 22 W.

ANTRIM, a county of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, bounded by St. George's Channel on the East, by Londonderry on the West, by the Deucaledonian Ocean on the North, and by the county of Down on the South-East. It contains about 383,000 acres. Its soil is fruitful. The large inland lake in this county, called Loughneagh, is remarkable for petrifying wood. On the coast of Antrim is a celebrated pile of rocks, which the country people fondly imagined to have been the work of giants; and for that reason it is called The Giants' Causeway.

ANTRIM, the capital of the above county. It is a corporation and a market town. Lat. 54. 43 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

ANTWERP, the capital of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. This was a place of great trade about 200 years ago, the greater part of which is removed to Amsterdam. It is built in the form of a crescent. The harbour is very handsome and commodious, the water being about 22 feet deep and 400 wide, so that large vessels may come up to the quay. The public buildings are beautiful and convenient, and are about 200 in number. The streets are large and regular, and the citadel is supposed to be one of the strongest in the Low Countries. It was taken by the duke of Parma, who was governor of the Netherlands, for the king of Spain, after a twelvemonth's siege. It surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of the Ramilies. The French took it in 1746; but afterwards restored it to the House of Austria. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

ANVERS LEE HAMON, a town of Anjou, in France.

ANWEILER, a town of Lower Alsace in France, on the river Quich.

ANZERMA, a province and town of Popayan, in South America, where there are gold mines. Lat. 4. 58 N. Lon. 75. 25 W.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 48 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

APALACHE, a river of Florida, in North America.

APAMEA, now called AFFAMIA, is a town of Syria, in Aſia. Lat. 24. 32 N. Lon. 36. 56 E.

APANORMIA, a town on the iſland of Santorin, in the Mediterranean Sea, ſubject to Turkey. Its harbour is ſpacious, and ſo deep, that ſhips cannot anchor in it. Lat. 36. 18 N. Lon. 25. 59 E.

APARIA, a province of Peru, in South America, near the river Amazon.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 16. 46 S. Lon. 168. 32 E.

APPENINES, a great chain of mountains which almoſt divide Italy into two equal parts, running through the whole country, from Savona, in Geneva, to the Southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples.

APENZEL, the capital of a canton of the ſame name in Switzerland. It is divided into 12 communities, ſix of which are Roman Catholics, and ſix Proteſtants. Lat. 47. 21 N. Lon. 9. 31 E.

APHION KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey. Its chief produce is opium. Lat. 38. 35 N. Lon. 31. 48 E.

APPE VILLE, a town of Normandy, in France.

APPIAN WAY, (Via Appia,) the longeſt and moſt conſiderable highway of all Italy, being about 350 miles in length.

APPERSHOREN, a little village of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 10. 46 E.

APPLEBY, the county town of Weſtmorland, having a good corn market on Mondays. This town is very much decayed. Here is a caſtle and a town-houſe. It is 266 miles N. N. W. of London.

APPLEDORE, a ſmall town of Blackburn Hundred, in Kent. It had a market, which has fallen into decay.

APPREMONT, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 45 N. Lon. 1. 38 W.

APTE, an ancient town and biſhopric in Provence, France. Lat. 43. 51 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

APULIA, now PUGLIA, the E. ſide of the kingdom of Naples, along the Gulph of Venice.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a very rapid river of Peru, in South America.

AQUA DOLCI, a river of Thrace falling into the Propontis, near Celliverea.

AQUA NEGRA, a ſmall town of Mantua in Italy. Lat. 45. 12 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

AQUA PENDENTE, a poorly inhabited town belonging to the Eccleſiaſtica State, in Italy.

AQUILA, a large handſome town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſtrong caſtle. By an earthquake which happened here in 1700, 2,400 perſons were deſtroyed, and 1,500 otherwiſe hurt. Lat. 42. 20 N. Lon. 13. 39 E.

AQUILA DEL CAMPO, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile, in Spain.

AQUILEIA, formerly a flouriſhing trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. There are not above 30 or 40 houſes remaining, and theſe are inhabited by fiſhermen. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 13. 8 E.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is a biſhop's ſee; but being almoſt ruined, conſiſts now of about 30 houſes. This was the birth-place of Juvenal, the celebrated Roman ſatyriſt. and Thomas Aquinas, the famous ſchool-man. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 13. 50 E.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Perſian Gulph, on the S. by the Ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the deſart of Diarbekr. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petræa, Deſerta, and Fœlix. Arabia Petræa is mountainous, barren, and not well inhabited. Arabia Deſerta, is a ſandy, barren diſtrict, whoſe inhabitants live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture for their horſes and cattle, and partly to rob the caravans in their journey to Mecca. Arabia Fœlix is ſo called, on account of its ſuperior fertility to the other parts of Arabia: It produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum Arabic, and more eſpecially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The celebrated Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, ſoon after his death, conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, eſtabliſhing their religion by the ſword wherever they came.

ARABO, or RAAB, a principal river of Hungary, riſing in Steirmack, and falling into the Danube.

ARACAN, a ſmall kingdom belonging to the Empire of Ava, in the Eaſt Indies. It is bounded on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, on the S. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, though not well peopled, and produces ſuch fruits as are common to the Eaſt Indies. They have only two ſeaſons; the rainy ſeaſon, which continues from April to October, and the fair ſeaſon, which includes the remainder of the year, and is

called the ſummer. The inhabitants are Pagans. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, ſtick-lac, and elephants teeth; and ſometimes diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones.

ARACAN, the capital of the above kingdom, is, according to Overton, 15 miles in circuit. It is ſo ſtrongly fortified, that the king of Prama is ſaid to have beſieged it with 300,000 men, and 40,000 elephants, without ſucceſs.

ARAFAT, or GIBEL EL ARAFAT, a mountain near Mecca, where great numbers of pilgrims reſort every year. Certain ſtones are placed as boundaries to the ſacred place. Here the pilgrims, who are clad in robes of humility and mortification, earneſtly beg the remiſſion of their ſins; imaums, or prieſts, then pronounce a bleſſing upon them in a moſt ſolemn manner, and call them by the honourable title of Hadgees.

ARAL, a lake of Aſia, lying to the E. of the Caſpian Sea, from which it is diſtant above 200 miles. It is about 300 miles long, and in ſome places 150 broad. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caſpian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It is ſituated between 42 and 47 degrees of N. Lat. and 58 and 62 degrees of E. Lon.

ARAMONT, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 54 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

ARAN, a valley among the Pyrennees, which is croſſed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Cominges.

ARANDA DE DOURO, a large town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 41, 40 N. Lon. 3. 30 W.

ARANJUEZ, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, in New Caſtile. Lat. 40. 0 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

ARARAT, a mountain of Armenia, in Aſia, where many have ſuppoſed that Noah's ark reſted, when the waters went off the earth. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of this exceeding high mountain; but Tournefort, in his travels, declares, that the aſcent to it is not only difficult and fatiguing, but alſo dangerous, through the ruggedneſs of ſome parts, deep ſands of others, and the dreadful precipices, one is obliged to behold, not without horror and giddineſs; the want of all proviſions, except what they carry with them; and laſtly, from the number of tigers, which are to be met with in ſome parts of the way.

ARASSI, a maritime and trading town of Genoa, in Italy. Lat. 44. 2 N. Lon. 7. 56 E.

ARAVA, a fortreſs of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river, of the ſame name. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 20. 0 E.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in S. America, ſituated in a beautiful vale. The natives of this part of the country drove the Spaniards from amongſt them, and ſtill maintain their independency. Lat. 37. 30 S. Lon. 73. 20 W.

ARAW, a large town of Argow, in Switzerland, remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of its ſoil. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

ARAXES, or ARAS, a river of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey, which falls into the river Kur, or Cyrus.

ARBE, an epiſcopal town of Venice, in an iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, from which it is diſtant about 5 miles.

ARBELLA, or IRBIL, a city of Curdiſtan, where Alexander the Great fought the laſt deciſive battle with Darius III. which put an end to the Perſian empire. This happened in the year of the world 3724. Lat. 35. 5 N. Lon. 42. 35 E.

ARBOIS, a ſmall but populous town of Franche Comte, France, famous for its wines. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland; its caſtle was built by the Romans. It is under the biſhop of Conſtance; but the Proteſtants exerciſe their religion freely. Lat. 47. 30. N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

ARBOURG, a town of Bern, in Switzerland.

ARC, a river of Savoy, in Italy, which riſes in Mount Cennis, and falls into the Icere. It is rapid, and full of waterfalls.

ARCADIA, a province of Peloponneſus, in European Turkey, now called Traconia: it is famous for the battle fought between the Thebans under the command of Epimanondas, and the Lacedemonians. This country was under the dominion of the Turks for 280 years, till, with the reſt of the Peloponneſus of Morea, it was ceded to the Venetians, at the peace of Carlowitz. But, in 1715, the Turks took it again.

ARCADIA, a town of the above province, near the gulph of the ſame name. Lat. 37. 24 N. Lon. 21. 42 E.

ARC EN BAROIS, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47. 55 N. Lon. 5. 7 E.

ARCES, a town of Rochelle, in France.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct built in 1624, by order of Mary de Medicis: its water is conveyed to different parts of the metropolis.

ARCHANGEL, or GOROD ARCH-

ANGELSKOI, the capital of the province of Dwina, in Ruſſia. It was firſt reſorted to by the Engliſh in 1553, and was the only ſea-port town of Ruſſia for many years. Since the building of Petersburg its trade has greatly diminiſhed. The houſes of Archangel are generally built of wood, but are exceedingly well contrived. In the winter the cold is exceſſive. October 17, 1777, upwards of 2,000 houſes were deſtroyed by an accidental fire. Lat. 64. 34 N. Lon. 39. 0 E.

ARCHANGEL GOROD, or ARCHANGEL GORODSKAJA GUBERNIA, one of the governments of Ruſſia, comprehending part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

ARCHIPELAGO, anciently called the AEgean Sea, having Romania, Macedonia, and Greece, on the N. and W. Natolia on the E. and the Ionian Sea on the S. It contains a vaſt quantity of large and ſmall iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO, (NORTHERN,) ſituated between Kamtſchatka, and the N. W. parts of America.

ARCIS SUR AUBE, a ſmall town of Champagne, in France, on the river Aube. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

ARCOS, a ſtrong town of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſeated on a craggy rock. Lat. 36. 52 N. Lon. 5. 46 W.

ARCY, a town of Burgundy, in France, where there is a magazine of ſalt.

ARDEBIL, or ARDEBHIL, a town of Perſia, in Aſia. It was the capital of Perſia before Alexander the Great's time; and has been honoured with the reſidence of ſeveral of their kings, particularly Scheich Eider, the founder of the Schah ſect. Lat. 38. 15 N. Lon 48. 20 E.

ARDEFBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 16 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

ARDENNE, a famous foreſt of Germany, about 50,000 paces long in the time of Cæſar. What remains at preſent is between Thionville in Luxemburg, and the city of Liege.

ARDER, a ſmall territory of Guinea, in Africa, fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which laſt all the year. Its capital town is Ardres; and its inhabitants are very licentious. Lat. 6. 0 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

ARDES, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It is the chief place of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

ARDIN, a town of Poitou, in France.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suſſex, 5 miles N. W. of Eaſt Grinſtead.

ARDMEANAGH, a territory of Roſs-ſhire, in Scotland.

ARDRES, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Picardy, in France. At this place Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, had an interview in June 1520, for the rectifying of a treaty of peace. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 1. 59 E.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Caſtile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the Slave Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, where the Engliſh once had a factory, as the Dutch have ſtill. Lat. 6. 0 N. Lon. 5. 5 E.

AREDEM, a town on the Malabar Coaſt in the Eaſt Indies.

AREKEA, a ſea-port town of the Red Sea.

AREMBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name. Lat. 50. 22 N. Lon. 7. 3 E.

ARENSBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

ARENSBERG, an epiſcopal and ſea-port town of Livonia, in Sweden. Lat. 58. 15 N. Lon. 25. 40 E.

ARENSHAARD, a portion of Slefwick, in Denmark, containing the greateſt part of the famous rampart, which king Gotric built in the 9th century, as a defence againſt the irruptions of the Saxons and Sclavi.

ARENSWALD, a town of the New Marche of Brandenburg, in Germany. Lat. 53. 13 N. Lon. 15. 52 E.

AREQUIPA, a city of Peru, in South America. There is a volcano in its neighbourhood. Lat. 16. 40 S. Lon. 75. 30 W.

AREZZO, an ancient town of Florence, in Italy, ſeated on a mountain. Lat. 43. 27 N. Lon. 12. 0 E.

ARGENCEO, a town of Lower Normandy, in France. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 0 2 W.

ARGENS, a river of Provence, in France, which falls into the Mediterranean, near Prejus.

ARGENTA, a river of Albania, in European Turkey.

ARGENTAC, a town of Limoſin, in France. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 2. 3 E.

ARGENTAN, a town of Lower Normandy, in France. The trade of this town conſiſts of corn, fine linen, lawn, gauze, and other thin cloths; likewiſe hats, and tanned leather. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 0. 5 E.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the iſle of France. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 2. 22 E.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of Champagne, in France, near the river Armancon.

ARGENTIERE, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 4. 22 E.

ARGENTIERRA, an iſland near that of Milo, in the Archipelago. It receives its name from the ſilver mines found in it. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 23. 10 E.

ARGENTON, a town and county of Berry, in France. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 1. 38 E.

ARGONNE, a territory of France, between the rivers Meuſe, Marne, and Aine.

ARGOS, a ſea-port town of the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 23. 5 E.

ARGOSTOLI, a ſea-port town of Cephalonia, an iſland in the Archipelago.

ARGUIN, an iſland of Africa, on the weſtern coaſt of Negroland. The Dutch took this place from the Portugueſe in 1638, and the French took it from the Dutch. Lat. 20. 30 N. Lon. 17. 20 W.

ARGUN, a river, which, together with the Schilk, forms that of Amur, a famous and conſiderable ſtream, ſeparating the Ruſſian empire from that of China.

ARGUN, a ſtrong town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the frontiers of China. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 103. 56 E.

ARGYLESHIRE, Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the Ocean on the W. by the Iriſh Sea and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Italy, having a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 15. 19 E.

ARIANO, a town of the Ferareſe, in Italy, ſeated on a branch of the river Po. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 12. 8 E.

ARICA, a ſea-port town of Peru, in South America. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1605. Great quantities of Guinea pepper are ſent from this place to Lima. It was the port to the mines of Potoſi; but the ſilver has been carried over land to Lima for many years. Lat. 18. 27 S. Lon. 71. 6 W.

ARICA, ſuppoſed by Camden to be the iſland of Alderney, on the coaſt of France.

ARIEGE, a river of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrennees. Gold-duſt is found among its ſands.

ARIMATHEA, the ſame which is called, in the Sacred Hebrew Books, Ramah, and Ramathah, and ſignifies a high place. It is ſpoken of as the ſeat of Joſeph, who begged the body of Jeſus.

ARIPO, a ſtrong town of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. Eaſt of its bank is a pearl fiſhery. Lat. 8. 42 N. Lon. 80. 25 E.

ARIQUIPA, a city of Peru, in South America, founded, by order of Don Franciſco Pizarro, in 1539.

ARKLOW, a ſea-port town of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 42 N. Lon. 6. 5 W.

ARLES, a large ancient town of Provence, in France. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and has an academy, conſiſting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it produces good wine, vermillion, oil, manna, and fruits. Lat. 43. 41 N. Lon 4. 43 E.

ARLES, a town of Rouſſillon, in France, with a Benedictine abbey. Here is a famous tomb, ſaid to have water iſſue from it on certain days of the year.

ARLESHEIM, or ARLESHEM, a town in the biſhopric of Baſil, in Switzerland.

ARLEUF, a town of Moulins, in France.

ARLEUX, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It was taken by the French in 1645, by the Allies in 1711, and retaken by the French the ſame month. Lat. 15. 17 N. Lon. 3. 12 E.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands; formerly a place of great ſtrength; but now diſmantled. It belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 5. 56 E.

ARMADABAD. See Amadabat.

ARMAGH, a county of the province of Ulſter, in the North of Ireland, having its principal town of the ſame name. Armagh is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of all Ireland. Lat. 54. 27 N. Lon. 6. 34 W.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France. It is fertile in corn and wine; and carries on a conſiderable trade in wool, brandy, and bon chretien pears.

ARMENIA, a large country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by the river Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbekr, Curdiſtan, and Adirbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. This country was once governed by its own kings; but the Turks and Perſians at preſent poſſeſs it between them.

ARMENTIERS, a ſmall town of Flanders, in the French Netherlands. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who diſmantled it. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 3. 3 E.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 4. 3. E.

ARMIRA, or ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 23. 22 E.

ARMORICA, the ancient name of Brittany, in France.

ARMUYDEN, a sea-port town of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces. It was once a flourishing town, but is now inconsiderable, its harbour being stopped up. Its salt-works are its chief resource. Lat. 51. 31 N. Lon. 3. 42 E.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago, with a good harbour.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town of Burgundy, in France. A pretty good trade is carried on here. Lat. 47. 7 N. Lon. 4. 26 E.

ARNEBERG, a town of the Old Marche of Brandenburg, in Germany. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, but is now subject to Prussia.

ARNEDO, a town of Peru, in South America, having a good harbour on the Pacific Ocean.

ARNEHEIM, a town of Guelderland, belonging to the United Provinces. It is an ancient city, and was surrounded by a wall built by Otho IV. count of Guelderland. Lat. 52. 2 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

ARNO, the most considerable river of Tuscany, in Italy. It rises in Florence, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, a little below Pisa.

ARNOULD, a town of France, in the forest of Iveline.

ARNSTADT, a town of Schwarzburg, in Germany. It suffered much by fire in the years 1581, 1670, and 1693.

ARONA, a town of Milan, in Italy. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 8. 35 E.

ARONCHES, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 3 N. Lon. 7. 0 W.

AROOL, a town of Ukrain, in Russia. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 36. 40 E.

AROSBAY, a town of the island of Madura, in the East Indies. Lat. 6. 30 S. Lon. 114. 30 E.

ARPINO, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples. Lat. 41. 44 N. Lon. 13. 46 E.

ARQUA, or ARQUATO, a village of Padua, in Italy. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 11. 58 E.

ARQUES, a town of Normandy, in France, noted for a victory which Henry IV. of France gained over the army of the League, under the duke of Maine. Lat. 49. 53 N. Lon. 1. 13 E.

ARRAGON, one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrennees, which separate it from France; by Old and New Castile on the W. by Valencia on the S. and by part of Valencia and Catalonia on the E. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, and was united in 1478 to the crown of Spain.

ARRAN, an island in the Frith of Clyde, in Scotland. There is a good fishery on the coast.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, a town of the French Netherlands. Lat. 50. 17 N. Lon. 2. 51 E.

ARROE, a small island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark. Lat. 55. 0 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

ARROW, a river of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, which runs into the Avon near Bilford Grange.

ARSAMAS, a town of Mordvates, in Russia, where general Dolgoruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.

ARSIPORE, a town in the province of Orixa, in the East Indies.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient sea-port town of Lower Albania, in Greece. A considerable trade is carried on here. Lat. 39. 28 N. Lon. 21. 20 E.

ARTAXATA, the metropolis of Armenia, and from its foundation the residence of all the Armenian kings. The city, as Strabo, informs us, was built upon a plain which Hannibal gave to king Artaxas, who made it the capital of Armenia.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands, bounded on the N. partly on the E. by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy on the S. and W. Its trade chiefly consists of corn, flax hops, wool, oil, and cloth.

ARTONNE, a small town of Lower Auvergne, in France. Not far from this place are two mineral springs.

ARUBA, an island near the coast of Venezuela, in South America. It is one of the Little Antilles, and is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 12. 30 N. Lon. 67. 35 W.

ARNVERT, an isle of Saintonge, in France, having a town of the same name.

ARUNDEL, an old borough and market town of Sussex. It has a good market on Wednesdays, and a petty one on Saturdays. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses; and sends two members to parliament. This borough was mentioned in king Alfred's will. The manor has constantly gone with the castle; and by

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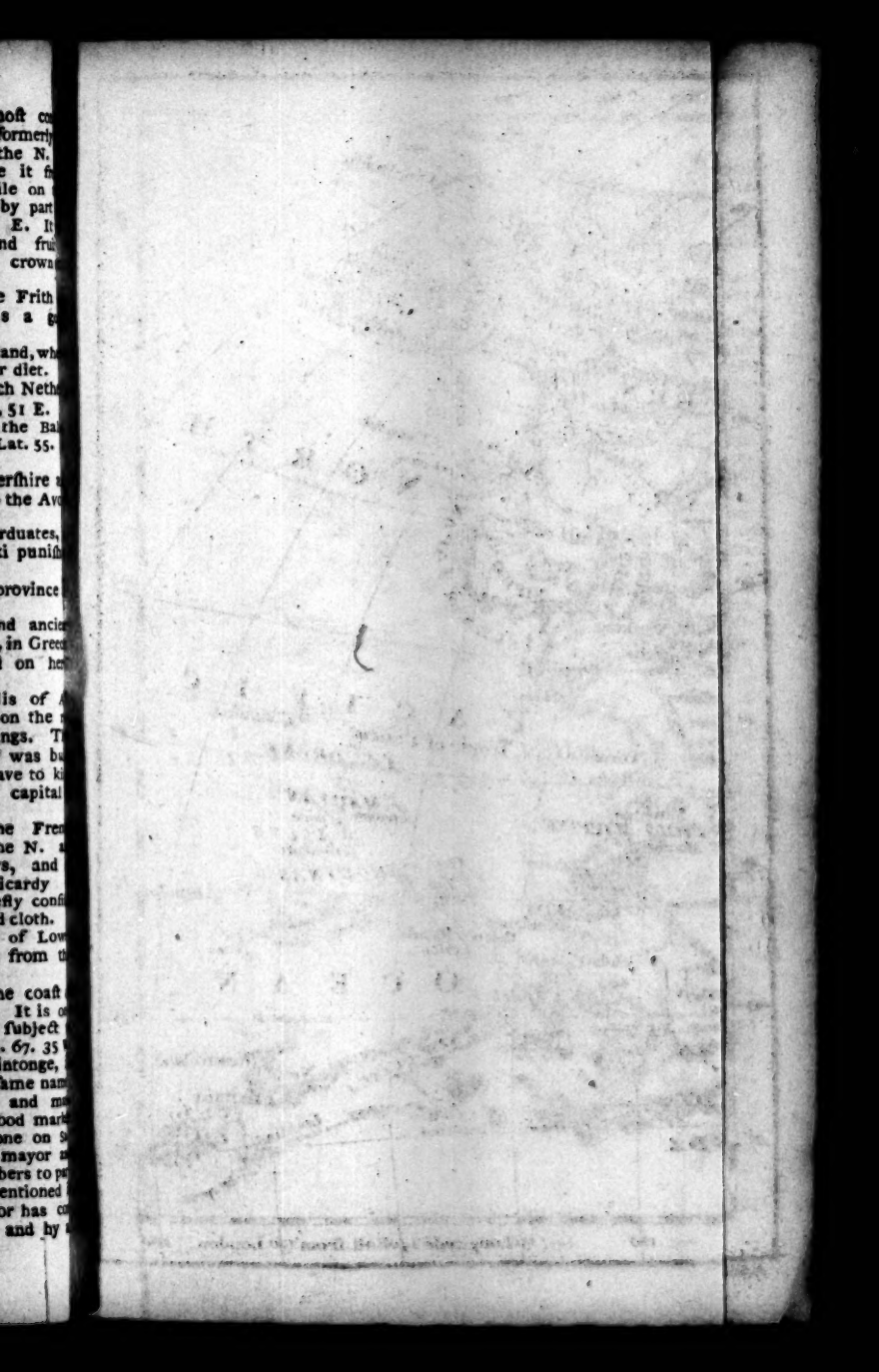

Engraved for the Compendious Geographical Dictionary.
ASIA.
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
SIBERIA
TUNGUSI
YAKUTSK
KAMTSCHATKA
GOVERNMENT OF OBDORSK
GOVERNMENT OF OBLASKI
GOVERNMENT OF OCHOTSK
EASTERN TARTARY
WESTERN TARTARY
TARTARY
CHINA
JAPAN
ISLES
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ARABIA
PERSIA
HINDOSTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARCTIC SEA
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
EQUATOR
LADRONE ISLES
MARIAN ISLES
CAROLINAS
PHILIPPINE ISLES
MOLUCCAS
BORNEO
CELEBES
JAVA
SUMATRA
SUNDA ISLES
NEW GUINEA
NEW IRELAND
Longitude East from London.

act of parliament passed in the reign of Henry VI. it was declared, that all who should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were, and should thereby be, earls of it, without any other creation. It is the only privilege of the kind in England. It is 68 miles S. W. by S. of London.

ARZILLA, an ancient sea-port town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 35. 30 N. Lon. 6. 3 W.

ASAD-ABAD, or ASED-ABAD, a town of Persia, in Asia. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 48. 25 E.

ASAPH, (St.) or, as the British call it, LLAN ELWY, an episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales, seated on the river Elwy, at its confluence with the Elwyd. It has a small market on Saturdays. It is valued in the King's Books, at 187l. 11s. 8d. St. Asaph is 209 miles N. W. of London.

ASCALON, an ancient town of Palestine, in Asia, formerly a bishop's see, but now dwindled almost to nothing. The Turks call it Scalano. In the temple of Dereto in this city, Herod, the father of Antipater, and grandfather of Herod the Great, served as priest.

ASCENSION, a barren island on the coast of Africa, where the East India ships touch to furnish themselves with turtles. Lat. 7. 56 S. Lon. 14. 18 W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a fortified town of the electorate of Mentz, in Germany. The king of Great Britain took up his quarters here the night before the battle of Dettingen, 1743. Lat. 50. 4 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

ASCHERLEBEN, a town of Anhalt, in Germany.

ASCOLI, a town of Ancona, in Italy, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 42. 44 N. Lon. 13. 29 E.

ASCOLI DE SATRIANO, an episcopal city of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 15. 20 E.

ASHBORN, or ASHBOURN, a town of Derbyshire, having a market on Saturdays, 139 miles N. N. W. of London.

ASHBURTON, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Tuesdays, for wool and yarn only, and on Saturdays for all kinds of provisions. It is one of the four stannaries, and is noted for its excellent mines of copper and tin. It is 192 miles W. by S. of London.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a considerable town of Leicestershire. It has a market on Saturdays, and is 115 miles N. N. W. of London.

ASHFORD, a town of Kent, having a market on Saturdays, and every Tuesday fortnight. It is 57 miles S. E. by E. of London.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordshire. Domesday-Book mentions this village as a borough, having 14 burgesses and a mayor. It is situated at the head of the river Rhee, near the borders of Cambridgeshire.

ASIA, one of the four general quarters into which the globe is commonly divided. It surpasses Europe and Africa in its extent, the severity of its air, the fertility of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrancy and balsamic qualities of its plants, spices, and gums, the richness of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons. It was in Asia, according to the Sacred Records, that the Allwise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and the first woman, from whom all mankind were to spring. Asia became the nursery of the world after the deluge; whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into the other parts of the globe. It was in Asia that God placed his once favourite people, the Hebrews, whom he enlightened by revelations delivered by the prophets, and to whom he gave the Oracles of Truth. It was here that the great and merciful work of our redemption was accomplished by his Divine Son; and it was from hence that the light of his glorious Gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the known nations of the earth, by his disciples and followers. The principal languages spoken in Asia are the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese: the European languages are spoken upon the coasts of the East-Indies and China. Asia is situated between 25 and 180 degrees of E. Lon. and between the equator and 80 degrees of N. Lat. being about 4,740 miles in length, from the Dardanelles on the West to the Eastern shore of Tartary, and about 4,380 miles in breadth, from the most Southern part of Malacca to the most Northern cape of Nova Zembla. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the N. on the W. it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea, and from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the river Don, and a line drawn from it to the river Tobol, and thence to the river Oby, which falls into the Frozen Ocean; and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean.

ASIA MINOR, or LESSER ASIA, now called Natolia. See Natolia.

ASINARA, an island on the western coast of Sardinia, belonging to Italy. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

ASITIO, or ASSISO, a town of Perugia, in Italy, subject to the Ecclesiastical State. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

ASKEATON, a town of Limerick, in Ireland, seated on the river Shannon.

ASKERSUND, a sea-port town of East Nerike, in Sweden, near the mountains of Leerbeck and Snaflung. It has a good haven, and carries on a good trade in corn, nails, and tobacco.

ASKING, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It has a market on Thursdays; and is 243 miles N. of London.

ASMER, or ADSMERE, the principal town of a province of the same name in the East Indies, between the river Indus, and the province of Dehli.

ASMIND, or ASMILD, an ancient convent of North Jutland, in Denmark, founded in 1164 for Augustine monks. It is at present a royal fief.

ASNA, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, near the cataracts. The inhabitants, who are Arabs, carry on a considerable trade with the people of Nubia by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. Lat. 24. 45 N. Lon. 31. 40 E.

ASOLA, a town of Upper Italy, belonging to Venice. Lat. 45. 48 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

ASOPH, or AZOPH, a town of Coban Tartary, seated near the mouth of the river Don, a little eastward of the sea of Azoph. This town was long a cause of contention between the Russians and the Turks, it being taken and retaken many times; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that its fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain under the dominion of Russia. Lat. 47. 18 N. Lon. 41. 30 E.

ASPEROSA, a town of European Turkey. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 38 N. Lon. 24. 50 E.

ASPHALTIS. See Dead Sea.

ASPRES LES VAYNES, a town of Dauphiny, in France, situated between high mountains.

ASPRONISI, a small island in the harbour of Megali Camini, on the island of Santorin, in the Mediterranean. It rose out of the sea in the first century after the birth of Christ.

ASSANCALA, a strong town of Armenia. The hot baths of this place are greatly frequented. Lat. 39. 46 N. Lon. 41. 10 E.

ASSANCHIF, a town of Diarbekr, in Asia. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 40. 20 E.

ASSENS, a sea-port town of the island of Funen, in Denmark. Lat. 55. 17 N. Lon. 10. 2 E.

ASSIENTO LATACUNGA, the first jurisdiction to the southward of that of Quito.

ASSOS, a sea-port town of Natolia, in Asia, mentioned Acts xx. 13. Lat. 39. 32 N. Lon. 26. 36 E.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, and the metropolis of Paraguay, in South America. It is situated at the mouth of the river Paraguay. Lat. 26. 0 S. Lon 57. 40 W.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diabekr, and Erac Arabic.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, in Asia. This is the only place where the ronas, a root which dies a beautiful red, is produced. Lat. 28. 38 N. Lon. 45. 30 E.

ASTERABAT, or ASTRABAD, the capital of a province of the same name, in Persia, Asia. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 55. 35 E.

ASTERAC, a fruitful territory of Lower Armagnac, in France.

ASTI, an ancient town of Italy. It is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French in 1745, but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. Lat. 43. 3 N. Lon. 8. 8. E.

ASTIER, a town of Perigord, in France. Here is a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTON, a village of Berkshire, near Wallingford, where, in 871, a battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons, in which they were totally defeated by Ethelred and his brother Alfred.

ASTORGA, an episcopal city of Leon, in Spain, anciently the capital of Asturias. Lat. 42. 22 N. Lon. 5. 32 W.

ASTRACAN, or ASTRACHAN, an episcopal city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, which was conquered by Juan Basilowitz in 1554, and includes the North and part of the West sides of the Caspian Sea. From the harbour belonging to this town the Russians embark for Persia. The number of its inhabitants is about 70,000; and their principal trade is in salt and fish. Lat. 46. 22 N. Lon. 47. 40 E.

ASTROP WELLS, a place near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, much resorted to on account of its mineral waters.

ASTURIA, a town belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy. It has a

harbour and ſtrong tower ſituated on the ſea; and is memorable for being the place where the celebrated Cicero loſt his life by the hands of that miſcreant ſoldier Popilius, (whom the orator had before, by his pleadings, ſaved from the gallows,) at the inſtigation of Marc Antony.

ASTURIAS, an ancient kingdom of Spain. It is divided into two parts, Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana; and is bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the Ocean, on the E. by Biſcay, and on the S. by Old Caſtile and Leon. In this province are mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. The eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain is ſtyled Prince of Aſturias.

ATARNEA, an ancient town of Myſia, ſituated between Adramyttium and Pitane; remarkable for the marriage of Ariſtotle with the ſiſter or concubine of the tyrant Hermias; alſo for the dotage of that philoſopher.

ATALAVA, a town of Eſtramadura, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 25 N. Lon. 7. 56 W.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Italy, near the river Negro. Lat. 40. 28 N. Lon. 15. 38 E.

ATH, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Hainault, in the Netherlands. It has been ſeveral times taken by the French. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 3. 44 E.

ATHELNEY, a river iſle of Somerſetſhire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone, remarkable in antiquity as the hiding place of the Saxon king Alfred, with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had overrun all the country to the foreſt of Sherwood.

ATHENS, an ancient town of Achaia, now Livadia, in Greece, belonging to Turkey, in Europe, greatly celebrated for its antiquities, and the many learned men it has produced. This city is now called Setines; and is not inconſiderable either in extent, or in the number of its inhabitants, (about 15,000,) whoſe language is a mixture of Greek and Turkiſh. The town ſtands beneath the acropolis, or citadel. The Barbary Corſairs infeſting it, the avenues were ſecured, and in 1676 the gates were regularly ſhut after ſun-ſet. The acropolis, which was built on a craggy rock, furniſhed a very ample field to the ancient virtuoſi. It was filled with monuments of Athenian glory; and exhibited an amazing diſplay of beauty, of opulence, and of art; each contending, as it were, for the ſuperiority. Lat. 38. 5 N. Lon. 23. 57 E.

ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 104 miles N. W. of London.

ATHOL, a ſubdiviſion of Perthſhire, in Scotland. Here are ſeveral villages, but no towns of note.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a high mountain of Macedonia, in Greece, inhabited by a great number of Greek monks. Lat. 40. 30 N. Lon. 26. 20 E.

ATHY, a ſmall town of Kildare, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 58 N. Lon. 6. 37 W.

ATLAS, a great chain of mountains, which ſeparate Barbary from Bilediulgerid, in Africa. They are almoſt every where inhabited, except in thoſe places where the cold is too intenſe.

ATOCK, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Aſia. Lat 32. 20 N. Lon. 72. 10 E.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich iſlands, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. This iſland is about 10 leagues in length, and affords a ſupply of fiſh and fowl ſufficient for its inhabitants, the number of whom it is ſuppoſed amounts to about 30,000. The natives are canibals; for Capt. Cook had ſufficient proof of their eating the fleſh of their enemies.

ATRI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, ſeated on a craggy mountain. It was the birth-place of the emperor Adrian. Lat. 41. 35 N. Lon. 13. 48 E.

ATTIGNY, an ancient town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

ATTLEBURY, a town of Norfolk. It has a market on Thurſdays, and is 53 miles N. E. of London.

AVA, an empire in India, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia. It is bounded by Moguſtan on the W. Siam on the S. Tonquin and Cochin China on the E. and Thibet and China on the N. In this empire are mines of lead and copper, together with ſome of gold and ſilver, beſides great quantities of the fineſt oriental rubies, ſapphires, and emeralds.

AVA, the metropolis of the empire of the ſame name. The emperor's palace is very large, being quadrangular, each ſide of which is 800 paces. Lat. 21. 0 N. Lon. 96. 30 E.

AVA, a province, with a town of the ſame name in the iſland of Xicoco, one of the three parts of Japan. Lat. 33. N. Lon. 133. 40 E.

AVALON, an ancient town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 3. 52 E.

AVALON, a peninſula at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the iſland of Newfoundland.

AVAUX LE CHATEAU, a ſmall place of Champagne, in France, on the river Aiſne. Near this village Charlemagne vanquiſhed the Normans, when moſt of them were drowned in the river.

AUBAGNE, a little town of Aix, in Provence, France.

AUBENAS, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

AUBENTON, a town of Picardy, in France. Lat. 49. 41 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

AUBEROCAE, a town of the Limoſin, in France, which was beſieged in 1344 by count de L'Iſle Jourdain, with 12,000 French, who was defeated, and obliged to raiſe the ſiege by the earl of Derby with about 5,000 Engliſh.

AUBETERRE, a little town of Angoumois, in France. Lat. 45. 17 N. Lon. 0. 12 E.

AUBIGNY, a ſmall town of Orleannois, in France. It gives title to the duke of Richmond, as deſcended from the ducheſs of Portſmouth, who was created ducheſs of Aubigny by the king of France, in the reign of Charles II. of England. Lat. 47. 27 N. Lon. 2. 30 E.

AUBIN, (St.) a town of the iſland of Jerſey. Its fort is well ſupplied with cannon, and its pier is planted with great guns.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany, in France, famous for a battle between the viſcount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was made priſoner. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 1. 23 W.

AUBONNE, a town of Bern, in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 6. 30 E.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. Great numbers of rabbits are ſent from this place to London, from which town it is diſtant 81 miles.

AUBUSSON, a town of La Marche, in France. It has a manufacture of tapeſtry, which renders it a populous trading place. Lat. 45. 58 N. Lon. 2. 15 E.

AUCH, an epiſcopal city, and the capital of Gaſcony, in France. Lat. 43. 39 N. Lon. 0. 40 E.

AUDE, a large river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea, near Narbonne.

AUDLEY LUD, a village of Eſſex, near Saffron Walden.

AVELLINO, an epiſcopal town of Naples in Italy. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

AVENCHES, formerly the capital of Switzerland, is at preſent but a ſmall town in the canton of Bern. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 6. 52 E.

AVERNO, a lake of Campania, in Italy. The poiſonous effluvia from this lake were ſaid to be ſo ſtrong, that they proved fatal to birds endeavouring to fly over it; but after grubbing up the wood, and building round it, no noxious effects were felt.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

AVES, or BIRD'S ISLAND, ſo called from the vaſt numbers of fowls of different ſpecies upon it. It is one of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic Ocean.

AVESNES, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 8 N. Lon. 3. 58 E.

AUGE, a ſubdiviſion of Lower Normandy, in France. It produces corn, flax, and great abundance of apples. Near the ſea are ſalt-works.

AUGSBURG, or AUSBURG, the metropolis of Suabia, in Germany. It is a biſhop's ſee. This place had the name of Auguſta 12 years before the birth of our Saviour, which it preſerves to this day; Augsburg being no other than a contraction of Auguſtaburg. It was about 550 years a colony of the Romans, or Goths, and was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Franks till Charlemagne's time. In 451 it was ravaged by Atilla the Hun; and in the reign of Otho the Great it was plundered and deſtroyed by rebels. In 1026, Guelph, duke of Bavaria, fell upon the biſhop, and took the town, which he alſo razed to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt; and in 1084 Leopold of Auſtria, and Herman, duke of Suabia, plundered and reduced a part of it to aſhes; and four years after, Guelph of Bavaria burnt and deſtroyed the reſt. In 1462 11,000 perſons died here of the plague, as did next year one fourth part of their neighbours. In 1535 another plague carried off 13,000 inhabitants. Joſeph, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, was here choſen, and crowned king of the Romans in 1689. In 1703 it was terribly ravaged by Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, who, becauſe it received an Imperial garriſon, after having demanded and obtained a neutrality, took it, and demoliſhed the fortifications. He found here 130 cannons, and arms for 10,000 men. About a fortnight before the battle of Hochſted, the elector took ſhelter under the walls of this city, with his own and the French forces, till Marſhal Tallard arrived with a reinforcement: but after that battle he was forced

to abandon it; and the city ſent deputies to the duke of Marlborough to implore his protection. It is 58 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 11. 4 E.

AVIGNON, a diſtrict almoſt ſurrounded by Provence, in France, ſubject to the Eccleſiaſtical State. It abounds in corn, wine, and ſaffron. In 1348 Johannah, queen of Sicily and counteſs of Provence, ſold the territories and city of Avignon to Pope Clement VI. for 80,000 florins.

AVIGNON, the capital of the above county, is an archbiſhop's ſee. In Avignon they reckon 7 gates, 7 palaces, 7 colleges, 7 hoſpitals, 7 monaſteries, 7 nunneries, and 7 popes who have reſided there in 70 years. It is 20 miles E. of Niſmes. Lat. 43. 57 N. Lon. 4. 59 E.

AVILA, an ancient city of Old Caſtile, in Spain; it is ſeated on a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains. Here is a good manufacture of fine cloth. Lat. 40. 40 N. Lon. 4. 35 W.

AUKLAND, or BISHOP'S AUKLAND, a town of Durham, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 251 miles N. W. of London.

AULCESTER, an old town of Warwickſhire, having a corn market on Tueſdays. It is 102 miles N. W. of London.

AULDBY, a little village of Yorkſhire, on the ſouth ſide of the river Derwent, where it is ſaid, ſtood, in the time of the Romans, a city called Derventio.

AULPS, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 6. 30 E.

AUNAY, a ſmall town of Poitou, in France, where the duke of Guiſe defeated the Germans who came to the aſſiſtance of the Proteſtants in 1587.

AUNEAU, a town of Chartrain, in France, 35 miles from Paris.

AVON, a river which riſes in Wiltſhire, and paſſes through Salisbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable; it continues its courſe to Briſtol, and falls into the Severn a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river which riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its courſe by Eveſham, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury, in Glouceſterſhire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 26 N. Lon. 9. 22 E.

AVRANCHES, an epiſcopal town of Normandy, in France. At a council held here by order of Pope Alexander III. to take information concerning the murderers of Thomas a Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry II. king of England, was obliged to clear himſelf, by oath, of the accuſations laid to his charge. It is 30 miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 1. 18 W.

AURAY, a ſea-port town of Britanny, in France; where the Britons defeated the French in 1363. It is 55 miles S. W. of Rennes. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 2. 53 W.

AURENGABAD, a large town of India within Ganges, the capital of Balagate, in Moguliſtan. It is ſituated in a fruitful country, and has a good trade. Lat. 20. 10 N. Lon. 76. 50 E.

AURICH, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It was poſſeſſed by the king of Pruſſia on the death of the late count, but is claimed by the king of England, as elector of Hanover. Lat. 58. 28 N. Lon. 7. 12 E.

AURILLAC, a large and populous town of Auvergne, in France. Here is a manufacture of tapeſtry, both of the high and low warp; alſo of thread or bone lace. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 2. 22 E.

AURORA ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, about 36 miles long and 15 broad. The middle of it is in Lat. 15. 88. and Lon. 168. 24 E.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany. It is divided into three governments; 1. Lower Auſtria, which is under the direction of the emperor, and privy-council, the regent-council, and the chancery. 2. Inner Auſtria, including Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. the tribunals of which are at Gratz. 3. Upper Auſtria, which includes Tirol, and the hereditary countries in Suabia and Switzerland, the privy-council for which is held at Inſpruck. This is a fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wines, and fruit.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is 12 miles N. of Namur. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

AUTUN, a city of Autunois, in Burgundy, France, 62 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 57 N. Lon. 4. 23 E.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, which is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Torez and Velay, on the W. by Limoſin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rovergne and the Cevennes. It is divided into Upper and Lower: the latter is the moſt fertile; the former being 7 or 8 months of the year covered with ſnow. Clermont is the capital of the province.

AUXERRE, an epiſcopal town of Bur[illegible] in France. It was taken by the [illegible] 1358, who loſt it in 1360. It is [illegible]. of Sens. Lat. 47. 48 N. Lon.

AUXONNE, a fortified town of Burgundy, in France, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 11 N. Lon. 5. 29 E.

AUXUME, formerly the opulent metropolis of Ethiopia, according to Arrian and Nonnosus, was undoubtedly the same city as the modern Axuma, or, as the Abassines call it, Ascum. It is situated about 14. 30 of N. Lat. and 36. 2 of E. Lon. It is now almost ruined, scarcely affording shelter to 100 inhabitants. The Ethiopians pretend that this city was the residence of queen Candace, and even of the famous queen of Sheba.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 10. 15 E.

AXBRIDGE, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is 132 miles W. of London.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, seated on a morass, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coast, Africa, containing two or three villages on the sea shore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. This town has a considerable trade for kerseys, druggets, and other woollen manufactures. It is 147 miles W. of London.

AY, a town of Champagne, in France, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is 12 miles S. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 4 N. Lon. 4. 8 E.

AYAMONT, a sea-port town of Andalusia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 12 N. Lon. 7. 15 W.

AYLESFORD, a town on the river Medway, in Kent, 6 miles S. of Rochester.

AZAI, or AZAY, a town of Touraine, in France, 15 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 47. 18 N. Lon. 0. 35 E.

AZAMOR, a sea-port town of Morocco, in Africa; it was formerly a considerable place, but was demolished by the Portuguese in 1513. Lat. 32. 50 N. Lon. 7. 0 W.

AZEM. See Achem.

AZMER, the capital of a province of the same name in Mogulstan, in the East Indies. Its principal trade is in saltpetre.

AZOO, a frontier town of Achem, in the East Indies. Lat. 25. 0 N. Lon. 88. 30 E.

AZOPH. See Asoph.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 37 and 40 degrees of N. lat. and 25 and 32 degrees of W. long. They are nine in number; and their names are St. Maria, St. Miguel, Terceira, St. George, Gracioſa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered by some Flemish ships in 1439, and afterwards by the Portuguese in 1447, to whom they now belong. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky and salubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. The wine called Fayal, is chiefly raised in the island of Pico, which lies opposite to Fayal, and is the largest of all the Azores. About 20,000 pipes of that wine are made yearly. These islands have greatly suffered by earthquakes.

AZUA, a small town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, at the bottom of a deep bay.

B.

BAAL-PERAZIM. This place is mentioned in 2. Sam. v. 20. and it is evident, from the circumstances of Holy Writ, that it lay either in or near the valley of Rephaim. It is probable that this is the Mount Perazim noticed by Isaiah, xxviii. 21.

BAAR, a landgravate in the south-west part of the circle of Suabia. There are several small towns and villages in this district, of which Furstenburg is the principal. The river Danube rises in this country.

BABA, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in South America, extending to the skirts of the Cordillera Mountains. It is under the jurisdiction of Latacunga. Besides the principal town of the same name, where the corregidor's deputy usually resides, it has other towns annexed to it, all of which are subject to one priest. The river Baba formerly ran close to this town, but, by cutting a canal for watering a cocoa plantation in its vicinity, its course has been diverted from its original channel, which now remains dry; so that the river runs at some distance from the town. The cocoa-tree abounds in this country.

BABADAGI, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It is remarkable for the large eagles which frequent its neighbourhood. The archers of Turkey and Tartary are supplied from this place with feathers for their arrows, though only 12 quills, and those from the tail, can be used for this purpose; they commonly sell

for about a dollar each. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1771.

BABAHOYO, a village and cuſtom-houſe in South America. It is the landing place in the river Guayaquil. At this place the different merchandizes from Peru and Terra Firma are landed.

BABASZEK, a ſmall town of the country of Altſohl, in the circle of the ſame name, on this ſide of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BABEL MANDEL, i. e. *the Gate of Mourning*; a famous ſtreight in the Indian Ocean, between the coaſt of Arabia Fœlix in Aſia, and that of Adel and Zeila in Africa, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It is by ſome called the Streights of Mocha, becauſe Mocha lies on the Aſiatic ſhore.

BABEL MANDEL, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Streight of Babel Mandel, belonging to Ethiopia. It is little more than a barren rock, not more than five miles in circumference. It was formerly an object of great contention between the Ethiopians and Arabians, but has been of little importance ſince the diſcovery of a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 12. 40 N. Lon. 44. 30 E.

BABENHAUSEN, a ſmall town in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the circle of Hanau Munzenburg, belonging to Heſſe Caſſel. It has a caſtle, and ſtands on the river Gernſprinz; and was for the moſt part the reſidence of the counts of Hanau. It is 5 miles N. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 9. 4 E.

BABENTHAL, a village in the priory of Kron-weiſſenburg, in Lower Alſace.

BABOCSA, or BABOTZA, a town and caſtle in the county of Simeghi, in Lower Hungary. This place has been the ſcene of much blood-ſhed. It was taken by the Turks in 1555; but the year following the Imperialiſts retook and demoliſhed it. In 1560 it was repaired by order of King Ferdinand, but abandoned in 1566; and the Turks took poſſeſſion of it in 1595. It was, however, again taken from them in the year 1600.

BABOLIZA, BABOLITZA, or CARETHNA, a town and caſtle of Lower Hungary, near the river Drave, between Poſſega and Sigeth.

BABUYANES, ſmall Philippine iſlands, about eight leagues beyond Cape Boneador, ſtretching out towards the iſland of Formoſa. In the neareſt, which is conquered, are about 500 natives, who pay tribute.

BABYLON, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or Chaldea, in Aſia, is ſuppoſed to have ſtood in E. lon. 42. 53. N. lat. 33. 0. Semiramis is ſaid by ſome, and Belus by others, to have founded this city. But by whomſoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar was the finiſher of it; for he made it one of the wonders of the world. The moſt famous works in and about this city, were its walls, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river the artificial lake, and the canals. Its walls which ſurrounded the city, were 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 480 furlongs (60 miles) in circumference. Such are the dimenſions which Herodotus has handed down to us, who was himſelf at Babylon. Theſe walls formed an exact ſquare, each ſide of which was 120 furlongs (15 miles) in length, and were built of large bricks, cemented together with bitumen. The city was encompaſſed, without the walls, with a vaſt ditch, filled with water, and lined with bricks on both ſides. In the whole compaſs of the wall were 100 gates, i. e. 25 on each ſide, all made of ſolid braſs; and on the walls were 250 towers. The city, or town within the walls, was regularly built; for, from each of the 25 gates, on every ſide of the ſquare, there was a ſtraight ſtreet, extending to the correſponding gate in the oppoſite ſide; therefore the whole number of ſtreets were 50, but they were each about 15 miles long, 25 of them croſſing the other 25 exactly at right angles. By this interſection or croſſing of the ſtreets, the city was divided into 676 ſquares, each of four furlongs and a half on each ſide, or two miles and a quarter in compaſs. Round theſe ſquares, on every ſide towards the ſtreets, ſtood the houſes, all of which were three or four ſtories high. The intermediate ſpace within each of them was occupied as gardens, either for pleaſure or convenience. A branch of the river Euphrates, which run from N. to S. divided the city into two parts, by paſſing through the midſt of it. The whole city ſtood in a large plain, in a very fat and deep ſoil. That part of it which ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the river was the old city; and the other on the W. was added by Nebuchadnezzar, both being included within the vaſt ſquare bounded by the walls abovementioned. The glory of this city, however, did not laſt long; for, Cyrus ſoon after removed the ſeat of the empire to Shuſhan, and Babylon by degrees fell to utter decay.

BABYLONIA, or CHALDAEA, a kingdom of Aſia, and the moſt ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, the

grandſon of Ham, who is ſuppoſed alſo to have founded Nineveh, the capital of the kingdom of Aſſyria. The hiſtory of theſe kingdoms is greatly involved in obſcurity. It is plain, however, from ſacred and profane hiſtory, that Babylonia ſubſiſted as a diſtinct kingdom from Aſſyria, even when the latter was in its greateſt ſplendour. The moſt probable account is, that the empire of Aſſyria was founded by Phul on the ruins of Damaſcus or Syria, in the days of Menahem king of Judah. This king left two ſons Tiglath-Pileſer and Nabonaſſar. To the former he bequeathed the empire of Aſſyria, and to the latter that of Babylonia. Tiglath-Pileſer reſided at Nineveh, the original ſeat of the Aſſyrian empire, while Nebonaſſar, who was the younger brother, held his reſidence at Babylon. But about 626 before Chriſt, Nineveh was taken and deſtroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, (Nabopolaſſar being king of Babylon,) and the ſeat of the empire transferred to Babylon. Cyrus, the commander of the Median and Perſian army, in an engagement defeated the Babylonians, and blocked them up in the city of Babylon, which was ſtored with all kinds of proviſions for 20 years, and which he afterwards took by ſtratagem. It has frequently been the object of contention between the Turks and Perſians.

BACA, or BAZA, a large ancient town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 37. 18 N. Lon. 1. 42 W.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a ſea-port town on the Malabar coaſt, in the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 19. 19 N. Lon. 72. 40 E.

BACANO, a village in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. Here the Fabii were defeated in the 277th year of Rome.

BACAR, or BAKAR, an inland province of Indoſtan. Its quota of forces is 4,000 horſe, and 8,000 foot; and a revenue of 300,000l.

BACASERAY, the capital of Crim Tartary, where the khan uſually reſides. In 1736 the Ruſſians took it from the Turks. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 35. 40. E.

BACCARACH, a town of the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, famous for its wine. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 7. 52 E.

BACH, a town of Tolna, in Lower Hungary, ſeated on the Danube.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca or Clove Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 0 25 S. Lon. 125. 5 E.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Ruſſia in Europe, ſeated on a river of the ſame name.

BACHAU, or BAKU, a ſea-port town of Shirvan, in Perſia, on the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Lat. 40. 2 N. Lon. 49. 15 E.

BACKUANG, a town in the duchy of Wurtemburg, founded in 1116. The Jeſuits poſſeſſed it from 1626 to 1648. In 1635 it was nearly conſumed by fire; and in 1693 it was wholly reduced to aſhes.

BACOLA, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies.

BACTRIA, a very ancient kingdom of Aſia, which once boaſted 1000 cities. This kingdom was ſubdued, firſt by the Aſſyrians, and afterwards by the Perſians under Cyrus the Great. It is now part of Usbec Tartary, and was the native country of the late famous Kouli Khan, or Nadir Shah.

BADAJOZ, a city of Eſtremadura, in Spain, famous for a bridge which the Romans built over the river Guadiana, where the Portugueſe were defeated by Don John of Auſtria in 1661. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 32 N. Lon. 6. 50 W.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia in Spain, where Lord Peterborough landed in 1704, when he was going to beſiege Barcelona. Lat. 41. 28 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

BADEN, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name in Suabia, Germany, remarkable for its baths. It is 4 miles S. of Raſtat. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 8. 14 E.

BADEN, a town and diſtrict of Switzerland, remarkable for its baths, and a treaty of peace, which was concluded here in 1714. It is 30 miles S. E. of Baſil. Lat. 47. 25 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

BADGEWORTH, a village of Glouceſterſhire, noted for a ſpring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, and for the vaſt quantities of barley produced in its neighbourhood. It is 7 miles N. E. from Glouceſter.

BADINGTON, a village of Wiltſhire, where are 9 caves ranged in a row, which are ſuppoſed to have been the tombs of ſome ancient warriors, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

BADMINTON, a town of Glouceſterſhire, noted for cylindrical and ſpherical ſtones found in its fields.

BAEZA, a large epiſcopal town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It was taken from the Moors about the end of the 15th century. Lat. 37. 45 N. Lon. 3. 18 W.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph of N. America, diſcovered by one Baffin, an Engliſh-

man, in 1622, who attempted to find out a N.W. paſſage to the South Sea.

BAFFO, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Cyprus. Lat. 34. 50 N. Lon. 32. 30 E.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, where there are 100 iſlands.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a celebrated city of Aſia, the capital of Irak Arabi, on the banks of the river Tigris. This city, for many years the capital of the Saracen empire, was founded by Calif Al Manſur, the ſecond of the houſe of Al Abbas, after the attempt of the Rawandians to aſſaſſinate him. This place has experienced a great deal of the horrors of war, it being an object of almoſt perpetual contention between the Perſians and the Turks. Amurath, or Morad IV. with a formidable army, made himſelf maſter of it in 1638; ſince which time the Perſians have never been able to get poſſeſſion of it for any length of time. The Turks have a garriſon of 10,000 men here, which is doubled in time of war. Jan. 19, 1773, the plague appeared in this city for the firſt time; and made ſuch havoc in the months of February, March, and April, that of about 400,000 inhabitants, ſcarcely a fourth part were left alive. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Huſſein, and Iman Mouſſa, were entirely ſwept away. It is 250 miles N. W. of Baſſora. Lat. 33. 20 N Lon. 43 52 E.

BAGNAGAR, the capital of the kingdom of Golconda, a province belonging to the Great Mogul. Here are abundance of European jewellers, as alſo Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, the moſt expert cutters of diamonds, and beſt judges of their worth. Lat. 15. 30 N. Lon. 78. 30 E.

BAGNARA, a ſea-port town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 38. 15 N. Lon. 16. 8 E.

BAGNAREA, an epiſcopal town belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 12. 28 E.

BAGNERES, a town of Gaſcony, in France, famous for its mineral ſprings, which were known to the Romans. Lat. 43. 3 N. Lon. 0. 12 E.

BAGNIALACK, a town of Boſnia, in European Turkey. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 18. 0 E

BAGNOLAS, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 4. 43 E.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, called alſo the LUCAYA ISLANDS, the eaſternmoſt of the Caribbees in the Atlantic Ocean. They are very numerous.

BAHAREN ISLAND, an iſland in the Gulph of Perſia, formerly famous for its pearl fiſhery, which is now almoſt ruined. Lat. 26. 10 N. Lon. 49. 5 E.

BAHUS, a fortified town of Sweden. Lat. 57. 52 N. Lon. 11. 42 E.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 20. 0 E.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coaſt of Africa, S. of the Canary iſlands. Lat. 26. 12 N. Lon. 14. 22 W.

BAJAH, a town of Naples, in Italy, famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, of which ſome ruins ſtill remain. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 14. 5 E.

BAIKAL, a lake of Siberia, on the road from Muſcovy to China. It is of large extent, and its waters are freſh and clear. There are a great many ſeals in it of a blackiſh colour, with multitudes of fiſh, particularly ſturgeons of a prodigious ſize.

BAILEUL, a town of French Flanders. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

BAKA BANYA, a royal free mine town of Lower Hungary. Here were formerly gold and ſilver mines. In 1664, it was plundered and burnt by the Turks.

BAKAN, a large town of the kingdom of Ava, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 19. 35 N. Lon. 95. 0 E.

BAKAR, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies. Its chief town is called Bikaner.

BAKEWELL, a town of Derbyſhire. From certain altars dug up near Haddon Houſe, it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town. It has a market on Mondays; and is 151 miles from London.

BAKTSCHISARAI, a town on the peninſula of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is 195 miles N. W. of London.

BALABOLA, one of the Society Iſlands in the South Sea.

BALAGATE, a province of Moguliſtan, the largeſt of the three that compoſe the kingdom of Decan.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, thoſe mountains which divide the Malabar from the Coromandel coaſt.

BALAGNA, a ſmall province in the northern part of the iſland of Corſica.

BALIGNIA, a town of Novogorod, in Muſcovy. Lat. 57. 2 N. Lon. 45. 40 E.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 33 N. Lon. 1. 1 E.

BALAMBUAN, or PADAMBUAN, a

trading town of Java, an iſland in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 7. 10 S. Lon. 115. 0 E.

BALARUC, a ſmall town of Languedoc, in France, famous for ſome baths in its vicinity.

BALASORE, a ſea-port town on the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on a very fruitful ſoil. The inhabitants make ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a kind of graſs. Lat. 21. 20 N. Lon. 86. 0 E.

BALBEC, the ancient HELIOPOLIS, a town of Syria, in Aſia, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus. On the eaſt-ſide are magnificent ruins, particularly thoſe of the ſtately temple of the Sun. It has many teſtimonies of its former grandeur, and ſome of the ſtones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, 4 in breadth, and 4 in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians, of the Greek church, beſides about 8,000 Turks. It is 37 miles N. of Damaſcus. Lat. 34. 22 N. Lon. 37. 20 E.

BALCH, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Aſia, on the frontiers of Perſia. Lat. 37. 20 N. Lon. 69. 0 E.

BALDIVIA, or VALDIVIA, a ſea-port town of Chili, in South America. It was built in 1551, by the Spaniſh general Baldivia, after he had conquered Chili. The inhabitants amount to about 2,000. Its trade conſiſts of gold, corn, hides, and ſalt proviſions; which they exchange for ſlaves, ſugar, chocolate, and European commodities and manufactures.

BALDOCK, a town of Hertfordſhire, chiefly noted for its trade in malt. Its weekly market (for corn and malt) is on Thurſday; and it is 137 miles N. N. W. of London.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the iſlands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean. Theſe three iſlands received the name of Baleares, from the ſkill of the inhabitants in ſlinging. They originally belonged to the Carthaginians; but, during the wars of that people with the Romans, the inhabitants ſeem to have regained their liberty.

BALI, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, forming the north-ſide of the Streights of Java, through which the Eaſt India ſhips ſometimes return in their paſſage from China to Europe. The inhabitants are Pagans, and very much addicted to war. Lat. 7. 10 S. Lon. 115. 50 E.

BALLAN, a town of the dioceſe of Mons, in France. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Donegal, in Ireland, with a good haven. Lat. 54. 33 N. Lon. 7. 50 W.

BALMERINO, a ſmall place of Fifeſhire, in Scotland. It gave the title of baron to a branch of the Elphinſton family, the laſt of whom was beheaded on Tower-hill, for high treaſon, in 1745.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulph N. of Germany and Poland, from which run ſeveral other gulphs, particularly thoſe of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. This ſea neither ebbs nor flows, and a conſtant current always ſets through the Sound into the Northern Ocean. Great quantities of yellow amber are found on ſome parts of its coaſt. See the Introduction, p. 25.

BALTIMORE, a town of the county of Cork, in Ireland. It has a ſafe and commodious harbour, within an iſland and bay of the ſame name. Lat. 51. 24 N. Lon. 9. 14 W.

BALVAIRD, a place of Fifeſhire, in Scotland, remarkable for a rocking ſtone, which was broken down by Oliver Cromwell's ſoldiers.

BALUCLAVO, or JAMBOL, a town on the W. coaſt of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. Lat. 44. 50 N. Lon. 34. 13 E.

BAMBA, a province of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. Here are vaſt quantities of very large elephants, whoſe teeth weigh in general 200 pounds.

BAMBERG, a biſhopric of Franconia, in Germany, having its capital of the ſame name, where an univerſity was founded in 1585. Bamberg is 35 miles N. of Nuremburg. Lat. 50. 2 N. Lon. 11. 7 E.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lat. 49. 25 N. Lon. 16. 50 E.

BAMBUCK, or BAMBOU, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, where there are gold mines.

BAMF, the capital of a ſhire of the ſame name in Scotland. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Doverne, near which it has a harbour and ſome trade. It is 110 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 35 N. Lon. 2. 15 W.

BAMPTON, an old corporation town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 163 miles W. by S. of London.

BAMPTON, an ancient town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. Here is the greateſt market in England for furs and fell-mongers wares, ſheep-ſkins being dreſſed and ſtained for leather jackets, gloves, and breeches; ſtockings, &c. are brought hither from Whitney for

ſale. It is 70 miles W. by N. of London.

BANARES, or BENARES, a town of Bengal, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in callicoes and ſilks, which they dare not ſell till the commodities are ſtamped with the Mogul's ſeal, on the pain of a fine or the baſtinado. Lat. 26. 10 N. Lon. 84. 30 E.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It ſends one member to parliament, and is 75 miles N. W. of London.

BANCA, an iſland between Sumatra and Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, with a town and ſtreight of the ſame name. Lat. 2. 35 S. Lon. 106. 50 E.

BANCALIS, a ſea-port town on the weſtern coaſt of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. Lat. 1. 15 N. Lon. 100. 7 E.

BANCOCK, a town of Siam, in the Eaſt Indies. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. Lat. 13. 35 N. Lon. 101. 5 E.

BANDA, the chief of the Nutmeg Iſles in the Eaſt Indies. It is about 20 miles long and 10 broad; and is valuable on account of the vaſt quantities of ſpices it produces. Theſe iſlands were invaded by the Dutch about the year 1609, when the natives put themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh; but the Dutch expelled both the Engliſh and the natives, and have kept poſſeſſion of them ever ſince. Lat. 4. 50 S. Lon. 128. 5 E.

BANDER CONGO, a ſmall ſea-port town on the Perſian Gulph, in Aſia. Lat. 27. 10 N. Lon. 55. 8 E.

BANDORA, the principal village of the iſland of Salſet, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Bombay, by a narrow channel. Lat. 19. 0 N. Lon. 72. 40 E.

BANDY, a town on the coaſt of South Guinea. Its inhabitants trade in elephants teeth.

BANGHIR, a town of King's County, in Ireland. Lat. 53. 7 N. Lon. 7. 41 E.

BANGOR, an epiſcopal city of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales. It was formerly very large, and was defended by a ſtrong caſtle, which has long been demoliſhed. On account of its extent and populouſneſs it received the appellation of Bangor Vaur, *i. e.* Bangor the Great. This biſhopric is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* It has a market on Wedneſday; and is 251 miles N. W. by W. of London.

BANGOR, a borough town of the county of Down, in Ireland, Lat. 54. 40 N. Lon. 5. 42 W.

BANJAR, a river of the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, in the mouth of which (twice as broad as the Thames at Graveſend) is a floating town, where the Eng. Eaſt India Company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Moguliſtan, in Aſia.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surrey, between Darking and Croydon, chiefly noted for its neighbouring downs, ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt delightful places in England. There is a four-mile courſe for horſe-racing on theſe Downs.

BANTAM, once the metropolis of a kingdom of the ſame name, and now the moſt populous and powerful town of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. The Engliſh Eaſt India Company had one of their principal factories at this place; but the Dutch having attacked and depoſed the king of Bantam, drove the Engliſh and other Europeans out, in the reign of James II. and ſtill retain poſſeſſion of the place. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vaſt quantities. Lat. 6. 20 N. Lon. 105. 26 E.

BANTRY, a town of the county of Cork, in Ireland, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 9. 25 W.

BAPAUME, a ſtrong town of Artois, in the French Netherlands. The French took it from the Spaniards in 1641, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lat. 50. 8 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

BAR, a ſtrong town of Podolia, in Poland, on the river Bog. Lat. 49. 14 N. Lon. 27. 30 E.

BAR, a narrow paſs in the valley of Aouſt, in Italy, which commands the paſſage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR, or BARROIS, a conſiderable territory between Lorrain and Champagne, in France.

BAR LE MONT, a town of Hainault, in French Flanders, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 4. 2 E.

BAR LE DUC, the capital of the territory of Bar, in France, having a ſtrong caſtle. It is 138 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44 N. Lon. 5. 20 E.

BAR SUR AUBE, an ancient town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 4. 32 E.

BARACOA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cuba, in the Gulph of Mexico,

North America. Lat. 21. 0 N. Lon. 76. 10 W.

BARANCHO DE MALAMBO, a town of Terra Firma, in America. Lat. 11. 40 N. Lon. 75. 30 W.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, which was taken from the Turks in 1684. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 19. 50 E.

BARBADOES, the moſt eaſterly of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. It is in general a level country, though a little diverſified with hills. When the Engliſh firſt landed here, it had not the leaſt appearance of having ever been peopled, even by ſavages, there not being any kind of beaſt of paſture or prey, no fruit, herb, nor root, fit for the ſupport of human life. The number of white inhabitants is about 20,000, and the negro ſlaves amount to about 100,000. This iſland is ſubject to hurricanes, particularly in July and Auguſt. It was nearly ruined by the dreadful hurricane which happened in October 1780. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean on the Weſt, the Mediterranean Sea on the North, and Egypt on the Eaſt, containing the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco, and being about 2,000 miles long, and in ſome places 750 broad. The chief trade of its inhabitants is in fruit, horſes, Morocco leather, oſtrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The Mahometan religion prevails here; and there are ſome Jews, but no Chriſtians, except thoſe which are in ſlavery.

BARBE, (St.) a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, North America. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral ſilver mines. Lat. 26. 0 N. Lon. 107. 5 W.

BARBECINO, a territory of Africa, over againſt the Cape de Verd Iſlands.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, at the foot of the Appennines. Lat. 43. 59 N. Lon. 11. 15 E.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of Saintonge, in France, where is a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 0 E.

BARBONNE, a town of Champagne, in France.

BARBORA, a maritime town of Adel, in Africa, on the ſtreight of Babel Mandel. Lat. 10. 45 N. Lon. 46. 2 E.

BARBUDA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Weſt Indies, about 20 miles long, and 12 wide. The land is low, fruitful, and populous. It is the property of the Codrington family. Lat. 18. 30 N. Lon. 61. 50 W.

BARBUZINSKOY, a town on the eaſtern ſhore of the Lake Baikal, in Aſiatic Ruſſia.

BARBY, a ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, ſeated on the river Elbe.

BARCA, a country of Africa, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren deſart, chiefly inhabited by ſome tribes of wandering Arabs. In this country ſtood the famous temple of Jupiter Aminon; and notwithſtanding the pleaſantneſs of the ſpot where it was erected, this part of the country is ſaid to be the moſt dangerous of any, being ſurrounded with vaſt tracks of quick and burning ſands, which are very detrimental to travellers; not only as they ſink under their feet, but being light, and heated by the rays of the ſun, are eaſily raiſed by every trifling breeze of wind; which, if it be in their faces, almoſt burns their eyes out, and ſtifles them, or, if vehement, overwhelms them. Cambyſes, the king of Perſia, diſpatched a formidable army, which conſiſted of 50,000 men, againſt this Temple; they ſet out from Thebes, in Upper Egypt, and under the conduct of proper guides reached the city of Oaſis, ſeven days journey from that place; but what was their fate afterwards is uncertain, as none of them ever returned to their own country again. The Ammonians informed Herodotus, that, after the army had entered the ſandy deſart which lies beyond Oaſis, a violent wind began to blow from the S. at the time of their dinner, which raiſed the ſand to ſuch a degree, that the whole army was overwhelmed and buried alive.

BARCELONA, a large and ſtrong city of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. It contains about 15,000 houſes. It is divided into the New and Old Towns, which are ſeparated from each other by a wall and a ditch. The inhabitants carry on an extenſive trade. This city was united to the crown of Arragon in 1131, by the marriage of Don Raymond V. count of Barcelona, with the daughter of Don Ramiro the monk, king of Arragon. It was taken by the French after a ſiege of 52 days, in 1697. Lord Peterborough got poſſeſſion of it in 1705; and in 1714 it was taken by the French and Spaniards, after a long ſiege, when it was deprived of its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 2. 13 E.

BARCELONETTA, a town of Dauphiny, in France, and capital of a valley of the ſame name. It was ceded to France by

he treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lat. 44. 3 N. Lon. 6. 39 E.

BARCELORE, a town on the Malabar Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 13. 25 N. Lon. 74. 15 E.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the Province of Entre Minho e Douro. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 8. 20 W.

BARDA, an iſland of the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies; it is populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portugueſe.

BARDASTRANDAR, a diſtrict belonging to the weſtern quarter of Iceland.

BARDEWICK, a town of Lunenburg, in Saxony, Germany. Lat. 53. 24 N. Lon. 10. 19 E.

BARDFIELD, a village of Eſſex. An annual fair is held here on June 22, for cattle and toys. It is 4 miles from Thaxted.

BARDT, a ſtrong town of Pomerania, in Germany, ſubject to the Swedes. Lat. 54. 23 N. Lon. 13. 12 E.

BAREGE, or BAREDGE, a village of Bigore, in France, famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 11. 56 E.

BARFLEUR, a town of Normandy, in France. Part of the French navy was deſtroyed near this place in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 1. 6 W.

BARI, a handſome town, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Naples, Italy. It is a biſhop's ſee, and formerly had a very good harbour, but the Venetians deſtroyed it. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 17. 5. E.

BARJOLS, a ſmall town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 33 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

BARKAN, or BARKAM, a ſmall town of Hungary, memorable for a victory which John Sobieſki, king of Poland, and the duke of Lorrain, obtained over the Turks in 1684.

BARKHAMSTEAD, or BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt. It is 26 miles N. W. of London.

BARKING, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Saturdays. The air of this place is unwholeſome on account of its marſhy neighbourhood. It is 7 miles E. of London.

BARKLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 114 miles S. by W. of London.

BARKWAY, a town of Hertfordſhire, which formerly had a market, but it has been diſcontinued ſome years. It is 35 miles N. of London.

BARLEMONT. See Bar Le Monr.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples, in Italy, ſeated on the Gulph of Venice. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 16. 32 E.

BARNARDCASTLE, or BERNARD's CASTLE, a town of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays. Its caſtle was built by Bernard Baliol, great grand-father of John Baliol, whom Edward I. of England, made king of Scotland. It is 244 miles N. N. W. of London.

BARNAVELDT, an iſland near the Streights of Magellan, in S. America, diſcovered in 1616. Lat. 55. 49 S. Lon. 66. 58 W.

BARNET, (CHIPPING) a town of Hertfordſhire, rendered famous in hiſtory for the deciſive battle which was fought near it, on Eaſter-day, 1468, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It has a market on Mondays, and is 11 miles N.W. of London.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. Here are flouriſhing manufactories of iron and ſteel work. It is 174 miles N. W. of London.

BARNSLEY, a village of Glouceſterſhire, celebrated for its quarries of excellent free-ſtone. It is 8 miles from Glouceſter.

BARNSTAPLE, a ſea port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It has ſent burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 23d of Edward I. and is 191 miles W. of London.

BAROCHE, a town of Cambaya, in Mogulſtan, Aſia. It is inhabited by weavers and other manufacturers of cotton-cloth. The baſſas (a long fine ſort of cotton ſtuffs ſo called) of this place, are famous all over India, the beſt cotton being produced in its neighbourhood. Lat. 22. 10 N. Lon. 72. 25 E.

BARRA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland. It is about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 56. 55 N. Lon. 7. 30 W.

BARRADA, a deſart of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, between the rivers Irtiſch and Ob.

BARTHOLOMEW, (St.) one of the Caribbee Iſlands in America. Lat. 17. 56 N. Lon. 63. 10 W.

BARTON, a ſtraggling town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the S. ſhore of the Humber, where there is a conſiderable ferry to paſs over into Yorkſhire. Its market is on Mondays; and is 166 miles N. by W. of London.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Syria, in Aſiatic Turkey, having a Chriſtian church of the Neſtorian perſuaſion. Lat. 34. 10 N. Lon. 36. 30 E.

BARSARTSCHICK, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. Lat. 42. 19 N. Lon. 24. 40 E.

BASIL, a proteſtant canton of Switzerland. It produces corn and wine in abundance; and its air is ſalubrious and temperate. The language of the inhabitants, who are in general robuſt and well-made, is a mixture of High Dutch and French.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, is the capital city of the above canton. It is large, rich, and populous; the ſee of a biſhop; and a famous univerſity. The greateſt part of this town has been thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. No perſon without the city is permitted to wear gold or ſilver lace, under the penalty of three gilders; and all unmarried women are prohibited ſilk clothes. The clocks in the city are always an hour faſter than thoſe of the country, becauſe they were ſo on the day appointed for the murder of the magiſtrates, by which the conſpiracy was diſconcerted. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 7. 34 E.

BASILICATA, or BASILICATE, a territory of Naples, in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and ſaffron.

BASILIGOROD, a town of Muſcovite Tartary, ſeated at the confluence of the river Wolga with the Sura.

BASILIPOTAMO, *i. e.* the Royal River, the preſent name of the ancient Eurotas, a river of the Morea, in European Turkey.

BASILUZZO, anciently Inſula Herculis, one of the Lippari iſlands in Italy. It is uninhabited.

BASINGSTOKE, a populous town of Hampſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, for all ſorts of corn, druggets, ſhalloons, &c. It is 47 miles W. by S. of London.

BASKIRA, a territory of Ruſſian Tartary, in Europe.

BASS, a ſmall iſland in the mouth of the Frith of Forth in Scotland, about a mile from the S. ſhore of E. Lothian. This iſland is much frequented by Solangeeſe. After the Revolution a deſperate crew got poſſeſſion of it; and having a boat, which they hoiſted up on the rock, or let down at pleaſure, took a great many coaſting veſſels; and held out the longeſt of any place in Britain for king James: but their boat being either ſeized or loſt, and for want of the uſual ſupplies from France, they were obliged to ſurrender. Lat. 56. 3 N. Lon. 2. 35 W.

BASSANO, a town of Venice, in Italy. Lat. 45. 51 N. Lon. 11. 24 E.

BASSE, or LA BASS, a very ancient town on the frontiers of Artois, in the French Netherlands, rendered remarkable by the many ſieges it has ſuſtained. Its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is 18 miles S. W. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 28 N. Lon. 2. 52 E.

BASSE TERRE, a town and diſtrict of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, one of the Caribbee iſles, formerly occupied by the French. It was yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Milan, in Italy, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle fought near it, Nov. 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a ſmall territory of France, partly in Campagne, and partly in Barrois. It is exceedingly fertile.

BASTIA, a ſea-port town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 20. 20 E.

BASTIA, the capital of the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour, a ſtrong caſtle, and is a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Engliſh, and given to the Corſicans, in 1745, but was afterwards retaken by the Genoeſe. In 1794 the Engliſh, under Lord Hood, got poſſeſſion of it, after a long ſiege. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

BASTIMENTOS, ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortreſs belonging to the French, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea.

BASVILLE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies.

BATACALA, a ſmall kingdom on the Malabar coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. The Engliſh had a factory here, till its inhabitants (18) were murdered by the natives, becauſe an Engliſh bull-dog killed a conſecrated cow.

BATACALA, a ſtrong town on the Eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 55 N. Lon. 81. 38 E.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated on the Danube. Lat. 46. 15 N. Lon. 19. 20 E.

BATAVIA, a handſome, large, and ſtrong town of the kingdom of Bantam, in the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. It is the capital of all the Dutch Eaſt India ſettlements. The fort, or citadel, is built

at a little distance from the town, of stone carried from Europe. The town and suburbs contain a prodigious number of inhabitants, which is made up of people of various nations, viz. 1. of Chinese, computed at 80,000; 2. Dutch; 3. Reformed Malayans; 4. Mahometans; 5. Amboynese; 6. Javanese, who are all Mahometans; 7. Topasses, or Mandykers, who are a mixture of Indians and other nations; 8. Bugasses and Macassars, descended from the ancient inhabitants of Macassar, and the neighbouring islands; and 9. The Timoreans, who were transported hither from the island of Timor. The air of this place is very unwholesome; and it is represented by Captain Cook, as the grave of European navigators. Lat. 6. 10 S. Lon. 106. 50 E.

BATENBURG, or BATTENBURG, an ancient city of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 48 N. Lon. 5. 33. E.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is celebrated for its hot baths, which draw every year a great deal of polite company, some with a view to recover from sickness, and others for amusement. In 1755 some of the Roman baths were discovered in digging below the foundation of the old abbey house. It is 107 miles W. of London.

BATH, or BATHA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 20. 40 E.

BATH TOWN, a small town of North Carolina, in America, seated on the bank of the river Pantego.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, on the eastern bank of the river Danube.

BATORKESZY, a spacious and well-inhabited town of Lower Hungary, on the eastern side of the Danube.

BATS, a large and populous town of a district of the same name in Hungary.

BATSFORD, a village of Gloucestershire, through which passes the great Roman road from the North, to Cirencester. It is 29 miles from Gloucester.

BATTEL, a town of Sussex, so called from the decisive battle which was fought here Oct. 14. 1066, between king Harold and William duke of Normandy. The former, with 60,000 men on both sides, were killed. Its weekly market, formerly on Sundays, has, since the year 1600, been changed by Act of Parliament to Thursday; and it has another on the second Tuesday in every month. It is 57 miles S. E. of London.

BATTENBRUG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 48 N. Lon. 5. 33 E.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BATURIN, a town of European Russia. In the year 1708 it was taken, sword-in-hand, by the Russians without much loss, pillaged, reduced to ashes, and all its inhabitants cut to pieces!

BATUSABER, a town of Malacca, in the East Indies.

BAVARIA, a country of Germany, having the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate; by Austria, the archbishopric of Saltsburg, and the bishopric of Passau, on the E.; on the S. by the bishopric of Brixin, and the Tirol; and on the W. by the river Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures.

BAVAY, a small town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired, after the battle of Malplaquet. It is 12 miles S. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 16 N. Lon. 3. 52 E.

BAUGE, a town of France, near which the French obtained a victory over the English in 1420. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 4. 39 E.

BAUME, (St.) a mountain of Provence, in France, between Marseilles and Toulon, where Mary Magdalen is said to have died.

BAUME LES NONES, a town of Franche Compte, in France. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 6. 24 E.

BAUSKE, a small, but strong town of the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Russians in 1703. Lat. 56. 30 N. Lon. 23. 56 E.

BAUTRY, or BAWTRY, a town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is 152 miles N. of London.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, a town of Upper Lusatia, in Germany, where protestants, as well as papists, have the free exercise of their religion. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 14. 42 E.

BAUX, a town of Provence, in France, defended by a strong castle. Lat. 43. 43 N. Lon. 4. 57 E.

BAYEUX, a very considerable town of Lower Normandy, in France, and the see of a bishop. In this town manufactories of cloth, serge, and stockings, were set up, which succeeded very well; but the high taxes obliged the merchants not only to abandon these, but to leave the place, and settle elsewhere. It is 140 miles W. by

N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 16 N. Lon. 0. 43 W.

BAYON, a town of Lorrain, in France. Lat. 49. 38 N. Lon. 60. 22 E.

BAYONA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, ſeated on a ſmall gulph of the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 8. 34 W.

BAYONNE, an epiſcopal city of Gaſcony, in France. Its commodious and excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. The Dutch exchange ſpices for wine with the inhabitants of Bayonne. It is 425 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 29 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

BAZADOIS, a diſtrict of the province of Guienne, in France.

BAZAS, capital of the diſtrict of Bazadois. It is ſeated on a rock, and is a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 44. 22 N. Lon. 0. 2 W.

BAZIEGES, a town of Languedoc, in France.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory between Haſtings and Shoreham, on the coaſt of Suſſex, where the French fleet defeated thoſe of the Engliſh and Dutch in 1690.

BEACONSFIELD, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of London.

BEALT, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales, having a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two leſs on Thurſdays and Saturdays, for proviſions. It is 92 miles S. of Cheſter, and 171 W. by N. of London.

BEAMINSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, 138 miles W. by S. of London.

BEAR ALSTON, or BEAR ALVESTON, a town of Devonſhire. The burgage holders, who pay 3d. a year, or more, acknowledgment for the land they hold in the borough to the lord of the manor, are the only voters for its members, who are returned by the portreeve.

BEARNE, a fertile province of France, containing about 200,000 inhabitants, who are, in general, induſtrious, ſober, and active.

BEAT, a town of Comminges, in France, where the houſes are all built of marble, which is much more common in its neighbourhood than free-ſtone. Lat. 42. 48 N. Lon 0. 52 W.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of Lower Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 50 N. Lon. 4. 39 E.

BEAUFORT, a town of Anjou, in France. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 0. 9 W.

BEAUJEU, a ſmall town of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolois. It has a very ancient caſtle. Lat. 46. 9 N. Lon. 4. 40 E.

BEAUJOLOIS, a territory of Lionnois, in France.

BEAULIEU, the name of two ſmall towns in France; one of which is ſituated in Turenne, on the river Dordogne, and the other in Touraine, on the river Indre.

BEAUMARIS, a well-built corporation town of Angleſey, in North Wales. It has weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; and is 241 miles N. W. of London.

BEAUMONT, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It was ceded to France in 1684; the Engliſh took it in 1691, and blew up its caſtle. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 4. 19 E.—There are ſeveral ſmall towns of the ſame name in France.

BEAUNE, a diſtrict of Burgundy, in France, remarkable for its excellent wine. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 4. 47 E.

BEAUPORT, or PORT HERMOSO, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

BEAUPREAU, a little town of Anjou, in France, ſeated on the river Iſere.

BEAUVAIS, the capital of Beauvoiſis, and ſee of a biſhop, in the Iſle of France. It was beſieged in 1443, by the Engliſh without ſucceſs; and in 1472, by the duke of Burgundy, with an army of 80,000 men, when the female inhabitants ſignalized themſelves under the conduct of Jeanne Hatchett, who ſet up a ſtandard, which is yet preſerved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was compelled to raiſe the ſiege; and, in memory of the exploits of the women, they walk before the men in a proceſſion on the 10th of July every year. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in rich and beautiful tapeſtry. It is 42 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 2. 5 E.

BEAUVAIS, a town of Upper Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 56 N. Lon. 1. 40 E.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a maritime town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 1. 54 W.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Germany, ſeated on a lake. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 9. 2 E.

BEC, a town of Normandy, in France, celebrated for a large, rich, and handſome Benedictine abbey. Lat. 49. 14 N. Lon. 0. 52 E.

BECCLES, a town of Suffolk, having a good market on Saturdays. It is 108 miles N. E. of London.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, which was taken and burnt by general Bequoi, in 1619. Lat. 49. 13 N. Lon. 14. 53 E.

BECKUM, a town belonging to the bishopric of Munster, in Germany. Lat. 51. 44 N. Lon. 8. 3 E.

BECSANGIL, a province of Natolia, in Asia. Its principal town is Bursa.

BEDARIDES, a large village of Provence, in France.

BEDARIEUX, or BEG D'ARIEUX, a town of Languedoc, in France.

BEDEL, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Tuesday. It is 220 miles N. N. W. of London.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire. It has weekly markets on Tuesdays for cattle, and on Saturdays for corn. A great estate, supposed to be worth 8,000l. *per ann.* fell in 1762, to the corporation of Bedford, originally devised by Sir William Harper, knt. alderman, and some time lord-mayor of London, in 5 Elizabeth. The leases expiring in 1760, caused this great increase of an estate, the ground-rent of which, before, did not yield 150l. *per ann.* It lies in Bedford-street, Bedford-row, Prince's-street, Theobald's-row, &c. &c. near Holborn, in London. Bedford is 50 miles N. by W. of London.

BEDFORDSHIRE, the county of which the last-mentioned town is the capital, is about 24 miles long, and 16 broad; containing 260,000 acres, about 67,500 inhabitants, upwards 12,000 houses, and 116 parishes.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a vast tract of fenny country, containing about 300,000 acres, lying in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, which appears to have been dry land formerly, from the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts of it. After divers expensive attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I. William duke of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government and preservation of this great and extensive level, in whom the act vested 83,000 acres, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage; 10,000 were vested in the king; and 2,000 in the earl of Portland.

BEDWIN MAGNA, a town of Wiltshire, greatly decayed. It is 71 miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, or BEDOUINS, tribes of wandering Arabs, inhabiting some parts of the Deserts of Arabia. Many of these wandering tribes are to be found in Africa.

BEEF ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It is about 5 miles long, and 1 broad.

BEFORT, a strong town of Alsace, ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is 28 miles W. of Basil. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 6. 54 E.

BEGIA, a town of Tunis, in Africa, seated in a country abounding in corn. Lat. 36. 42 N. Lon. 11. 30 E.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 11. 50 E.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 45. 34. N. Lon. 7. 50 E.

BEILSTEIN, a town belonging to the Landgravate of Hesse, in Germany, with a citadel.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, having Douro e Minho and Tra los Montes on the N. Spain on the E. Estremadura on the S. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. of it. The laziness of the inhabitants of this province renders them exceedingly poor; and so addicted are they to begging, that even those who have some share of riches will follow that mean profession.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 17. 5 E.

BELCHAM WATER, and BELCHAM St. PAUL's, two villages near Clare, in Essex.

BELEM, a tower of Estremadura, in Portugal, about a mile from Lisbon, on the river Tagus, which defends the entrance to that city. Several kings and queens of Portugal are interred at an adjoining village of the same name.

BELESME, a town of Perche, in France, 75 miles W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 0. 42 E.

BELESTAT, a town of Languedoc, in France, remarkable for a spring that ebbs and flows regularly 12 times in 24 hours.

BELEZERO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Russia. Lat. 59. 15 N. Lon. 37. 40 E.

BELFAST, a sea-port town of Antrim, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 46 N. Lon. 5. 52 W.

BELFORD, a post-town of Northumberland, 16 miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of East Pomerania, subject to Prussia. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 15. 53 E.

BELGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey.

BELGOROD, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Ruſſia. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 38. 36 E.

BELGRADE, a ſtrong town of Turkey, in Europe, the capital of Servia, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was a large and important place; and has been the ſcene of much bloodſhed, having been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Chriſtians and Turks. It was laſt taken by Prince Eugene, in Auguſt 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demoliſhing the walls, ſo that now they are in poſſeſſion of all Servia. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in June 1763. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 400 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 21. 2 E.

BELGRADE, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey, 20 miles N. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 22 N. Lon. 29. 0 E.

BELLAC, a town of La Marche, in France. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 1. 20 E.

BELLCLARE, or BELACLOW, a town of Sligo, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 1 N. Lon. 8. 54 W.

BELLE, a town of French Flanders, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50 45 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

BELLEGARD, a ſtrongly fortified place of Rouſſillon, in France, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is the paſſage to the Pyrennees. Lat. 42. 27 N. Lon. 2. 56 E.

BELLEGARDE, a town of Burgundy, in France, 15 miles N. E. of Chalon. Lat. 46. 57 N. Lon. 5. 10 E.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland on the coaſt of Brittany, in France. It is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, but was reſtored to France at the treaty of 1763. Lat. 47. 18 N. Lon. 3. 6 W.

BELLE VILLE, a town of Beaujolois, in France. Lat. 46. 5 N. Lon. 4. 46 E.

BELLAY, an epiſcopal town of Bujey, in France. Lat. 45. 47 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

BELLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, having a market on Tueſday. It ſuffered greatly by a fire Aug. 25, 1780.

BELLINZONA, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy, being one of the bailiwics which the Swiſs poſſeſs in that country. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 8. 16 E.

BELLUNO, an epiſcopal town of the Belluneſe, in Italy. Lat. 46. 13 N. Lon. 12. 9 E.

BELLUNESE, a territory belonging to the Venetians, where are ſeveral iron mines.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 39. 20 N. Lon. 16. 5 E.

BELT, (the GREAT,) a famous ſtreight of Denmark between the iſlands of Zeland and Funen. This ſtreight was frozen over ſo hard, in 1658, that Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, marched troops over it with a view to take Copenhagen.

BELT, (the LESS,) lies weſtward of the Great Belt, between the iſle of Funen and the coaſt of Jutland.

BELTON, a village of Leiceſterſhire, 7 miles W. of Loughborough.

BELTON, a village of Lincolnſhire, 2 miles N. of Grantham, which was greatly damaged by a fire, May 26, 1776.

BELTZ, or BELTZO, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Red Ruſſia. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 24. 5 E.

BELVEDERE, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 38. 0 N. Lon. 21. 45 E.

BELVOIR CASTLE, the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Rutland, ſeated on the edge of the county of Leiceſter. Its foundation was laid ſoon after the Norman conqueſt.

BEMBEA, a province of the kingdom of Angola, in Africa.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains dividing India from Tartary.

BEMSTER, or BEMISTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 138 miles W. by S. of London. See Beaminſter.

BENAVARRI, a town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 11 N. Lon. 0. 45 E.

BENAVENTO, a town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 4 N. Lon. 5. 7 W.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies, whence large quantities of pepper, the produce of the neighbouring country, are imported into Europe. The natives are courteous and deſirous of trade; but, when offended, are treacherous and revengeful. The air is unwholeſome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce thunder, lightning, and rain. The fort belongs to the Engliſh. Lat. 3. 49 S. Lon. 102. 5 E.

BENDER, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey. To this place Charles XII. King of Sweden, retreated, after his defeat by the Ruſſians, at Pultowa, in 1709. Here the Turks maintained him for ſeveral years, till, refuſing to quit their territories, they attacked him, took him priſoner, and removed him to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year, and then returned to

his own dominions. Lat. 46. 58 N. Lon. 29. 0 E.

BENDERDELEM, a town on the ſea-coaſt of Farſiſtan, in Perſia, Aſia.

BENDERMASSEN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 2. 40 S. Lon. 113. 50 E.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, in Africa, remarkable for its hemp and flax. Lat. 29. 10 N. Lon. 31. 10 E.

BENEVENTO, a large and rich city of Naples, in Italy. It is ſubject to the Pope. In the year 1688, it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, when the archbiſhop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. He rebuilt the place. Lat. 41. 6 N. Lon. 14. 57 E.

BENFELD, a town of Lower Alſace, in France. Its fortifications were deſtroyed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is 12 miles S. W. of Strasburgh. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

BENFLEET, a large village, in the marſhlands of Eſſex.

BENGAL, a country of the hither peninſula of India, in Aſia, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges. It is about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province the Engliſh, Dutch, and French, have factories. Calcutta is the principal factory belonging to the Engliſh This country is annually overflowed by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. The inhabitants are in general Gentoos, whoſe women had a cuſtom of burning themſelves with their dead husbands; but, by the interpoſition of the Great Mogul, this cuſtom is not now ſo generally obſerved. It is governed by a nabob, who is appointed by the council of Calcutta; and by this means the whole of the trade of the rich and populous kingdom of Bengal is monopolized by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The inhabitants of this country have two harveſts, one in April, and the other in October; but by a drought, which happened in 1769, when the uſual rains were expected, the latter harveſt greatly failed. It has been aſſerted, that the Engliſh Governor took advantage of this ſcarcity of proviſions, and ſtocked ſeveral very large granaries with rice; which commodity (uſually ſold at 6lb. for a penny) was afterwards vended at the enormous ſum of three pence per lb.! The poor were conſequently excluded from purchaſing that nouriſhment which was neceſſary to their exiſtence; and the unhappy Indians were every day periſhing under this want of ſuſtenance, without any means of help, without any reſource, and without being able to procure any kind of nutriment whatever, every thing being bought up by the European monopolizers! The towns and villages of this unhappy kingdom preſented a ſpectacle to view ſo exceedingly horrible, that the bare remembrance of it makes humanity ſhudder. The public ways, even in the midſt of the European colonies, were crowded with the natives, who were pale, meagre, fainting, emaciated, and nearly conſumed by famine; ſome were ſtretched on the ground in expectation of death, while others, ſcarcely able to move, threw themſelves down at the feet of the Europeans, and entreated them, in the moſt humiliating manner, to accept them as ſlaves! Add to this, that the female part of the natives were on every ſide claſping their expiring infants to their breaſts; the dying and the dead were every where mingling together, and all around nothing was to be heard but the groans of ſorrow and the ravings of deſpair! Such was the appearance of Bengal for the ſpace of ſix weeks, during which time the large river Ganges was covered with the floating carcaſes of the dead, the highways were choaked up with them, infectious vapours filled the air, and diſeaſes multiplied: ſo that about 3,000,000 of the natives periſhed, owing, perhaps, to the avarice of a few individuals!

BENGUELA, a province of Africa, South of Angola.

BENIARAX, an ancient town of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 35. 0 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in Africa. The ſtreets of this town are long and broad, and markets are held in them twice a day, where cows, cotton, and elephants teeth, and European merchandizes are ſold. The women of this place are kept in great ſubjection, being obliged to till the ground, as well as to take care of their houſhold affairs. The inhabitants are Pagans; they ſometimes ſacrifice a cock to their god: but the idol muſt be content with the blood, for they eat the fleſh themſelves. Lat. 8. 40 N. Lon 7. 4 E.

BENNINGTON, a village of Hertfordſhire, 4 miles S. E. of Stevenage.

BENSHEIM, a town of the dioceſe of Mentz, Germany. Lat. 49. 36 N. Lon. 8. 41 E.

BENSHINGTON, or BENSON, a village of Oxfordſhire, ſeated on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Iſis.

BENTHEIM, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon. 7. 25 E.

BENTHEIM, a village of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

BERAR, a province of Mogulſtan, in Aſia, near Bengal, abounding in corn, rice, pulſe, and poppies.

BERAUM, a town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the ſame name. Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 14. 25 E.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Saltzburg, in Germany. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 13. 0 E.

BERDOA, a town of Perſia, in Aſia. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 48. 0 E.

BERALSTON, a borough of Devonſhire, having a market on Thurſday, 3 miles from Taviſtock. See Bear Alſton.

BERE REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 113 miles S. W. of London.

BERGAMESCO, a province of Venice in Italy. The inhabitants trade in hardware and tapeſtry; and their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, the principal town of Bergameſco, in Italy. The water is exceedingly bad. Lat. 45. 46 N. Lon. 9. 47 E.

BERGEN, a ſea-port town of Norway. The inhabitants trade in ſkins, fir-wood, and dried fiſh. It is 350 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 11 N. Lon. 5. 43 E.

BERGEN, a town of Pomerania, in Germany. Lat. 54. 23 N. Lon. 13. 40 E.

BERGEN OP ZOOM, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. It was fortified and walled in 1287, and was ſuppoſed to be impregnable; but it was taken by the French in 1747. It is 15 miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 27 N. Lon. 4. 25 E.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France. Lewis XIII. demoliſhed its fortifications. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 0. 42 E.

BERKLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. This place ſuffered conſiderably in the civil wars, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. It is 113 miles N. W. of London.

BERKSHIRE, a county of England, having Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire on the N. Wiltſhire on the W. Hampſhire and Surrey on the S. and Middleſex and part of Buckinghamſhire on the E. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 140 pariſhes, and 12 market towns.

BERLIN, a ſtrong town of Brandenburg, in Germany, the uſual reſidence of the king of Pruſſia. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved. It has a communication both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Berlin is 300 miles N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 32 N. Lon. 13. 31 E.

BERMUDAS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean. The inhabitants are commonly employed in building ſloops. Theſe iſles were diſcovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard, but were not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Sommers was caſt away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever ſince.

BERN, the capital of Switzerland. Here every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. Bern is 15 miles N. E. of Friburg, and 45 S. of Baſil. Lat. 46. 52 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

BERN, a canton of Switzerland, of which Bern is the metropolis. It is about 150 miles long, and 75 broad.

BERNARD, a town of Beaudenburg, in Germany, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of Normandy, in France, 30 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 6 N. Lon. 0. 50 E.

BERNBURG, a town of Saxony, in Germany, where a branch of the houſe of Anhalt reſides, 22 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 51 N. Lon. 11. 46 E.

BERNCASTLE, a town of Treves, in Germany, with a caſtle built in 1277, remarkable for its wine trade.

BERRE, a town of Provence, in France, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 5. 12 E.

BERRY, a province of France, having Orleannois, Blaiſois, and Gatinois, on the N. Nivernois and Bourbonnois on the E. Bourbonnois and La Marche on the S. and Touraine and Poitou on the W. Its capital town is Bourges. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax.

BERRY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſles on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama Bank.

BERSELLO, a ſtrong town of the Modeneſe, in Italy. It was taken by Prince Eugene, in 1703, who was obliged to leave it in 1707. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 10. 36 E.

BERSUIRE, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 52 N. Lon. 0. 27 W.

BERTINERO, an epiſcopal town of Romania, in Italy. Lat. 44. 18 N. Lon. 11. 40 E.

BERTRAND, (St.) an epiſcopal town of Gaſcony, in France, 43 miles S. of Auch. Lat. 42. 56 N. Lon. 0. 48 E.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland. It is ſeated on the river Tweed, and has frequently been an object of contention between the crowns

of England and Scotland, and was often poſſeſſed by each, till Thomas Stanley, with great loſs, reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. from which time it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. It is a populous trading town. It ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 336 miles N. by W. of London

BERWICK, (NORTH,) a town of Lothian, in Scotland, ſeated on the Frith of Forth. Lat. 56. 5 North. Lon. 2. 33 W.

BERWICK, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Tweed, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the N. by Lothian, and on the W. by Tiviotdale.

BESANCON, an epiſcopal town of France. Lat. 47. 14 N. Lon. 6. 8 E.

BESIERS, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France; the ſee of a biſhop. Its neighbourhood is fertile in corn, wine, and oil. Lat. 43. 21 N. Lon. 3. 18 E.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Suabia, in Germany.

BESSARABIA, a territory of European Turkey. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themſelves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbing.

BESTRICIA, a town of Tranſylvania, remarkable for gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 miles N. W. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 23. 45 E.

BETEL, a ſmall rocky iſland on the coaſt of Cambaya, in the Eaſt Indies. When the Portugueſe general, Nonnius, invaded this little iſland, moſt of the garriſon, of 2,000 men, rather than ſubmit to his terms, burnt themſelves with their wives and effects; and the reſt, about 700, were either cut to pieces, made ſlaves of, or drowned themſelves in the ſea.

BETELFAGUS, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia, famous for the great quantity of coffee bought and ſold there. Lat. 15. 40 N. Lon. 44. 30 E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Paleſtine, in Aſia, famous for the birth of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. It is now an inconſiderable place, and is much frequented by Chriſtian pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the celebrated Helena, yet entire, in the form of a croſs. Lat. 31. 50 N. Lon. 35. 25 E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

BETHUNE, a town of Artois, in France, 120 miles N. by E. of Paris. It was taken by the Allies in 1710, and reſtored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 156 miles N. N. W. of London.

BETLIS, a ſtrong town of Curdiſtan, in Aſia. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 42. 50 E.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 36 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

BEVELAND, (NORTH and SOUTH) two iſlands in the province of Zealand, between the eaſtern and weſtern branches of the river Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany.

BEVERLEY, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, 182 miles N. of London.

BEWCASTLE, a village of Cumberland, ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman Conqueſt.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Severn, and enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps; it is 128 miles N. W. of London.

BIANA, a town of Moguliſtan, in Aſia, remarkable for excellent indigo. Lat. 26. 30 N. Lon. 80. 50 E.

BIASAR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa. Lat. 6. 10 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

BIBERACH, a free town of Suabia, in Germany. It has a large manufacture in fuſtians. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 10. 2 E.

BICERTE, a caſtle of the Iſle of France, where they impriſon madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courſes of life. It is about 2 miles from Paris.

BICESTER, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Fridays for cattle and ſheep. It is 13 miles from Oxford.

BIDACHE, a town of Navarre, in France. Lat. 43. 31 N. Lon. 1. 9 W.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, having its riſe in the Pyrennees.

BIDDEFORD, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 203 miles W. of London.

BIEEZ, a town of Cracovia in Poland, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. 30 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 21. 5 E.

BIEL, or BIENNE, the capital of a little territory in the biſhopric of Baſil, belonging to Suabia, in Germany. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. Lat. 47. 21 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

BIELA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Ruſſia, 125 miles W. of Moſcow. Lat. 55. 50 N. Lon. 33. 25 E.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 45. 35 N. Lon. 7. 58 E.

BIELGOROD. See Belgorod.

BIELSK, or BIELSKOI, a town of Polachia, in Poland. Lat. 52. 40 N. Lon. 23. 39 E.

BIELSKOI, a town of Smolenſko, in Ruſſia. Lat. 55. 40 N. Lon. 33. 5 E.

BIEROLIET, or BIERVLIT, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N. W. of Axel. Lat. 51. 21 N. Lon. 3. 39 E.

BIETICKHEIM, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany.

BIGGLESWADE, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has one of the greateſt barley markets in England; and is 45 miles N. N. W. of London.

BIGORRE, a territory of the province of Gaſcony, in France.

BIHAEZ, a ſtrong town of Croatia, in Hungary, 65 miles S. E. of Carloſtadt. Lat. 44. 51 N. Lon. 16. 32 E.

BILBOA, the capital town of Biſcay, in Spain. Its trade conſiſts in wool, ſword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel. It is 180 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 23 N. Lon. 3. 10 W.

BILDESTON, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 63 miles N. E. of London.

BILEDULGERID, a large country of Africa, extending from Egypt on the E. to the Atlantic Ocean on the W. The natives are lewd, treacherous, thieviſh, and ſavage; and their chief delight is in robbery and murder.

BILEVELT, or BILEFELDT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

BILLERICAY, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 23 miles E. of London.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market has been diſcontinued ſome years. It is 297 miles N. N. W. of London.

BILLINGHURST, a village of Suſſex, 4 miles S. S. W. of Horſham.

BILLON, a town of Auvergne, in France, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 41 N. Lon. 3. 28 E.

BILSDEN, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is 96 miles N. by W. of London.

BILSON, a town of Liege, in Germany. Is 15 Miles N. of Liege. Here the Confederate army rendezvouſed before they attacked the French at Ramilies. Lat. 51. 7 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

BIMINI, one of the Luccaya Iſlands in N. America. Lat. 25. 0 N. Lon. 79. 30 W.

BIMLIPATON, a ſea-port town of Golconda, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 18. 0 N. Lon. 83. 5 E.

BINAROS, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, remarkable for good wine. Lat. 40. 33 N. Lon. 0. 35 E.

BINBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 0 0.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Hainault, in the Low Countries, 10 miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 24 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

BINCHESTER, a village near Durham, where many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered.

BINGAZA, a ſea-port town of Tripoli, in Africa. Lat. 32. 30 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Mentz, in Germany. Lat. 49. 49 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

BINGHAM, a town of the vale of Belvoir, in Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 18 miles E. of Nottingham.

BINGLEY, a town of the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 202 miles N. N. W. of London.

BINNENLAND, the ſouth part of Bohus, a ſubdiviſion of W. Gothland, in Sweden.

BINTAN, an iſland near Malácca, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 1. 0 N. Lon. 103. 50 E.

BIORKO, an iſland of Sweden, 3 miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a market town.

BIORNEBURG, a town of North Finland, in Sweden. Lat. 61. 42 N. Lon. 22. 5 E.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Diarbekr, in Aſia. The vultures of this place are ſo tame, that they will ſit on the tops of houſes, and even in the ſtreets, without fear of moleſtation. Lat 38. 10 N. Lon. 36. 20 W.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 7. 14 E.

BIRMINGHAM, or BROMICHAM, a large town of Warwickſhire, having a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Thurſday in Whitſun week, and on Sept. 29. Birmingham, being no corporation town, is free for any perſon to ſettle at; this has greatly contributed to its increaſe. The town is built nearly in the form of a creſcent. It is about two miles long, including the hamlets of Deritend and Bordſley; and contains about 9,000 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants. Here are two churches, viz. St. Martin's, an ancient ſtructure with a lofty ſpire; and St. Philip's, a grand modern pile of building, which

ands in one of the fineſt church-yards in Europe. Beſides theſe churches, here are three chapels of eaſe, and meeting-houſes for Presbyterians, Independents, and other diſſenters. By far the greater number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacturing of gold, ſilver, ſteel, &c. in various forms, as well for uſe as for ornament, which have by their exquiſite workmanſhip excited the attention of the curious; and for cheapneſs they cannot be ſurpaſſed, or perhaps equalled, in any part of the world. In July 1791, a riot happened at this place, in which much miſchief was done: great part of the large and beautiful hotel, which was built by ſubſcription, was torn down by the mob; the houſe of Dr. Prieſtley*, together with his library, and valuable collection of philoſophical inſtruments, as alſo his chapel, were burnt. The houſe of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, and his chapel, were likewiſe deſtroyed; and the houſes and goods of many diſſenters were deſpoiled. On the 30th of the ſame month, a proclamation for the diſcovery of the rioters was publiſhed in the London Gazette, offering 100l. to be paid on the conviction of every one who ſhould be found to have been concerned in the above riot. Several perſons were apprehended in conſequence of this proclamation, ſome of whom were afterwards convicted. It is 116 miles N. W. of London.

BIRZA, a town of Samojitia, in Poland. Lat. 56. 12 N. Lon. 24. 50 E.

BISACCIA, an epiſcopal city of Naples, in Italy, 18 miles S. E. of Ariano. Lat. 41. 3 N. Lon. 15. 40 E.

BISANTAGEN, an inland town of Cambaya, a province of Moguliſtan, in the Eaſt Indies. It has a conſiderable trade for rice and cotton.

BISCARA, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 35. 10 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, on the Bay of Biſcay, about 27 miles long, and as much broad. The air is very wholeſome, and the country produces abundance of apples oranges, and citrons. There are alſo mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants have a language peculiar to themſelves.

BISCAY, (NEW,) a province of N. America, famous for its ſilver mines.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 2 miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

BISCHOFSTEIN, a little town of Ermeland, a ſubdiviſion of Poliſh Pruſſia. It was built in 1325; was taken by the knights of the Teutonic order in 1455, and was burnt down in 1589.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, about 3 miles from Dreſden.

BISCHOFS ZELI, a town of Thurgau, in Switzerland, whoſe inhabitants are Papiſts, and Independents. Lat. 47. 27 N. Lon. 9. 13 E.

BISEGLIA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 18 N. Lon. 16. 45 E.

BISERTA, ſuppoſed to be the ancient UTICA, a ſea-port town of Tunis in Africa, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 240 miles W. of Algiers. Lat. 37. 10 N. Lon. 9. 46 E.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a ſmall borough of Shropſhire, having a weekly market on Friday. It is 152 miles N. W. by W. of London.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, ſmall iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales. Vaſt quantities of falcons are bred on theſe iſlands.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Thurſday. It is 30 miles N. by E. of London.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Italy, 133 miles S. E. of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has the title of a principality. Lat. 39. 38 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

BISLEY, a village of Surrey, noted for a ſpring called St. John Baptiſt's Well, 3 miles N. of Woking.

BISNAGAR, a populous town of the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 13. 28 N. Lon. 78. 0 E.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands on the coaſt of Negroland, in Africa.

BISSENPOUR, a ſmall diſtrict of Bengal, in the E. Indies, which has hitherto preſerved its independence.

BISTRICZ, or NASENSTADT, a fortified town of Tranſylvania. Lat. 47. 33 N. Lon. 25. 3 E.

BITBUY, a town of Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

BITCHE, a ſtrong town of Lorrain, in France, 30 miles N. by W. of Straſburg. Lat. 49. 5 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 18 N. Lon. 16. 59 E.

* We cannot paſs by the name of Dr. Joſeph Prieſtley, without obſerving, that, ſince the unhappy riot here mentioned, the learned Doctor appears to have been much perſecuted on account of ſome of his peculiar religious and political tenets, inſomuch that in the ſpring of 1794 he ſet ſail for America, where he arrived in ſafety after a ſhort paſſage. Before he left England, the Doctor publiſhed his reaſons for quitting this kingdom.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Asia Minor.

BITO, a small kingdom of Negroland, in Africa.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 23 N. Lon. 17. 1 E.

BITTERFELD, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

BIVERO, a small town of Gallicia, in Spain.

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in Lower Italy.

BIZU, an ancient town of Morocco, in Africa.

BLACKBANK, a town of Armagh, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 20 N. Lon. 6. 35. W.

BLACKBOURN, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Mondays. It is 203 miles N. N. W. of London.

BLACKBROOK, a river of Leicestershire, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough.

BLACK FOREST, the ancient Saltus Hyrcanus, in the S. W. part of Suabia. It formerly extended over two-thirds of Germany.

BLACKHEATH, a large heath near Greenwich, in Kent, where Wat Tyler is said to have numbered 100,000 men, in the reign of Richard II. It is 6 miles E. by S. of London.

BLACKMIDDENS, a number of very dangerous rocks near Tinmouth Bar, in Northumberland. Two light-houses are erected near them.

BLACKMORE, a village of Essex, 7 miles S. W. of Chelmsford.

BLACK-SEA, formerly the Euxine-Sea, and called by the Turks Cara Denghis, lies between Europe and Asia, and is entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions.

BLACKLOW HILL, a place in the parish of Wotton, Warwickshire, where the earls of Warwick and Lancaster caused Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. to be beheaded without any trial.

BLAISOIS, a province of France, having Touraine on the W. Orleannois on the E. Beauce on the N. and Berry on the S.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorrain, in France, 28 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 6. 52 E.

BLANC, a strong town of Berri, in France, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 38 N. Lon. 1. 13 E.

BLANCO, (CAPE,) the westernmost known point of California. Lat. 43. N. Lon. 127 W.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Saturdays. This town has several times suffered by fire, particularly in 1731, when almost the whole place, consisting of about 600 houses, and a village beyond the bridge, were consumed. It has since been rebuilt, and its streets and passages widened. In 1775 it again suffered considerably by a similar accident. It is 104 miles W. by S. of London.

BLANES, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 2. 50 E.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Saxony, in Germany, subject to the Duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, 43 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

BLANZAC, a town of Angoumois, in France.

BLARINGNES, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. Near this place the English and their allies obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. The armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof, at least, 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

BLAUBUREN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 22 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

BLAYO, an ancient and strong town of Guienne, in France, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 7 N. Lon. 0. 35 W.

BLECHINGLEY, a town of Surrey, 20 miles S. of London.

BLENHEIM, a village of Germany, rendered famous by the victory which the confederate army, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and the prince Eugene, gained over the French and Bavarians, in Aug. 1704. It is 25 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

BLENHEIM HOUSE, a magnificent palace near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, built by Queen Anne, in memory of the signal victory mentioned in the last article. It was given by that queen to the duke of Marlborough.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 246 miles N. by W. of London.

BLOCKZII, a strong town of Over Yssel, in the United Provinces, 8 miles N. W. of Stenwick. Lat. 52. 44 N. Lon. 5. 39 E.

BLOIS, an ancient town of Blaisois, in France, and the see of a bishop, 100 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 1. 25 E.

BLONEIZ, a town of Warsovia in Poland. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 20. 35 E.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a town of Suffolk,

ſeated on the river Blyth. It is 98 miles N. E. of London.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town and caſtle of Weteravia, in Germany, 3 miles from Francfort.

BOBIO, an epiſcopal town of the Milaneſe, in Italy. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 9. 12 E.

BOCHETTA, a place of Genoa, in Italy, famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which lies the great road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the higheſt mountain is a narrow paſs, which will hardly admit 3 men to go abreaſt; and this paſs, which is defended by 3 forts, is properly called the Bochetta. It is the key to Genoa, and was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1746, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCHNIA, a town of Cracow in Poland, famous for its ſalt-works.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 6. 22 E.

BOCKING, a large village of Eſſex which is parted from Braintree only by a ſmall ſtream. Here is a large, rich, and flouriſhing manufactory of baize. It is 41 miles N. E. of London.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is 234 miles W. by S. of London.

BODON, a ſtrong town and biſhop's ſee, of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 23. 54 E.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 19. 52 E.

BODSCHOT, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 8 N. Lon. 4. 42 E.

BOEDODOE, a trading town of South Guinea, in Africa.

BOEN, a town of Forez, in France.

BOG, a river of Poland, which falls into the Black Sea between Ockzakow and the river Nieper.

BOGDOIS, or NIUCHE, a conſiderable nation of Eaſtern Tartary, on the North of China. Their chief trade is in ſkins.

BOGLIO, a diſtrict belonging to the duke of Savoy, in Italy, on the frontiers of Provence.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, being the capital of the laſt mentioned diſtrict. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 44. 2 N. Lon. 7. 6 E.

BOGOTO, the principal town of Grenada, in South America, near which are ſome valuable gold mines. Lat. 4. 0 N. Lon. 73. 53 W.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Miſnia and Luſatia, on the E. by Silefia and Moravia, on the S. by Auſtria, and on the W. by Bayaria. It is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad; and is very fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. In the mountains are mines of gold and ſilver, and in ſome places are found fine diamonds, carbuncles, emeralds, amethyſts, jaſper, ſapphire, and other gems; alſo copper, tin, and lead. The eſtabliſhed religion of Bohemia is that of the church of Rome; but many Proteſtants reſide there. The language is a mixture of Sclavonian and German.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands in Aſia lying North of Mindanao. Lat. 10. 0 N. Lon. 122. 5 E.

BOIANO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 14. 40 E.

BOINOITZ, a town of Zoll, in Hungary, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of ſaffron which its neighbourhood produces. Lat. 48. 42 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

BOIS LAC, or THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, a conſiderable lake which lies in the communication between Lake Superior, and the Lakes Winnepeek and Bourbon, in North America.

BOIS LE DUC, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. The linen and woollen manufactures flouriſh here; and its cutlery wares and needles are famous. The town was founded in 1184, by Godfrey III duke of Brabant, who cauſed a wood to be cleared, and uſed to build the houſes; to which circumſtance it owes its name. It is 45 miles S. S. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon 5. 16 E.

BOKHARA, a kingdom of Aſia. The Tartars of this country are generally looked upon as the moſt civilized of all that tribe, though very great robbers. They are exceedingly courageous; and even the women among them are of an undaunted bravery.

BOKHARA, a city of Tartary, in Aſia, the capital of Bokhara. In 1219 it was beſieged by Jenghiz Khan, as being part of Sultan Mohammed's dominions, a deſcendant of the famous Mahmud Gazair. At that time, beſide the city walls, which were then very ſtrong, Bokhara had an outward incloſure 12 leagues in compaſs. The caſtle ſurrendered at diſcretion, but the city being built of wood, except the palace, and a few other houſes, was wholly reduced to aſhes. The tyrant Jenghiz Khan being in a very good humour at the time, ſpared the lives of the governor and garriſon. The city continued in ruins ſome years, but the conqueror at laſt ordered it to be rebuilt. It is now the reſidence of a Khan, who is altogether deſpotic, though his power does not reach

far beyond the city. The town of Bokhara is ſeated on a riſing ground, ſurrounded by a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low and are mottly built of mud: the caravanſeras and moſques, which are numerous, are built of brick. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place, though they are much oppreſſed, and often deprived of their treaſure, either by the Khan, or his attendants. At beſt, they pay very heavy taxes, and it is almoſt criminal to be rich. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Samarcand. Lat. 39. 15 N. Lon. 65. 50 E.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Iſles diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769; it is ſurrounded by rocks and very ſmall iſlands.

BOLESLAFF, or BUNTZLAU, a town of Sileſia. Lat. 51. 12 N. Lon. 16. 10 E.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. King Henry IV. was born here. It is 131 miles N. by E. of London.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 50. 25 N. Lon. 15. 22 E.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of the duchy of Glogaw, in Sileſia. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 16. 29 E.

BOLLO, a town of the coaſt of Nigritia, or New Guinea, between Beſſos and Caches.

BOLOGNA, or IL BOLOGNESE, a duchy belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It has the Ferareſe on the N. Modena on the W. Tuſcany on the S. and Romania on the E. It is watered by a great many ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil exceedingly fertile, ſo that it has obtained the appellation of *Bologna the Fat*. Here are all kinds of grain and fruits, particularly muſkadine grapes. Mines of iron and alum are alſo found here. The territory of Bologna, formerly maintained its independency as a republic, under the protection of the Emperor of Germany; but in 1278, it in ſome meaſure ſubjected itſelf to Pope Nicholas II. In 1513, it was annexed to the papal dominions, by Julius II. the reigning Pontiff. It is ſaid to contain 308 cities, towns, boroughs, and villages; and about 308,000 inhabitants.

BOLOGNA, the metropolis of the above territory. Next to Rome it is the beſt and richeſt city in the Eccleſiaſtical State, being about 6 Italian miles in circuit, and containing about 80,000 inhabitants. It has about 170 churches. There are a great number of ſuperb palaces, particularly that belonging to the Pope's Nuncio. It is a place of very great trade, which is, in ſome meaſure, owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The river Reno, running near Bologna, turns about 400 mills, which are employed in the ſilk works. The inhabitants deal alſo in wax, ſoap, hams, ſauſages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly eſteemed. It is 175 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 11. 26 E.

BOLSENNA, a town in the patrimony of St. Peter, in Italy, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. Lat. 42. 38 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

BOLSWAERT, a town of Weſt Frieſland, in the United Provinces, 13 miles N. W. of Lewirden. Lat. 53. 3 N. Lon. 5. 25 E.

BOLTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. Here are ſome ſprings of medicinal waters. It is 239 miles N. N. W. of London.

BOLZANO, a large town of Tirol, in Germany. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 11. 26 E.

BOMA, a populous iſland, on the Weſt coaſt of Africa, tributary to the king of Congo.

BOMAL, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 18 N. Lon. 5. 28 E.

BOMBAY, an iſland on the Weſt coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the river Ganges, in the Eaſt Indies, about 7 miles long, and 20 in circumference. This iſland came into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh (in whoſe hands it has ever ſince continued) by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine, Infanta of Portugal. The ground is barren, yielding little elſe beſide cocoa-nuts. Good water is exceedingly ſcarce; and the air is not very healthy. The inhabitants are numerous, amounting to about 60,000. The factory, and thoſe depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. Lat. 18. 57 N. Lon. 72. 44 E.

BOMBON, a barren province of Peru, in S. America.

BOMENE, a ſea-port town of Zealand, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 4. 0 E.

BOMMEL, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. In 1672, it ſurrendered to the French, who deſtroyed its fortifications, and made the inhabitants pay 36,000 guilders, to prevent its being burnt. It is 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 57 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

BON, or BONNE, a populous town of

Cologne, in Germany, which has frequently been beſieged and taken, particularly in 1703, by the duke of Marlborough. Upon its reſtoration by the treaty of Utrecht, its fortifications were to be demoliſhed. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 7. 12 E.

BONAIRE, an iſland on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in S. America. Lat. 12. 16 N. Lon. 68. 18 W.

BONAIS, a very high mountain of Savoy, in Italy.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Lat. 16. 0 N. Lon. 22. 47 W.

BONAVISTA, a ſmall town of the iſland of Newfoundland.

BONGO, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the emperor of Japan. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 134. 0 E.

BONIFACIO, a ſea-port town of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

BONN. See BON.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See Cape of Good Hope.

BONNESTABLE, a town of Le Maine, in France, 15 miles N. E. of Mans. Lat. 48. 11 N. Lon. 0. 30 E.

BONNEVAL, a town of Orleannois, in France, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun. Lat. 48. 12 N. Lon. 1. 20 E.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, in Italy, ſubject to the king of Sardinia, 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 32 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

BONNY, a town of France, ſeated near the confluence of the river Gatinois with that of the Loire, 5 miles ſouth of Braire.

BOOTESHELLAH, a village of the Holy Land, near the ſkirts of a valley in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem, where the angel of the Lord ſlew 185,000 of Senacherib's mighty army. 2 Kings, xix. 35.

BORBA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

BOBEREK, a fortified town of Weiſſenburg, in Tranſylvania.

BORCH, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony. Lat. 52. 19 N. Lon. 12. 2 E.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 5. 31 E.

BORDENTOWN, a ſmall town on the river Delaware, in Virginia, North America.

BORDOE, one of the Faro Iſlands, in the North Sea, belonging to Norway. It has a ſecure harbour on the W. ſide called Klack. Between this place and the iſlands of Viderce and Suinoe is a ſmall whirlpool in the ſea.

BORGA, an ancient town of Sweden, on the Gulph of Finland. Lat. 60. 34 N. Lon. 25. 40 E.

BORGO DI SAN SEPULCHRO, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 40 miles E. of Florence. Lat. 43. 32 N. Lon. 12. 7 E.

BORGO VAL DI TARO, a town of Parma, in Italy, 20 miles S. W. of Parma. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 10. 16 E.

BORJA, a ſmall town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 6 N. Lon. 1. 16 W.

BORIQUEN, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in North America. The Engliſh ſettled at this place, but were driven away by the Spaniards; and the iſland is at preſent uninhabited. It is by ſome called Crab Iſland. Lat. 18. 0 N. Lon. 66. 0 W.

BORISTHENES. See Nieper.

BORKELO, a ſtrong town of Zutphen, in the United Provinces, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 11 N. Lon. 6. 18 E.

BORLISE, a ſmall place belonging to the government of Mentz, in France.

BORMIO, a diviſion and town of the Griſons, in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

BORNEO, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, of a nearly circular form, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in the world, except New Holland, being about 2,500 miles in circumference. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1521. The inland country is very mountainous. It abounds with gold; and the fineſt diamonds of the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably waſhed from its hills by torrents. Here are alſo mines of iron and tin, and loadſtones. The beaſts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers, and monkies. From April to September this country is frequented by heavy rains, attended with violent ſtorms of thunder and lightning. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt are generally Mahometans; but thoſe of the inland parts of the country are Pagans. It is ſituated directly under the Equinoctial Line.

BORNEO, the principal town of the above-mentioned iſland, is ſituated among fens, near a ſalt-water lake at the North Weſt part of the iſland. Lat. 5. 0 N. Lon. 112. 20 E.

BORNHOLM, an iſland in the Baltic Sea. Lat. 54. 55 N. Lon. 14. 56 E.

BORNOU, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa. The inhabitants of this kingdom go almoſt naked, and have their women in common.

BOROMEAN ISLANDS, a number of ſmall iſlands in the Lago Maggiore, or

Great Lake, in the Duchy of Milan, in Italy. They moſtly belong to the Boromeo family.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 218 miles N. by W. of London.

BOSA, an ancient ſea-port town of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 40. 29 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

BOSCO, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy. Lat. 44. 54 N. Lon. 8. 52 E.

BOSCOBEL, a village of Shropſhire, whoſe grove is noted for the oak, in which King Charles II. with Colonel Carloe, were hidden, and ſaw the ſoldiers belonging to the parliament paſs by in ſearch of them, after the battle of Worceſter.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large fortified town, of Boſnia, in European Turkey. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 17. 57 E.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is under the juriſdiction of a Beglerbeg, whoſe reſidence is at Bagni Aluch, the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen, the laſt king, and ſtead him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, on the channel of Conſtantinople, a ſtreight which connects the ſea of Marmora with the Black Sea. It is a part of the boundary between Aſia and Europe.

BOSSINEY, a town of Cornwall, whoſe market is diſcontinued. It is 233 miles W. by S. of London.

BOSSUPT, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

BOST, a fortified town of Perſia, in Aſia. Lat. 31. 50 N. Lon. 64. 15 E.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Its church, which ſerves as a land-mark for ſailors, is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt parochial church in the univerſe: it is 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide, its roof being ſupported by tall ſlender pillars. It is 115 miles N. of London.

BOSTON, a large town of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in North America, ſeated on a peninſula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by ſmall iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It is built in the form of a creſcent, and the country riſing gradually, affords a delightful proſpect. This town was built in 1630, by part of a colony which removed hither from Charles-Town. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in October 1727. The number of veſſels cleared out from this port between Chriſtmas 1747, and Chriſtmas 1748, was 500, and 430 were entered inwards. It was greatly damaged by fire in March 1760, and by a violent ſtorm in Auguſt 1773. In the year 1774 this town was proſcribed by the Engliſh, and the port removed, for refuſing to pay a tax on tea, which was impoſed by the Britiſh parliament. March 17, 1776, the king's troops quitted the town, which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the provincial forces. Its inhabitants are about 40,000 in number, 25,000 of whom profeſs the religion of the independents. Their chief trade conſiſted in maſts and yards; pitch, tar, and turpentine; ſtaves, lumber, and boards; all ſorts of proviſions, beef, pork, butter, and cheeſe, in vaſt quantities; horſes and live cattle; Indian corn and peaſe; cyder, apples, hemp, and flax. It is the principal town of Maſſachuſet's Bay, which is now one of the United States of North America. Eat. 42. 25 N. Lon. 70. 33 W.

BOSWORTH, an ancient town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. This place is famous in hiſtory for a battle fought near it in 1486, between Richard III. of the houſe of York, and Henry earl of Richmond, of the houſe of Lancaſter, afterwards Henry VII. It is 106 miles N. W. of London.

BOTHNIA, (EAST,) or OSTROBOTHNIA, a ſubdiviſion of Finland, in Sweden, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the Bothnic Gulph. The inhabitants trade principally in timber, boards, tar, and train-oil.

BOTHNIA, (WEST,) or WESTROBOTHNIA, a ſubdiviſion of Nordland, in Sweden; it lies on the Weſt ſide of the Gulph of Bothnia. The country abounds with woods and lakes. Here are ſeveral good iron and copper mines. The inhabitants trade nearly in the ſame articles with their neighbours of Eaſt Bothnia.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 9. 32 E.

BOVA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, ſeated near the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

BOUCHAIN, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but it was re-taken the year following. It is 9 miles W. of Valenciennes, Lat. 50. 18 N. Lon. 3. 21 E.

BOUCHART, a town of Touraine, in France.

BOUFFLERS, a town of Beauvoiſis, in France.

BOUILLE, (LA,) a large village of Normandy, in France, where there is a manufacture of cloth.

BOUILLON, a town of a district of the same name in France. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 5. 20 E.

BOVINES, a town of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 19 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

BOULOGNE, a sea-port town of Picardy, in France. It is situated on the English Channel, near the mouth of the little river Laine, with a harbour, the entrance of which is somewhat difficult, and is defended by a small fort, built on the scite of an ancient tower, called Tour d'Ordre, which was originally a light-house built by the Romans, under Caligula, when he was at Boulogne. Lat. 50. 44 N. Lon. 1. 42 E.

BOURBON, an island East of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. In 1654, M. de Flacour settled some people on this place, and in 1680 the French East-India Company took possession of it in the name of the king of France, and sent many persons from Europe. French is the only language spoken here, and the Roman Catholic the only religion. In 1708 there were 900 males on the island, negroes included; and in 1763, the population amounted to 4,627 white people, and 15,149 black. Lat. 20. 52 S. Lon. 55. 35 E.

BOURBON L'ANCI, a town of Burgundy, in France, famous for its castle and baths. Lat. 46. 47 N. Lon. 4. 6 E.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town of Bourbonnois, in France, remarkable for its exceedingly hot baths. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

BOURBON LE BAINS, a town of Champagne, in France, which is also famous for its hot baths, 17 miles E. of Langres. Lat. 47. 54 N. Lon. 5. 45 E.

BOURBONNOIS, a fruitful province of France, having Nivernois and Berry on the N. Berry and part of Marche on the W. Auvergne on the S. and Burgundy and Forez on the E.

BOURBOURG, a town of French Flanders, 10 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Its fortifications are demolished. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 2. 14 E.

BOURDEAUX, anciently BURDIGALIA, the capital of Guienne, in France. It is the see of an archbishop, has an university, and also an academy of arts and sciences. It lies on the river Garonne, being built in the form of a crescent. Its harbour is large and commodious; the tide rises about 16 feet, so that the largest vessels can come up to it with safety. The castle, called Chateau Trompette, is seated at the entrance of the quay; and the waters of the river are conveyed round its walls. Most of the principal streets lead to the quay, which renders the place very convenient. The town has 12 gates. Several Roman antiquities are still to be seen at this place, particularly the amphitheatre of the emperor Galienas. At Bourdeaux Edward the Black Prince resided some years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here. The university was founded in 1441; and the academy of arts and sciences in 1712. In January 1731, forty monks, who had been regaling themselves with wine, died in one night; a dead viper was found in the cask whence the wine was taken. A very considerable trade is carried on here in wine and brandy, upwards of 100,000 tons of these commodities being shipped every year. It is 325 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

BOURDINES, a town of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

BOURG, the capital of Cayenne, in South America. Lat. 5. 2 N. Lon. 52. 50 W.

BOURGE EN BRESSE, a town of Burgundy, in France, 233 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 11 N. Lon. 5. 19 E.

BOURGENEUF, a town of La Marche, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 59 N. Lon. 1. 35 E.

BOURGES, the capital of Berry, in France, 125 miles S. E. of Paris. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. Lat. 47. 5 N. Lon. 2. 28 E.

BOURGEN, a small town of Savoy, in Italy, at the S. end of a lake of the same name, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 41 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

BOURGOGNE. See Burgundy.

BOURG SUR MER, a sea-port town of Guienne, in France, with a small, but good, harbour. It is 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Its trade is in wine. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays. King Edmund was crowned at this place. It is 97 miles N. of London.

BOURO, an island of the East Indies, between Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands, and the islands of Celebes. It belongs to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. It produces, nutmegs, cloves,

cocoa and banana. Lat. 3. 30 S. Lon. 127. 25 E.

BOUSSAC, a town of Berry, in France. Its caſtle ſtands on an almoſt inacceſſible rock.

BOUTAN, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, having Tartary on the North, China on the Eaſt, Aſem on the South, and Thibet, with part of Moguliſtan, on the Weſt. The inhabitants are Pagans, and worſhip monſtrous idols.

BOUTON, an iſland near the S. E corner of the iſle of Celebes, in the Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants are ſmall and well ſhaped. Their religion is that of Mahomet. Lat. 5. 0 S. Lon. 123 30 E.

BOUVILLON, a city of Luxemburg, in the Auſtriah Netherlands. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

BOW, a village of Middleſex, on the confines of Eſſex, 2 miles E. of London.

BOW, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 188 miles W. by S. of London.

BOW ISLAND, in the South Sea, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1768. It is about 12 miles long, and little more than 200 yards wide; yet is inhabited. Lat. 17. 0 S. Lon. 142. 0 W.

BOXFORD, a village of Suffolk, 7 miles from Sudbury.

BOXTED, a village of Suffolk, 5 miles N. E. of Clare.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 5 15 E.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the civil wars of Germany. Lat. 53. 26 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

BOYNE, a river which riſes in Queen's County, and falls into the Iriſh Sea, a little below Drogheda, in Ireland, famous for a battle which was fought near it, between king William III. and king James II. July 1, 1690; the former gained a complete victory.

BOYOLA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 6 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

BOZENTIN, a ſtrong town of Sandomir, in Little Poland.

BRABANT, a province of the Netherlands, with the title of duchy. It is divided into two parts, one belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, and the other to the Dutch.

BRACCIANO, a duchy of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State. It was ſold in 1696 for 386,000 dollars.

BRACKLAW, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eaſtern part of Podolia.

BRACKLAW, a ſtrong town of Poland, the capital of the laſt mentioned palatinate. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years afterwards. It is 85 miles E. of Kaminiec. Lat. 48. 49 N. Lon. 28. 30 E.

BRACKLEY, an ancient town of Northamptonſhire, haying a weekly market on Weduceſdays. It is 64 miles N. W. of London.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia. Lat. 45. 19 N. Lon. 18. 56 E.

BRADESLEY, or BADESLEY, a village of Worceſterſhire, where a very ſuperb abbey was founded by the empreſs Matilda, or Maud, in the reign of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, 63 miles N. E. of London.

BRADFORD, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 102 miles W. of London.

BRADFORTH, or BRADFORD, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It has a market on Mondays, and is 193 miles N. N. W. of London.

BRADNICH, a town of Devonſhire, which was formerly a conſiderable place, and had a market on Saturdays, but has been greatly damaged by a fire. It is 177 miles W. by N. of London.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Minho e Douro, 180 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 8. 29 W.

BRAGANZA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Portugal, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda. Lat. 42. 2 N. Lon. 6. 30 W.

BRAIDALBIN, a diſtrict of Perthſhire, in Scotland. Before the year 1745, lord Braidalbin was obliged to maintain a conſtant guard for the protection of his vaſſals' cattle, or to retain ſpies among the thieviſh clans, having too much ſpirit to ſubmit to pay an infamous tax, called blackmeal, to the plundering chieftains, as the price of their ſafety.

BRAILA, a town of Wallachia, in European Turkey. It was taken by the Ruſſians under M. Ronne, in 1711, but, by the Czar's orders, he evacuated it immediately.

BRAINE, a town of Soiſonnois, in the Iſle of France.

BRAINE LE COMPTE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 41 N. Lon. 4. 6 E.

BRAINTREE, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 41 miles N. E. of London.

BRAKEL, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 46 N. Lon. 9. 12 E.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in Italy. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 7. 5 E.

BRAMBER, a ſmall borough town of Suſſex. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of London.

BRAMPOUR, or BARAMPOUR, the capital of the kingdom of Khandeiſh, in Moguliſtan, Aſia. It has a conſiderable manufacture in cottons. Lat. 21. 10 N. Lon. 77. 25 E.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 311 miles N. N. W. of London.

BRAMPTON, or BRAMPTON ABBOTS, a village of Herefordſhire, one mile S. of Roſs. Here are the ruins of an ancient magnificent caſtle.

BRANCA, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is little better than a rock, having neither water nor inhabitants.

BRANCHON, a town of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles N. of Namur. Lat 50. 36 N. Lon. 4. 40 E.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 50. 15 N. Lon. 14. 45 E.

BRANDENBURG, (the marquiſate and electorate of,) a large county of Germany, having Pomerania and Mecklenburg on the N. Poland on the E. Sileſia, Saxony, Luſace, and Magdeburg, on the S. and Lunenburg on the W. The northern ſituation of this country renders it very cold during 7 or 8 months in the winter. Here every perſon enjoys full liberty of conſcience, ſo that all religions are tolerated.

BRANDENBURG, the capital of the above marquiſate; it is divided into three parts, Burg-Brandenburg, Alt-Brandenburg, and New-Brandenburg. Great numbers of French refugees (Calviniſts) having ſettled in this place, introduced their manufactures, which have greatly added to the proſperity of the town. It is 26 miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 35 N. Lon. 14. 5 E.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which has a market on Thurſday, and is 78 miles N. E. of London.

BRANSKA, a town of Tranſylvania, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, 47 miles S. W. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 24. 15 E.

BRAZIL, a large country on the E. ſide of South America, being about 1,560 miles long, and 1,000 broad. The Portugueſe diſcovered this country in 1500, but did not plant it till 1549, when they fixed themſelves at the Bay of All Saints, and built the city of St. Salvador. The French alſo made ſome attempts to plant colonies on this coaſt, but were driven from it by the Portugueſe, who remained in Brazil almoſt without a rival, till 1623; but, as they were then under the dominion of the king of Spain, with whom the United Provinces were then at war, the Dutch Weſt-India Company invaded Brazil, and ſubdued the northern provinces. They alſo ſent ſquadrons to the coaſt of Aſia and Africa, and took from the Portugueſe moſt of their poſſeſſions in India, and alſo the important fort of Del Mina, the ſtrongeſt fortreſs on the Guinea coaſt, of which the Hollanders are now in poſſeſſion. The Dutch, however, were entirely driven out of Brazil in 1654; though the Weſt-India Company ſtill continued their pretenſions to it, and committed depredations on the Portugueſe at ſea. The latter at length agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold, to relinquiſh their intereſt in that country; and the Portugueſe remained in peaceable poſſeſſion of Brazil, from that time, till near the end of 1762, when the Spaniſh governor of Buenos Ayres, having received intelligence of the war between Portugal and Spain, after a month's ſiege, made himſelf maſter of the Portugueſe frontier fortreſs, called St. Sacrament, on the 3d of December. It was however, reſtored by the treaty of peace which was not long after concluded. The air of Brazil, though within the Torrid Zone, is pretty temperate and wholeſome; and the inhabitants generally live to a good old age. The waters in general are good, and the ſoil rich and fertile. More ſugar and rum, are imported into Europe from this country, than from all the reſt of the world. Its exports, beſides ſugar and rum, are tobacco, hides, drugs, gold, and diamonds; for which they receive, in return, woollen, ſilk, and thread, hats, hardwares, ſalt-fiſh, flour, oil, wine, and other articles. The wood which is brought from this country, and which is called Brazil, is of great uſe in dying red.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTADT, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 25. 55 E.

BRAUNAW, a town of Lower Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 13. 3 E.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 54. 22 N. Lon. 20. 6 E.

BRAUNSFELD, a town of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 50. 21 N. Lon. 8. 32 E.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and is remarkable for its excellent wine. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, and ſalt-petre. Lat. 14. 52 N. Lon. 24. 39 W.

BRAVO, an independent town of the coaſt of Ajan, in Africa. Lat. 1. 20 N. Lon. 43. 25 E.

BRAY, a village of Berkſhire, famous for its changeable vicar, who, having been twice a Papiſt, and twice a Proteſtant, in the reigns of kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, and therefore being upbraided as a turn-coat, replied, he always kept his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray. It is one mile from Maidenhead, and three from Windſor.

BRAY SUR SEINE, a town of Champagne, in France. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 3. 22 E.

BRAY SUR SOMME, a town of Picardy, in France.

BRAZZO, a town and iſland in Venetian Dalmatia. Lat. 43. 50 N. Lon. 17. 35 E.

BRECHIN, a parliament town of Scotland, which, in its turn with four others, ſends a member to parliament. Lat. 56. 40 N. Lon. 2. 18 E.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 39 miles long, and 27 broad, containing about 600,000 acres, and 50,000 inhabitants. It has the counties of Hereford and Monmouth on the E. Glamorganſhire on the S. Carmarthen and Cardigan ſhires on the W. and Radnorſhire on the N.

BRECKNOCK, the principal town of Brecknockſhire. It is a populous place, and the inhabitants trade in clothing; its markets are on Wedneſdays and Fridays; and it is 162 miles W. by N. of London.

BREDA, a ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands. It ſuffered much during the wars between the United States and other nations, being taken and retaken alternately. It is 60 miles S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

BREEDING, a well-known harbour of Bradsburg-fief, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiana, in Norway, which is much reſorted to.

BREGANZON, a ſtrong caſtle of Provence, in France, ſeated on a rock between Toulon and St. Tropez, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BREGENTZ, a town of Suabia, in Germany, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 27 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

BREHAR, one of the iſlands of Scilly, near the Land's End, in Cornwall. Lat. 50. 2 N. Lon. 6. 42 W.

BREMEGARTEN, a conſiderable town of Switzerland, whoſe inhabitants deal chiefly in paper, and whoſe religion is that of the church of Rome. It is 10 miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 8. 17 E.

BREMEN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, lying between the rivers Weſer and Elbe; the former ſeparating it from the duchy of Oldenburg and the latter dividing it from that of Holſtein. The air is cold, but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but in 1716, it was ſold to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, for 250,000 pounds.

BREMEN, the principal town of the above duchy; it is large and populous, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In 1739, while the inhabitants were aſleep, the magazine of powder was ſet on fire by lightning, and all the houſes were ſhook, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw the townſmen into a terrible conſternation. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who alſo attacked it in 1761, but were repulſed. It is 90 miles N. W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 53. 6 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

BREMENWOERD, formerly a ſtrong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in 1683. Lat. 53. 33 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 200 miles W. by S. of London.

BRENTFORD, a market town on the river Brent, in Middleſex, where it falls into the Thames. It is divided into Old and New Brentford. Its market is on Tueſday, and it is 10 miles W. of London.

BRENTFORD, a town of Connecticut, in North America. Lat. 41. 13 N. Lon. 55. 15 W.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of London.

BRESCIA, an epiſcopal town of Breſciano, in Italy, belonging to Venice. Lat. 45. 31 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

BRESCIANO, a province of Venice, in Italy. It is very fertile, and full of towns and villages.

BRESELLO, a ſmall town of Modena, in Italy. Lat. 44. 50 N. Lon. 10. 41 E.

BRESSINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Leacici. Lat. 50. 2 N. Lon. 20. 22 E.

BRESLAW, a ſmall duchy of Lower Sileſia, in Germany.

BRESLAW, the capital town of the

duchy of the same name, is rich and populous, it is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great service to those whose business requires water. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king of Prussia retook it the same year; and it still remains in his possession. It is 160 miles North of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3 N. Lon. 17. 14 E.

BRESSE, (LA,) a town of Lyonnois, in France. Great part of it was laid under water by an inundation in 1715.

BRESSE, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 0. 25 W.

BREST, a famous sea-port town and harbour of Lower Britainy, in France. In 1694 the English, under general Talmarsh, who was mortally wounded, attempted to take this place but in vain. It is 325 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 4. 26 W.

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, formerly Armorica, a province of France, 150 miles long, and 112 broad. The language of this territory is nearly the same as the Welsh. It was annexed to the crown of France, in 1532, by Francis I. who married Claudia, one of the heiresses. Their trade consists chiefly of butter, hemp, and flax. The principal town is Rennes.

BRETEUIL, a town of Normandy, in France. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

BRETON, (CAPE,) an island of North America situated in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Nova Scotia by the narrow streights of Canso. It is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad. It is very barren, producing but little corn or grass, and is subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is exceedingly cold. There is an excellent fishery on its coast, from which the English reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, but restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the English July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, 5,600 men were made prisoners of war. It was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763.

BREVORDT, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 2 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

BREWER'S HAVEN, a good harbour at the North end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in South America. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili, but were driven thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 74. 0 W.

BREWOOD, a town of Staffordshire, having a market on Tuesday. It is 130 miles N. W. of London.

BREY, a town of Liege, in Germany, on the frontiers of Brabant, 14 miles N. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 4 N. Lon. 5. 39 E.

BRIANCON, or BRIANZON, an ancient town of Dauphiny, in France, remarkable for the manna which is gathered in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 46 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

BRIARE, a small town of Gatinois, in France. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 2. 47 E.

BRIDGE END, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 178 miles W. of London.

BRIDGENORTH, a town of Shropshire, having a market on Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 139 miles N. W. of London.

BRIDGE TOWN, the principal town of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of its parish-church. The wharfs and quays are neat and convenient. Lat. 13. 5 N. Lon. 59. 36 W.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with markets on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is 137 miles W. of London.

BRIDLINGTON, or BRULINGTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a sea-port town, being seated on a creek near Flamborough Head; and is 208 miles N. of London. See Burlington.

BRIDLINGTON, or BRULINGTON, the capital of New Jersey, in North America. It is a town of good trade; is laid out into spacious streets; and the quays and wharfs are commodious. Lat. 40. 8 N. Lon. 75. 0 W. See New Burlington.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays. Vast quantities of hemp are sent from this place. It is 135 miles W. by S. of London.

BRIE, a territory of the Isle of France.

BRIE, COMTE ROBERT, a town of Bric, in France, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

BRIEG, the capital of a district of the same name, in Silesia, Germany, subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 17. 35 E.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the island

of Voorn, in the United Provinces. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of queen Elizabeth, and garriſoned by the Engliſh during her reign and part of the next. It is 12 miles S. of the Hague. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 4. 23 E.

BRIENNE, a ſmall town of Champagne, in France.

BRESCIA, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland.

BRIEUX, an epiſcopal town of Brittany, in France, ſeated in a fertile country, 240 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 31 N. Lon. 2. 38 W.

BRIGG, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Thurſdays for cattle and proviſions, 153 miles N. of London.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a ſea-port town of Suſſex. Its market days are on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. This is looked upon as the moſt genteel bathing place in the kingdom, and is conſequently frequented by great numbers of the nobility and gentry. It is 59 miles S. of London.

BRIGNOLES, a town of Provence, in France, famous for its prunes. Lat. 43. 24 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

BRINDISI, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 45 N. Lon. 18. 15 E.

BRINN, a town of Moravia, belonging to Bohemia. Lat. 49. 6 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

BRIONNE, a town of Normandy, in France.

BRIOUDE, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France.

BRIQUERAS, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, Italy. Lat. 44. 56 N. Lon. 7. 34 E.

BRISACH, the ancient capital of Briſgaw, in Germany. It was taken by the French in 1638, and was afterwards reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria; it was again taken by the French in 1703, and again reſtored. It is 25 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 7. 49 E.

BRISACH, (NEW,) a town of Alſace, in France, near the above town. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 7. 40 E.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, in Germany, belonging partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the houſe of Baden.

BRISSAC, a town of Anjou, in France. Near this place a battle was fought between Geoffroy the Bearded, and his brother Folques Rechin, in 1067. It is 50 miles W. of Tours. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 0. 27 W.

BRISSEL, (NEW,) the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, N. America. Lat. 40. 15 N. Lon. 75. 8 W.

BRISSON, (St.) an ancient town of Berri, in France. Lat. 47. 34 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

BRISTOL, a city and ſea-port town of England, ſituated partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire. Here are 18 churches, beſides a cathedral, and ſeveral meeting-houſes for Proteſtant Diſſenters, among whom the quakers are a large body. An exchange was opened here in 1743. About 2,000 ſhips of various burthens are annually cleared out of this port. St. Vincent's rock, near Briſtol, is remarkable for a kind of ſoft diamonds, called Briſtol ſtones. The companies of this town are 13 in number, viz, 1. The Merchant Adventurers; 2. The Merchant Tailors; 3. The Mercers; 4. The Soap-boilers; 5. The Tobacconiſts; 6. The Butchers; 7. The Barbers; 8. The Tilers; 9. The Holliers, who are the Sled-men; 10. The Shoemakers; 11. The Coopers; 12. The Bakers; and, 13. The Smiths. Their market days are on Wedneſday and Saturday, for all kinds of proviſions; and on Thurſday for cattle. A biſhopric was erected here out of that of Saliſbury, 34 Hen. VIII. and valued at 234l. 11s. 0d. three farthings. It is 124 miles W. of London.

BRITAIN, (GREAT,) a large, populous, rich, and fruitful iſland of Europe, including the kingdoms of England and Scotland. It is near 600 miles long, and almoſt 300 broad, where broadeſt. The ancient religion of Britain was that of the Druids, the Gauls coming hither, as Cæſar informs us, to learn their rites and ceremonies. This made way, by its belief of one God, and the immortality of the ſoul, for Chriſtianity, which was planted here by Eleuthanus and Meduantis, whom pope Eleutherius ſent hither at the requeſt of king of Lucius. For other particulars relating to this iſland, we refer our readers to the articles England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, (NEW,) called ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, lying between 50 and 70 degrees of N. Lat. about 1,200 miles, and between 50 and 100 degrees of W. Lon. about 1,500 miles. There are innumerable lakes and bogs all over this country, which are covered with ice and ſnow the greateſt part of the year. The only trade of New Britain is in furs and ſkins. It belongs to Great Britain.

BRITAIN (NEW,) an iſland of the South Sea, ſituated a little North of New Guinea. By whom it was diſcovered is not altogether certain. The ſhores are rocky, but the inland parts are high and

mountainous, and are covered with various kinds of trees, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not flat noſes and thick lips.

BRIVE, (LA GAILLARDE,) ſo called from its agreeable and pleaſant ſituation. It is an ancient town of Limoſin, in France, and it is 220 miles W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 45. 15 N. Lon. 1. 25 E.

BRIXEN, an epiſcopal town of Tirol, in Germany, where the council of German and Italian biſhops ſat in 1080, who depoſed Pope Gregory VII. It is 40 miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46. 45 N. Lon. 11. 47 E.

BRIXHAM, a fiſhing town of Devonſhire, remarkable for a reciprocating ſpring, called Lay Well, which ebbs and flows eleven times an hour.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 13 4 E.

BROCKWORTH, a village of Glouceſterſhire, the inhabitants of which carry on a conſiderable trade in corn. It is 4 miles from Glouceſter.

BROD, or BRODT, a ſtrong town of Poſſega, in Hungary, famous for a victory gained by the Turks in 1688. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 19. 25 E.

BRODNEMEKI, or TEUTSCHBROD, a town of Czaslaw, in Bohemia. Lat. 49. 33 N. Lon. 15. 40 E.

BRODERA, or BROUDRA, a conſiderable town of the kingdom of Cambaya, in Moguliſtan, Eaſt-Indies. Its inhabitants trade largely in gum-lac, and callico. Lat. 23. 2 N. Lon. 72. 22 E.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, belonging to Ruſſia. Lat. 54. 8 N. Lon. 28. 5 E.

BROEK, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. Lat. 51. 23 N. Lon. 6. 53 E.

BROMESGROVE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. The inhabitants drive a pretty briſk trade in clothing. April 13, 1792, a moſt tremendous ſtorm happened at this place, which threw the people into the greateſt conſternation. During its continuance a water-ſpout fell near Bromeſgrove, which took its direction through the town, and did conſiderable damage. It is 115 miles N. W. of London.

BROMLEY, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, 10 miles S. S. E. of London.

BROMLEY, ABBOT'S BROMLEY, or PAGET'S BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 129 miles N. W. of London.

BRONNO, a ſmall town of Milan, Italy, where the Imperialiſts beat the French in 1703. Lat. 45. 6 N. Lon. 9. 26 E.

BROUAGE, a ſtrong town of Saintonge, in France. Its ſalt-works are the fineſt in the kingdom. It is 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 45 52 N. Lon. 1. 4 W.

BROUCA, a town on the Gulph of Catalonia, in Sicily. Lat. 37. 25 N. Lon 15. 30 E.

BROUCK, a town of Argow, in Switzerland, of which it is the third free city. Lat. 47. 21 N. Lon. 8. 4 E.

BROUERSHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Zealand, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

BRUGES, an epiſcopal town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, the capital of the territory of Bruges. In the great market place ſtands a houſe which was founded in 1411 for the education of orphans. It was formerly the Engliſh ſtaple for wool, and ſtill has a good trade for foreign commodities. In June 1794, the inhabitants opened the gates to the republican army of France. It is 8 miles E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 12 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 6 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

BRUGNETTO, an epiſcopal town of Genoa, in Italy. Lat. 44. 15 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

BRUNETTO, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, in Italy.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a ſea-port town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 54. 2 N. Lon. 9. 2 E.

BRUNSHUSEN, a fort of Bremen, in Saxony, at the mouth of the river Schwing. Here the elector of Hanover, has a conſiderable toll. All ſhips, except the Hamburgers, which ſail up the river Elbe, muſt ſtop at this place, and give an account of their cargo, for which a Hanoverian comptroller at Hamburg receives a duty.

BRUNSWICK, (Duchy of,) a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Lunenburg, on the W. by Weſtphalia, on the S. by Heſſe and Peichfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, Magdeburg, and the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt. It is divided into three principalities, viz. Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenburg: the former has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

BRUNSWICK, (City,) is a large and

strong town of the above-mentioned duchy. It was formerly an Imperial and Hans town, till it was taken by Rodolph Auguſtus, duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, in 1671, who built a citadel to keep the inhabitants in awe. In 1757 it was poſſeſſed by the French, who quitted it the following year. It is 25 miles W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 55 N. Lon. 10. 42 E.

BRUNSWICK, (NEW,) In 1784, the province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, was divided into two governments. The province and government, now ſtyled New Brunſwick, is bounded on the W. by the river St. Croix, and a line, drawn from its ſource, due North to the Southern boundary of the province of Quebec; thence to the Weſtern extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs, on the North; by the gulph of St. Laurence as far South as Green Bay on the Eaſt; and thence by a line drawn from Green Bay, in a S. W. direction, to the centre of the Bay of Fundy, on the S. Since the concluſion of the American war, the emigration of loyaliſts to this province, from the United States, has been very great, inſomuch that the new town of Shelburne has been raiſed by them. See Shelburne.

BRUSSELS, the richeſt city of Brabant, in the Netherlands. It is the ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian dominions in the Low Countries, to whom the inhabitants pay almoſt the ſame honour as to their ſovereign. Its trade conſiſts of cambletts, laces, and fine tapeſtry. This place was bombarded by the French, 1695, when 4,000 houſes were burnt; they were ſoon after rebuilt. The elector of Bavaria beſieged it in 1708; but the duke of Marlborough cauſed him to decamp with precipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was reſtored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 22 miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

BRUTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Saturdays. Its chief trade is in ſerges, and ſtockings. It is 109 miles W. of London.

BRYAN'S BRIDGE, a town of Clare, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 50 N. Lon. 6. 50 E.

BUA, an iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice.

BUANES, a town of Gaſcony, in France. Lat. 43. 32 N. Lon. 5. 23 E.

BUARCOS, a ſmall city of Beira, in Portugal. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1752. Lat. 40. 13 N. Lon. 8. 30 W.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſhires of Aberdeen and Bamff.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory in the farther part of Buchan, in Scotland.

BUCHAW, a free town of Suabia, in Germany. Here is an abbey of the Auguſtine order, whoſe abbeſs has a voice in the diets of the empire. It is 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

BUCHOREST, a fortified town of Wallachia, in European Turkey. Lat. 45. 7 N. Lon. 26. 27 E.

BUCHORN, a free town of Suabia, in Germany, ſeated on the Lake of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 41 N. Lon. 9. 42 E.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays. It is 97 miles N. E. of London.

BUCKINGHAM, the principal town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. March 25, 1725, a dreadful fire happened here, by which 138 families loſt near 33,000l.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, having Northamptonſhire on the N. Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex, on the E. Oxfordſhire on the W. and Berkſhire on the S. It is about 39 miles long and 18 broad. It contains about 441,000 acres, 185 pariſhes, 15 market towns, and near 111,500 inhabitants. The moſt general manufactures are bone-lace and paper.

BUCKOR, or BUCHOR, a province of Mogulſtan, in Aſia.

BUDA, a large fortified town, the capital of Lower Hungary. In its neighbourhood are many vineyards, which produce excellent wine. The Hungarian monarchs reſided here till the Turks took the place in 1526. Ferdinand, archduke of Auſtria, recovered it the next year; but in 1529, the Turks became maſters of it again. In 1684 the Chriſtians laid ſiege to it, but were obliged to raiſe it ſoon after, though they had an army of 80,000 men. Two years after, the Turks loſt it again, it being taken by aſſault in the fight of a very numerous army. The booty which the Chriſtians found in the city was almoſt incredible, becauſe the rich inhabitants had lodged their treaſure here, as in a place of ſafety. The laſt ſiege coſt the Chriſtians a vaſt deal of blood, becauſe there were many in the camp who carried on a ſecret correſpondence with the Turks. When the Seraſkier ſaw the city on fire, and found that he could not relieve it, he beat his head againſt the ground through anger. In 1687 it had like to have fallen into the hands of the Turks again, by treachery. After this, the Chriſtians aug-

mented the fortifications of the town, the Pope contributing 100,000 crowns towards the expence. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 25 N. Lon. 18. 22 E.

BUDDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 88 miles N. E. of London.

BUDELICH, a town of the electoral circle of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 6. 55 E.

BUDINGEN, a ſtrong town of Wetteravia, in Germany.

BUDOA, an epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians. This place was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1667. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 18. 58 E.

BUDRIO, a town of the Bologneſe, in Italy. Great quantities of hemp are produced in its neighbourhood. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 11. 37 E.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. Here the Auſtrians defeated the French and Bavarians in the year 1741; and in 1744 it was taken by the Pruſſians. It is 70 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 14. 52 E.

BUDZIAC TARTARY, a country of European Turkey, having Poland and Ruſſia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and the province of Beſſarabia on the W. Oczakow is its principal town.

BUENOS AYRES, or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, one of the moſt conſiderable ſea-port towns in the province of La Plata, in S. America. This town was founded by Mendoza in 1535. In 1544 another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it alſo; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at preſent inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. Lat. 34. 35 S. Lon. 58. 26 W.

BUGEY, a territory of Burgundy, in France.

BUGIA, formerly a kingdom of Africa, but now a province belonging to Algiers, in Barbary. Its principal town, which is of the ſame name, is a ſtrong and populous ſea-port, ſeated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 36. 49 N. Lon. 3. 58 E.

BUGIE, a ſea-port town of Egypt, in Africa, on the Weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. Lat. 22. 15 N. Lon. 38. 40 E.

BUILTH, or BEULT, a town of Brecknockſhire, in S. Wales. It has markets on Mondays and Saturdays; and is 171 miles W. by N. of London. See Bealt.

BUKARI, or BUKARIZA, a ſmall town of Hungarian Dalmatia. Lat. 45. 29 N. Lon. 14. 59 E.

BULAC, a populous town on the Eaſtern ſhore of the river Nile in Egypt, Africa. It is two miles W. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 30. 2 N. Lon. 31. 22 E.

BULAM, an uninhabited iſland near the Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa.

BULGARIA, a province of European Turkey, having Wallachia on the N. the Black Sea on the E. Romania and Macedonia on the S. and Servia on the W. This country is mountainous though in the valleys and plains it is uncommonly fertile.

BULNESS, a village of Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall.

BUNGAY, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Thurſdays. March 1, 1689, this town was nearly deſtroyed by a dreadful fire, when the records belonging to the caſtle and convent were conſumed.

BUNGO, a kingdom of the iſland of Ximo, in Japan, whoſe capital town is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Chriſtianity, and ſent an embaſſy to Pope Gregory, in 1683; but there are no Chriſtians remaining at Japan at this time.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 31 miles N. by W. of London.

BUNTZLAW, two towns of the kingdom of Bohemia.

BUOY OF THE NORE, a buoy placed at the confluence of the river Thames and the Medway, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous ſand.

BURCKHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria in Germany. Lat. 40. 17 N. Lon. 12, 50 E.

BURELL, or CIVITA BURELLA, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 58 N. Lon. 14. 48 E.

BUREN, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, which gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 5. 12 E.

BUREN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 53. 16 N. Lon. 8. 53 E.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordſhire, ſeated on the river Windruſh, noted for the making of ſaddles. It has a market on Saturdays, and is 71 miles W. of London.

BURG CASTLE, a fortreſs on the edge of the county of Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Yarmouth.

BURGAW, a town of Suabia in Germany. It is the principal town of a margravate of the ſame name, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 26 miles W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

BURGDORF, a handſome town of Bern,

in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 58 N. Lon. 7. 19 E.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is 133 miles N. of London.

BURGH CLERE, a vilage of Hampshire, a little westward of King's Clere. A beacon used to be placed on the top of a neighbouring hill in the times of the Saxons.

BURGLES, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the House of Austria. Lat. 47. 23 N. Lon. 23. 20 E.

BURGOS, a rich town of Old Castile, in Spain; it is the see of an archbishop. Lat. 42. 20 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

BURGUNDY, a considerable province of France, very fertile in corn, fruits, and wine.

BURICK, a town of Cleves, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished its fortifications. It is 40 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 6. 18 E.

BURLINGTON, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire. It lies on a creek of the sea, has a safe harbour, and a good quay, much frequented by colliers. It has a good trade; and its weekly market is on Saturday. It is 208 miles N. of London.

BURLINGTON, (NEW,) the capital of New Jersey, one of the United States of America. Lat. 40. 8 N. Lon. 75. 0 W.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with markets on Mondays and Saturdays. It is 126 miles N. E. of London.

BURNT ISLAND, a parliament town of the Frith of Forth, in Fifeshire, Scotland, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

BURSA, one of the largest and finest towns of Turkey, in Asia, the capital of the ancient Bythinia. There are so many springs here, that every house has its own fountain. There are about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. It was the metropolis of Turkey, before the Turks passed into Europe. It is 99 miles S. of Constantinople. Lat. 39. 22 N. Lon. 29. 5 E.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a noble free-stone bridge 1,545 feet long. It is 124 miles N. N. W. of London.

BURTON, a town of Westmorland, 247 miles N. N. W. of London.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a town of Suffolk, containing about 7,000 inhabitants, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In the reign of Edward III. the townsmen broke open the abbey, carried off its treasures, books, and charters, and made the abbots and monks prisoners, till they had sealed a charter of incorporation for the town, and given them the custody of all the town gates, and the wardship of all its orphans; but 19 of the rioters were executed, all the writings that had been extorted from the abbot made void, and the town fined 60,000l. In 1636 this town was so depopulated by a plague, that grass grew in its streets. It is 72 miles N. N. E. of London.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Thursdays. A melancholy accident happened at this place, July 5, 1787, owing to the fall of the theatre; by which accident more than 300 persons were involved in the ruins: some escaped unhurt, while others were either killed or much bruised. It is 190 miles N. N. W. of London.

BUSKINSKAJA, a fortified place of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, built as a defence against the Baskirs, Calmucs, &c.

BUSSORAH, or BOSSORA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province of Irac Arabi. It is situated at the West side of the river Euphrates, which washes its walls. Bussorah is governed by a Turkish bashaw, and garisoned by 3,000 Janisaries. This city is an ill-built place, many of the houses and mosques having the appearance of falling buildings. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor for political reasons. In 1691 the plague visited this place, and destroyed about 80,000 of its inhabitants. The wild Arabs got possession of it; but the Turks soon reduced them to obedience. Lat. 29. 26 N. Lon. 44. 52 E.

BUTE, a shire of Scotland, containing the islands of Bute and Arran, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pasture, and have a considerable herring fishery.

BUTRAGO, a town of New Castile, in Spain. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 3. 5 W.

BUTRINTO, an episcopal and sea-port town of Albania, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lat. 39. 49 N. Lon. 20. 9 E.

BUTTON's BAY, is the N. part of Hudson's Bay, in North America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

BUTZAW, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon 11. 55 E.

BUXTON WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for two springs near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other exceedingly cold; but the wonder is now over, for by some means they have been blended together. The water is not so warm at present as the hot-well at Bristol. It is 160 miles N. N. W. of London.

BUZBACH, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 8. 44 E.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 53. 38 N. Lon. 30. 0 E.

BYGLAND, a large lake belonging to the priory of Nidenas, in the diocese of Christiansand, in Norway.

BYRON'S ISLE, an island discovered by Commodore Byron in the Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1765. It is low and flat, abounding with cocoa nut and other trees.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or VIZA, an episcopal town of Romania, in European Turkey. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace.

C.

CAANA, a town on the eastern bank of the river Nile, in Egypt, whence corn and pulse are transported to Mecca. Lat. 26. 30 N. Lon. 30. 23 E.

CABECA DE VIDE, a strong town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 10 N. Lon. 6. 43 W.

CABENDA, a sea-port town of Congo, in Africa. It is subject to Portugal. Lat. 4. 5 S. Lon. 12. 2 E.

CABES, or GABES, a town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 33. 40 N. Lon. 10. 55 E.

CABRA, a large town of Tombut, in Africa, seated on the river Niger. Lat. 15. 10 N. Lon. 0. 50 E.

CABRERIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, southward of Majorca.

CABUL, the principal town of Cabulistan, in the East Indies. Lat. 33. 22 N. Lon. 69. 40 E.

CABULISTAN, a province of Indostan, in Asia. It has Tartary on the N. Cassimere on the E. Sablestan and Candahor on the W. and Multan on the S. This country is not very fertile, but its extensive trade makes it valuable. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting his conquests in India, so that it now belongs to Persia.

CACACA, a fortified town of Fez, in Africa. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Moors in 1534. Lat. 35. 2 N. Lon. 2. 55 W.

CACERES, a town of Estremadura, in Spain, famous for its trade in fine wool. Lat. 39. 11 N. Lon. 5. 44 E.

CACERES DE CAMARINA, an episcopal town in the island of Luzon, in Asia, subject to Spain. Lat. 14. 35 N. Lon. 124. 0 E.

CACHAN, a town of Persia, where a considerable trade is carried on in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthenware. There are a great Number of Christians and Guebres in this place. Lat. 33. 20 N. Lon. 51. 55 E.

CACHAO, a large city of the kingdom of Tonquin, in Asia. The houses, which are about 20,000 in number, are built with mud, and their roofs are covered with thatch. The inhabitants are Pagans, and have a vast quantity of pagods to place their idols in. The English have a factory here, and deal in silks and lacquered ware. Lat. 22. 10 N. Lon. 105. 31 E.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, in Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, who carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lat. 12. 0 N. Lon. 14. 55 E.

CACONGO, a maritime kingdom of Lower Guinea, in Africa. The country is mountainous and woody. Its inhabitants are false, changeable, turbulent, and quarrelsome, yet cowards.

CACORLA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, near the source of the Guadalquivir. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

CADAN, a town of Zats, in Bohemia. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 12. 44 E.

CADEA, or THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD, is one of those that compose the republic of the Grisons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. Of the 11 great, and 21 small communities, there are but 2 that speak the German language; that of the rest is called the Rhetic, a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is that which is most prevalent in this league, which has been allied to the seven Swiss Cantons ever since 1498.

CADENAC, a town of Querci, in France. Lat. 44. 32 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

CADENET, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 42 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

CADILLAC, a town of Guienne, in France. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 0. 22 W.

CADIZ, a large and populous sea-port town of Andalusia, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and is seated at the N. W. end of an island, called the Isle of Cadiz, which is 18 miles long and 9 broad. The South side of the Bay of Cadiz is inaccess-

ble by sea, it being edged with craggy rocks, and defended by two forts, called Puntal and Matagora, which command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, having been built by the Phœnicians: it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water, but what they procure from wells. All the Spanish ships which are employed in the West India trade, sail from this port, and return hither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596, who afterwards quitted it; and in 1702 the duke of Ormond attacked it, but was not able to take it. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants. Cadiz is 45 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Madrid. Lat. 36. 31 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

CADORINO, a province of Venice, in Italy. It is populous; and its only town is Pieve di Cadore, noted for the birth of Titian, the famous painter. Lat. 46. 28 N. Lon. 12. 9 E.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld.

CAEN, a town of Normandy, in France. It is the seat of an university, and an academy of literature. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and is the see of a bishop. In 1063, a council was held here by Maurice, archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of William the Conqueror, who was buried in the abbey of St. Stephen, at this place, which he founded. It is 125 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 11 N. Lon. 0. 27 W.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Thursdays. It is supposed that the walls of this town, which are now in ruins, were built by the Romans. It is 158 miles W. of London.

CAERLEON, an ancient town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, 148 miles W. by N. of London.

CAERWYS, a town of Flintshire, in North Wales, which has a market on Tuesdays. It is 203 miles N. W. of London.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient seaport town of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266. The Turks took it from the Genoese; and the Russians took it from the Turks. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conscience. It is 150 miles N. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 45. 8 N. Lon. 35. 45 E.

CAFFRARIA, a large country in the south of Africa, of which but little is known to Europeans.

CAGEAN, a province of the Isle of Luzon, in Asia. It is so fertile and full of bees, that the poor burn nothing but wax candles.

CAGLI, an episcopal town of Urbino, in Italy. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 12. 42 E.

CAGLIARI, an ancient town of Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean Sea; it is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. It was taken by the English in 1708, who transferred it to the Emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and about two years afterwards ceded to the duke of Savoy in lieu of Sicily, and hence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lat. 39. 27 N. Lon. 9. 14 E.

CAHORS, an episcopal town of Guienne, in France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. Lat. 44. 26 N. Lon. 1. 32 E.

CAJANABURG, the capital of East Bothnia in Sweden. Lat. 64. 13 N. Lon. 27. 45 E.

CAJAZZA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 14. 13 E.

CAIFONG, a large town of China, in Asia. It is seated in a valley; and when it was besieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the great river Hohang-ho to be cut, by which means the city was overflowed, and about 30,000 of its inhabitants were drowned. Lat. 35. 0 N. Lon. 113. 27 E.

CAIRO, the capital of Egypt. It is situated in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and was founded by Jawhar, a Megrebian general, in the year of the Hegira 358. He had laid the foundations of it under the horoscope of Mars, and for that reason gave his new city the name of Al Kahirah. In 362 it became the residence of the Khalifs of Egypt. The number of its inhabitants is not exactly known; but we may conclude it to be very great, because the plague has in some years, carried off near 200,000 without their being much missed. The inhabitants of Cairo are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Cophts. It is defended by a castle of great antiquity, of which the works are 3 miles in circumference. In these there is a well three hundred feet deep, known by the name of Joseph's Well, and is almost the only one in the kingdom. Cairo is divided into two parts, called the Old and New Town. The narrowness of the streets, and the unwholesomeness of the air, render the place rather disagreeable. Lat. 30. 3 N. Lon. 31. 23 E.

CAKET, a town of Perſia, in Aſia, near Mount Caucaſus. Lat. 33. 0 N. Lon. 46. 15 E.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, in Italy. It is divided into two parts, viz. Ulterior and Citerior. Great part of Calabria and Sicily was deſtroyed in the beginning of 1783, by an earthquake, than which there are few more dreadful upon record. It deſtroyed many cities and villages, farms out of number, and above 40,000 inhabitants. Mountains were levelled, and valleys were formed in an inſtant; new rivers were given to flow, and old ſtreams were ſunk in the earth, and deſtroyed; plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to places far diſtant. Curingu, Maidu, Cortale, Girifalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Thiolo, and other countries of leſs importance, were deſtroyed. The greateſt mortality fell upon the towns and countries in the plain on the Weſt ſide of the mountains Thiolo, Deip, Sacro, and Caulone. At Caſal Nuovo, the princeſs Gerace, and upwards of 4,000 of the inhabitants loſt their lives: at Bagnara 3,017; at Radicina and Palma 6,000; at Terra Nuova about 1,400. At Scilla, a wave, which had ſwept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on its return, 2,473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The part of Calabria, which was the moſt affected by this grievous calamity, was that which is comprehended between 38 and 39 degrees; and the earthquakes, for there were ſeveral different ſhocks, ſeemed to have vented their greateſt force from the foot of thoſe mountains of the Appenines, called the Mente Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulow, extending Weſtward to the Tyrrhene-ſea. Deva-ſtation ſpread, indeed, from Amantle, in Calabria Citio, along the Weſtern coaſt, to Cape Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and then up the Eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cape D'Alice. In all which vaſt tract of country was not a village or town, which was not either very much damaged, or totally deſtroyed. In Sicily, among other places, Meſſina ſuffered dreadfully: and ſome damage was done at the Lazzo, Patti, Terra di Santa, Lucia, Caſtia Reale, and the iſland di Lipari.

CALAHORRA, an epiſcopal town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 42. 12 N. Lon. 2. 7 W.

CALAIS, a fortified town of Lower Picardy, in France. It is a good trading place; and its inhabitants are about 4,000 in number. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. In conſequence of a regulation obſerved ſince Nov. 27, 1772, as ſoon as there are 8 or 9 feet of water in the harbour of Calais, notice is given of it by a flag in the day-time, and by a lanthorn, in the night, placed on the jetty heads, which are gradually hoiſted according to the progreſſive riſing of the water. Calais is 152 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 1. 56 E.

CALAMATA, a conſiderable town of the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 37. 0 N. Lon. 21. 55 E.

CALAMIANES, an iſland of Aſia, between that of Borneo and the Philippines.

CALAMO, an iſland of the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks.

CALATA FIMI, a town of the valley of Mazara, in Sicily.

CALATA GIRONA, a town of the valley of Noto in Sicily.

CALATAJUD, a large town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 1. 9 W.

CALATA NICETTA, a town of the valley of Noto, in Sicily.

CALATA XIBETO, a town of the valley of Noto, near the ſource of the river Ditano, in Sicily.

CALATRAVA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, ſeated in a plain abounding with corn, wine, and game. Lat. 39. 4 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

CALBEN, a ſtrong town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

CALCADA, or SAN DOMINGO CALCADA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 2. 35 W.

CALCAR, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 5. 55 E.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor, remarkable for Scutari, a ſeraglio of the Grand Signior.

CALCINATO, a town of Mantua, in Italy, famous for a victory which the French gained over the Imperialiſts in 1706. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 9. 52 E.

CALCUTTA. See William's Fort.

CALEDONIA, (NEW,) the largeſt iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, except New Holland, and New Zealand, extending from lat. 19. 37 to 22. 30 South, and from lon. 163. 37 to 167. 14 Eaſt, being about 261 miles long, and 30 broad. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1774. Towards the N. W. it terminates in broken land, and he thought it probable that a chain of iſles, ſand-banks, and reefs, extends as far as the coaſt of New South Wales, through a ſpace of 200 leagues. Towards the South-Eaſt, it terminates alſo in ſhoals and ſmall iſlands. Indeed, the whole, or greateſt part of it, is ſurrounded

by reefs or ſhoals, which render acceſs to it very dangerous, but at the ſame time, guard the coaſt from the violence of the wind and ſea, make it abound with fiſh, ſecure an eaſy navigation along it for canoes, and form ſome good harbours for ſhipping. In the narrow channels which divide the ſhoals, and in thoſe which communicate with the ſea, the tides run ſtrong; but their riſe and fall do not exceed three feet and a half. It is a country full of hills and valleys, of various extent, both in height and depth. From the hills ſpring vaſt numbers of little rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains, and the flat lands bordering on the coaſt. The ſummits of the hills are in general barren, though ſome few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. Among the trees are a ſort of pine very fit for maſts or yards, the wood being cloſe grained, tough, and light. It bears, in general, a great reſemblance to ſome parts of New South Wales, under the ſame parallel of latitude, and ſome of its natural productions are the ſame, in particular a tree with a ſoft white bark eaſily peeled off, the wood of which is very hard, the leaves long and narrow, of a pale dead green and a fine aromatic. Here are alſo ſeveral plants, &c. common to the Eaſtern and Northern iſlands, and even a ſpecies of the paſſion-flower, which before was never known to grow wild, but in America. Of hogs, dogs, or other quadrupeds, the natives had not the leaſt knowledge, till Captain Cook left them a breed of each. Land birds are not numerous; but ſeveral are new, particularly a kind of crow, ſome very beautiful turtle-doves, and other ſmaller birds. The inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, active, and well-made; they are peaceable, courteous and friendly to ſtrangers, and are not in the leaſt addicted to thieving. Notwithſtanding their pacific inclination, they muſt ſometimes have wars, as they are well provided with offenſive weapons, ſuch as clubs, ſpears, darts, and ſlings. Theſe are all very neatly made, and ornamented with carving. They depoſit their dead in the ground, and decorate the graves of their chiefs with ſpears, darts, and paddles, &c. all ſtuck upright in the ground about it. The women are far more chaſte than thoſe of the more eaſtern iſlands. Of their religion and government nothing farther is known, than that the country is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, each under its own chief. From its natural ſterility it is but thinly peopled.

CALENBERG, a town and caſtle of Brunſwick, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It is ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and king of England. Lat. 52. 15 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

CALF OF MAN, a ſmall iſland lying near the S. promontory of the Iſle of Man, in the Iriſh Sea.

CALI, a town of Popayan, in South America, where the governor of the province uſually reſides. Lat. 3. 15 N. Lon. 77. 5 W.

CALICOULAN, a town on the Malabar Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. The Dutch have a factory here. Lat. 8. 2 N. Lon. 74. 21 E.

CALICUT, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar. Its ſovereign is ſtyled Samorin, or emperor, and is the moſt powerful of the Malabar princes. Its principal trade is in pepper, betel, cocoa, ſandal wood, ginger, aloes, and rice.

CALICUT, the principal town of the above kingdom. It was the firſt place the Portugueſe diſcovered, when they ſailed to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. The Engliſh Eaſt India Company have a factory here. Lat. 10. 31 N. Lon. 74. 24 E.

CALIFORNIA, a peninſula of North America, lying on the South Sea. It was diſcovered by Fernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, but no ſteps were taken, by the Spaniards, to form ſettlements there for many years. Sir Francis Drake viſited it in 1578, and called it New Albion. He found a very civil people there, and as the king conſented to acknowledge Queen Elizabeth for his ſovereign, Sir Francis took poſſeſſion in her name. The Britiſh government have never proſecuted their title to it, probably on account of the difficulty of communication. This peninſula extends from Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 22. 32 N. to Cape St. Sebaſtian in lat. 43. 30 N. It is ſeparated from New Mexico by the Gulph of California, called by ſome writers the Vermilion Sea. The Jeſuits ſolicited and obtained permiſſion to undertake the conqueſt of California.

CALLAO, a ſea-port town of Peru, in South America. It is the port of Lima, from which it is diſtant about 5 miles; it was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1746. Lat. 12. 2 S. Lon. 76. 53 W.

CALLA SUSUNG, a walled town of the iſland of Bouton, in the Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants ſpeak the Malayan language; and exerciſe the religion of Mahomet. Lat. 5. 0 S. Lon. 123. 45 E.

CALLEGO, anciently GALLICUS, a ſmall river of Arragon, in Spain, which riſes in Mount Gavas.

CALLEN, a town of Kilkenny, in Ireland. Oliver Cromwell took this place by ſtorm. Lat. 53. 28 N. Lon. 7. 6 W.

CALLIMACHA, a town on the iſland of Scio, in the Archipelago.

CALLIPOLIS. See Gallipoli.

CALLOO, a fortreſs in the territory of Waes, in Germany. Here the Spaniards defeated the Dutch in 1638. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 4. 20 E.

CALMAR, a territory of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden.

CALMAR, the principal town of the territory of the ſame name in Sweden. It was burnt in 1647; and the ſcite was afterwards moved to the iſle of Quarnholm. Here was ſigned the famous treaty, in 1397, which united Sweden and Norway to Denmark. Deals, tar, and allum, are its uſual exports. Lat. 56. 40 N. Lon. 16. 27 E.

CALMUCS, wandering hordes, or tribes of Tartars, who inhabit the parts N. of the Caſpian Sea. They ſometimes put themſelves under the protection of the court of Ruſſia, and viſit Aſtracan once or twice a year.

CALNE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, which ſends 2 members to parliament. In 997 a provincial ſynod was held here, for compromiſing the diſputes between the ſecular clergy and the monks concerning celibacy. It is 88 miles W. of London.

CALOW, a town of Upper Luſatia, in Germany, famous for its wool market.

CALPE, a mountain of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſuppoſed to be one of the pillars of Hercules. At the foot of the mountain Gibraltar is ſituated.

CALVARY, a mountain near Jeruſalem in Paleſtine, Aſia, where our Saviour was crucified by the Jews.

CALVARY, a ſmall town of Lithuania.

CALVI, a town in the N. E. diviſion of the iſland of Corſica, ſeated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the ſame name. It is defended by a fortreſs, which is built upon a rock. Lat. 42. 26 N. Lon. 9. 16 E.

CALW, a town of the duchy of Wurtemburg, Germany, with a manufacture of cloth, and a trading company. The caſtle was razed in 1600, the town was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1635, and by the French in 1692.

CAM, a river of England, which riſes in Hertfordſhire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its courſe northward to the Iſle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouſe.

CAM ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands.

CAMA, a river of European Ruſſia, which falls into the Volga.

CAMALODUNUM, the Roman name of Old Malton, in Yorkſhire.

CAMANA, a large juriſdiction, in the dioceſe of Arequipa, in S. America.

CAMARANA, an iſland of the Red Sea; it has a coral and pearl fiſhery, and its inhabitants are little and black.

CAMARET, a ſea-port town of Brittany, in France. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1694, and were repulſed with great loſs.

CAMARGUE, an iſland of Provence, of France, formed by the two main branches of the river Rhone.

CAMARINES, a diſtrict of the iſland of Luzon, in Aſia, famous for a mountain, which has ſeveral ſprings of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMBAYA, or GUZARAT, the principal town of a Province of the ſame name, belonging to the Great Mogul, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on a ſmall river at the bottom of the Gulph of Cambaya; it is populous, and the inhabitants trade largely in corn, cattle, ſilk, and embroidery. Lat. 22. 30 N. Lon. 72. 0 E.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Aſia, in India, beyond the Ganges; it has the kingdom of Laos on the N. Cochin China and Chiapa on the E. and the Gulph and kingdom of Siam on the S. and W. The flat parts of this country are annually overflowed, during the rainy ſeaſon. It is fruitful in rice and tropical fruits.

CAMBODIA, the capital of the above kingdom, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Mecon, Lat. 13. 10 N. Lon. 105. 0 E.

CAMBRAY, an archiepiſcopal city of Cambreſis, in the Low Countries. It is well fortified; and the adjacent country can be eaſily overflowed upon occaſion. Cambray was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677; and it has continued in their poſſeſſion ever ſince. It is one of the moſt opulent commercial cities in the Netherlands; and its inhabitants trade largely in cambrics. It is 102 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 11 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

CAMBRESIS, one of the diviſions of the government of French Flanders, bay-

ing Hainault on the N. and E. Picardy on the S. and Artois on the W.

CAMBRIDGE, county of, is bounded on the N. by the county of Lincoln, and part of Huntingdonshire; by part of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire on the W. by Essex and Hertfordshire, on the S. and by the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk on the E. It contains about 570,000 acres, 160 parishes, 17,500 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants. It sends 6 members to the British parliament. The air of the S. and S. E. parts is good; but that of the N. is not so wholesome, on account of the vast quantity of fens.

CAMBRIDGE, the principal town of the above county. The university of this town is one of the oldest in Europe, and is supposed to have been founded during the Saxon Heptarchy. The town consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiff, and other officers. It has about 2,500 houses, and 6,000 inhabitants. Here are 16 colleges and halls, and about 1,500 students. The records of the university were burnt in the market-place by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in their rebellion against Richard II. Its market days are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It is 52 miles N. by E. of London, and 80 E. N. E. of Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE, a village near Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, where the Danes attacked Edward the Elder, as they returned from a plundering excursion.

CAMBRIDGE, (NEW,) an university town of Massachuset's Bay, in North America, about 3 miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42. 25 N. Lon. 70. 45 W.

CAMDEN, a town on the N. side of the river Wateree, in South Carolina. Near this place the Americans were totally defeated by the British troops in 1780.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, seated on the river Camel. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and sends two members to parliament. Its market, principally for yarn, is on Fridays. It is 239 miles W. by S. of London.

CAMERET BAY, on the coast of Brittany, in France; it forms the harbour of Brest.

CAMERINO, a town belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 37 miles S. W. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 13. 0 E.

CAMERON, (CAPE,) a promontory on the N. part of the Bay of Honduras, in North America.

CAMIN, a city of Pomerania, in Germany, which suffered greatly by fires in 1630, and 1709. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lat. 54. 4 N. Lon. 15. 40 E.

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains about 1,300 inhabitants, and is 12 miles N. of Vianna. Lat. 41. 50 N. Lon. 8. 29 W.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 15. 19 E.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, the ancient Latium, a province of Italy, having the river Tiber and the sea on the W. Terra di Lavoro on the S. Abruzzo on the E. and Sabina on the N. It belongs to the Pope, and is very fertile, though not much cultivated. The air is generally unwholesome, on account of the fens.

CAMPDEN, a town of Gloucestershire, famous for its manufacture of stockings. It has a market on Wednesdays; and is 87 miles N. W. by W. of London.

CAMPEACHY, a strong town of New Spain, in South America, seated on the western coast of the bay of the same name. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685, who burnt it, and destroyed its citadel. Lat. 20. 0 N. Lon. 9. 57 W.

CAMPEN, a strong town of Overyssel, in the United Provinces. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578; and by the French in 1672, who exacted 80,000 guilders for saving the town from plunder and destruction. It is 44 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 38 N. Lon. 5. 55 E.

CAMPLI, or CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 42. 42 N. Lon. 13. 57 E.

CAMPO BASSO, a rich and populous town of the Capitanata, in Italy.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 100 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 53 N. Lon. 7. 4 W.

CAMPO SANTO, a place of Modena, in Italy, seated on the bank of the river Panaro, celebrated for a battle fought here between the Austrians and the Spaniards in 1743.

CAMPREDON, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 2. 16 W.

CANAAN, (THE LAND OF,) since called the Holy Land, a district of Asia, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, which has been successively inhabited by Jews, Christians, and Mahometans. It is at present subject to the Turks.

CANADA, a large country of North America, situated between 45 and 52 de-

grees of N. latitude, and between 61 and 81 degrees of W. longitude. When Canada was in the poſſeſſion of the French, it was a very extenſive province, as they laid claim to part of Nova Scotia, New England, and New York, on the E. and by the W. extended it to the Pacific Ocean. The only part, however, which they cultivated became a Britiſh colony, under the title of the Province of Quebec, according to the treaty of peace in 1763, and is bounded by New Britain and Hudſon's Bay on the N. and E. by Nova Scotia, New England, and New York, on the S. and by unknown lands on the W. The climate in winter is very ſevere, though the air in general is pure and ſerene. The ſoil is various, moſtly barren; but there are ſettlements in which the land is equal to that of the United States in goodneſs, and want nothing but a better conveniency of market, to render the produce equally advantageous to the proprietors. It yields Indian corn in moſt parts, and very fine in ſome. All ſorts of garden-ſtuff which grow in Europe flouriſh here; and tobacco thrives in general very well, and is much cultivated. It is not known, with certainty, what European nation firſt viſited this country, the diſcovery of it being claimed both by the Spaniards and the French. No permanent ſettlement was made here till the beginning of the 17th century; when the French erected a few forts; and, as they were frequently ſupplied with emigrants, became able to ſupport themſelves, and extend their proſpects. Their ſettlements were firſt made in the N. parts of the country, at that time called New England, and gradually ſpread round the Bay of St. Lawrence, and along both ſides of the river. This province was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763; General Wolfe having reduced its principal town, Quebec, Sept. 18, 1759. The trade of the Canadians conſiſts chiefly in furs of beevers, foxes, racoons, deer-ſkins, and other branches of peltry; for which they receive in return wine, rum, cloths, wrought iron, tobacco, blankets, guns, powder, balls, and flints.

CANAL ROYAL, a canal of Languedoc, in France, which joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. It was begun in 1666, and was finiſhed in 1681; it is about 170 miles long.

CANANOR, a ſmall kingdom on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies. The natives are Mahometans; and their chief trade is in pepper, cardamums, ginger, and tamarinds.

CANANOR, the principal town of the above kingdom. It is a ſea-port, and was formerly ſubject to the Portugueſe; but the Dutch, in conjunction with the natives, drove them away in 1683. Lat. 12. 0 N. Lon. 74. 10 E.

CANARA, a province on the Malabar coaſt, in Moguliſtan, E. Indies. It is divided from Cananor by the river Cangerecora. This province is very fertile in rice and other neceſſaries; and here the cuſtom of wives burning themſelves with their deceaſed husbands firſt began. It is uſually governed by a woman.

CANARY ISLANDS. Theſe, formerly called the Fortunate Iſlands, are ſeven in number. They are ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 12 and 19 degrees W. lon. and between 27 and 29 degrees N. lat. and about 150 miles S. W. of Morocco, in Africa. The chief iſland, called the Grand Canary, which communicates its name to the reſt, is ſituated between 27 and 28 degrees N. lat. and is about 150 miles in circumference. Their particular names are Palma, Hero, Gomera, Teneriffe, Grand Canaria, Fuertuventura, and Langarote. Theſe iſlands enjoy a pure temperate air, and abound in the moſt delicious fruits, eſpecially grapes, which produce the rich wine that obtains the name of Canary. Of theſe no leſs than 10,000 hogſheads are annually exported to England, in time of peace. They alſo abound in thoſe beautiful little birds, now ſo common, and ſo much admired in Europe, of the ſame name.

CANARY, or CIVIDAD DI PALMAS, the principal town of Grand Canary. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 28. 4 N. Lon. 15. 50 W.

CANAVEZES, a large town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, on the banks of the river Douro; it contains 6 pariſhes, and about 1,900 inhabitants.

CANCALLE, a town of Brittany, in France, ſeated on the ſea ſide. The Engliſh landed here in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, from which it is diſtant 10 miles. Lat. 48. 39 N. Lon. 1. 47 W.

CANCHE, (La,) a river of Picardy, in France, which riſes in Artois, becomes navigable near Montreuil, and falls into the ſea a little below Etaples.

CANCHEUFU, a city of China, in which are ſeveral very ancient towers on the hills and mountains, which the Chineſe call Paina; they are in general about 112 feet high.

CANDA, a river of Cumberland, which empties itſelf into the Eden at Carliſle.

CANDAHOR, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, bounded on the S. by Sableſtan, on

the E. by part of Mogulſtan, on the N. by Balk, and on the W. by Chorafan. The Perſians became maſters of it in 1650.

CANDAHOR, the capital of the above province. The road through this town being the principal thoroughfare from Perſia to India, renders it an important place. Lat. 33. 0 N. Lon. 67. 35 E.

CANDIA, the ancient CRETE, called alſo HECATOMPOLIS, from its 100 cities, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, is ſituated between 23 and 27 degrees of E. Lon. and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. Lat. It is 200 miles long, and 60 broad, and almoſt equally diſtant from Europe, Aſia, and Africa. There are no conſiderable rivers in the iſland; Lethe is one of the largeſt. Mount Ida covers the middle; and, at preſent, is for the moſt part a barren rock, with ſcarce a tree or any herbage upon it. The valleys, however, are full of vineyards, olive-yards, myrtles, laurels, oranges, and lemons, intermixed with other fruits and fine cornfields. Their wines, both white and red, are exquiſitely good.

CANDIA, or MUTIUM, the capital town of the above iſland, is ſituated on a bay of the ſea, about the middle of the N. ſide of the iſland, and was once a good harbour, but is at preſent choaked up. The ſiege of this city by the Turks continued nearly twice as long as that of Troy. The Turks inveſted it in the beginning of the year 1645; the garriſon held out till the latter end of September 1669, and ſurrendered at laſt upon honourable terms, after they had been ſtormed 56 times. The Venetians loſt upwards of 80,000 men, and the Turks above 1,800,000 during the ſiege. It is 500 miles from Conſtantinople. Lat. 35. 10 N. Lon. 25. 23 E.

CANDEISH. See Khandeiſh.

CANDU ISLES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5. 30 S. Lon. 77. 30 E.

CANDY, a kingdom in the iſland of Ceylon, in the E. Indies. It contains about a fourth part of the iſland; and as it is encompaſſed with high mountains and thick foreſts, through which the roads and paths are exceedingly narrow and difficult, the king has commanded that guards ſhould be placed in different parts of them, in order to prevent his ſubjects from emigrating into foreign countries. It is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of the above kingdom, has been often burnt by the Portugueſe when they were maſters of the coaſt. Lat. 7. 45 N. Lon. 80. 52 E.

CAMEA, a fortified town of the iſland of Candia, in the Mediterranean. The harbour is pretty good, but the fortifications are very much out of repair. The environs of the town are really admirable; being adorned with beautiful foreſts of olive trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and meandering rivulets, bordered with fragrant myrtle trees and laurel roſes. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 24. 15 E.

CANELLE, or CANE LAND, a diſtrict of the iſle of Ceylon, in the E. Indies, which was formerly the kingdom of Cota. It belongs to the Dutch. Rubies, ſapphires, topazzes, cats-eyes, and ſeveral other precious ſtones are found in this diſtrict.

CANETO, anciently BERTERIAC, a ſmall fortified town of Mantua, in Italy, ſeated on the river Oglio. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Imperialiſts and the French. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 9 N. Lon. 10. 22 E.

CANG, a ſea or gulph, between China and Tartary, in Aſia, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of the Great Chineſe wall.

CANGOXIANA, a large town on the ſouthern coaſt of Ximo, a Japaneſe iſland, in Aſia, of a commodious ſituation, and having a good harbour, but a dangerous entrance on account of rocks.

CANINA, part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, belonging to the Turks. Its principal town bears the ſame name. Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon. 19. 25 E.

CANISCHA, formerly a town of great ſtrength in Lower Hungary; it was diſmantled in 1702 by the emperor Leopold, and is now reduced to an indifferent place.

CANNAT, (St.) a town of Provence, in France.

CANNE, anciently CANNAE, the ruins of a very old city of Italy, where Hannibal vanquiſhed the Romans, and ſlew 50,000 men.

CANNES, a town of Provence, in France, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, 5 miles W. of Antibes. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 7. 7 E.

CARNEY, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, about half a mile from Rum. It is 2 miles long and 1 broad. It is fruitful in corn and paſturage, and its coaſt abounds with cod and ling.

CANO, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, having a town of the ſame name. It has Zaara on the N. the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Caſſina on the E. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Its principal inhabitants

are generally merchants. Lat. 22. 55 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

CANOPUS, an ancient city, now in ruins, at the mouth of the Nile, in Egypt; it was built by the famous Menelaus.

CANOURGE, a town of Gevaudun, in France, 8 miles from Mente.

CANSO, a sea-port town of Nova Scotia, opposite to the island of Cape Breton. In its neighbourhood is the finest salmon fishery in the world. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 60. 54 E.

CANSTADT, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 2 miles N. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 53 N. Lon. 9. 14 E.

CANTACHEDY, a town of Beira, in Portugal.

CANTAL, a mountain of Auvergne, in France, about 2,500 yards above the level of the sea. It is in the neighbourhood of St. Flour, and is mostly covered with snow.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 20 miles E. of Nicastro. Lat. 39 3 N. Lon. 16. 47 E.

CANTEBON, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in the East Indies. It is situated at the foot of the high mountain in the S. E. extremity of the kingdom, near the Siamese gulph.

CANTECROIX, a territory of Brabant, in the Netherlands.

CANTERBURY, the county town of Kent, and the metropolitan see of England. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have been built 900 years before Christ: It appears, however, from Antoninus's Itinerary, that the Romans were here 50 years before it. Vortigern, the British king, resided here after the Romans; and he yielded it to the Saxons. Being a corporation town, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. It has markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and it sends two members to parliament. A silk manufactory was introduced here by the Walloons in queen Elizabeth's reign. The river Stour runs through the city. Great quantities of hops, corn, and fruit, are carried from this city in hoys to London, every week. It is 56 miles S. E. by E. from London.

CANTERBURY, a town of Connecticut, in New England, N. America.

CANTIN, (CAPE,) a promontory on the coast of Morocco, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 32. 49 N. Lon. 9. 5 W.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, branching into the Irish Sea, W. of the Isle of Arran.

CANTIUM, the ancient name of the promontory now called North Foreland, in Kent.

CANTON, the capital of the province of Quantong, in China, is the greatest and the only Chinese port which the Europeans frequent. The city wall is near five miles in circumference, and the adjacent country beautifully interspersed with mountains, hills, and valleys, in which are towns, villages, towers, temples, and palaces, that are delightfully watered by the branches of of the river Ta. This city has seven gates. The streets are straight and narrow. They are paved with flag stones, and in general very much crowded. In the markets provisions of every kind are very plentiful. The better sort of people live in the suburbs; but none of their windows look into the street, or towards their neighbours' houses. The dealers in one kind of goods live all together in the same street. Canton is supposed to contain about 1,200,000 inhabitants; and there are frequently 5,000 trading vessels lying in the harbour. Lat. 23. 8 N. Lon. 113. 7 E.

CANTONS, the denomination given to the 13 United Provinces of Switzerland.

CANTZ, a town of Silesia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 6 N. Lon. 16. 36 E.

CANUBY, a town on the river Gambia, in Africa, a few leagues from Yamyamscunda.

CANVEY ISLE, Essex, a district lying an the N. bank of the Thames. It is frequently overflowed by the rising of the tide. Great quantities of sheep are fed here.

CAORLI, anciently CAPRULAE, a small unhealthy city, on an island of the same name, near the coast of Friuli, in Italy. It is the see of a suffragan bishop.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

CAPALITA, a considerable town of Guaxaca, in N. America. Its neighbourhood abounds in sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

CAPDENAC, a town of Quercy, in France; it is seated on a craggy rock.

CAPE BRETON. See Breton, (Cape.)

CAPE CAPRICORN, in New South Wales; it is exactly under the line which bounds the Tropic of Capricorn.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortress belonging to the English, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa. The natives wear nothing but a thin covering round their waists. Lat. 4. 56 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

CAPE DESEADO, a head-land of Terra

del Fuego, in the moſt ſouthern part of America. Lat. 55. 48 S. Lon. 74. 18 W.

CAPE DOUGLAS, a very lofty promontory in the N. W. part of America, on the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook. Lat. 58. 56 N. Lon. 153. 50 W.

CAPE FLATTERY, a cape on the N. W. coaſt of America. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 124. 22 W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the ſouthern extremity of Africa, is ſituated in Lat. 34. 29 S. Lon. 18. 23 E. The ſettlement of the Cape of Good hope belongs to the Dutch, who have extended their poſſeſſions a great way into the country of the Hottentots. The warehouſes belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India Company are all built near the ſea-ſide; but Cape Town is erected at a little diſtance, on a gentle aſcent. The valleys near the Cape would be exceſſively hot, if they were not encompaſſed by the vaſt Southern Ocean, from which the wind blows on almoſt every ſide; and they are ſcarcely ever free from ſtorms for a week together. Theſe raiſe the waves of this extenſive ocean to ſo prodigious a height, that they are literally, very frequently as high as mountains. Theſe are, indeed, more terrible than thoſe in any other part of the world, but then they render the country very healthful. If they happen to have a calm of any duration, all the people are troubled with the headache. A great number of rich ſhips have been caſt away by theſe ſtorms upon the coaſt; for there are no harbours here. The Dutch ſometimes loſe whole fleets as they lie at anchor before the town, and on this account they are forced to moor the guardſhips with ſtrong chains, inſtead of cables. In December all the grain belonging to the Cape ſettlement is ripe. The Chriſtmas of our part of the globe is the height of their harveſt. In January they tread out their corn in the fields, and in February the farmers carry it to the company's magazines, where they receive money for all that they do not uſe themſelves. The Hottentots exchange their cattle with the Dutch for wine, brandy, and tobacco. The revenues of the Dutch, at the Cape, ariſe from the tenths of the profits which their Government reſerve out of all the lands which they grant to private planters, and from the duties of import and export. This colony, however, cannot do much more than balance the charges they are at in fortifying and garriſoning their towns and forts, for, though it be a very plentiful country, they have no merchandize proper for exportation, except their wine, which is equal to any in Europe, and of which they have a great variety. The principal advantage which the Dutch derive from this country, is the ſupplying of their fleets with proviſions in their voyages to and from India.

CAPE FINISTERRE, a headland of Gallicia in Spain. Lat. 42. 51 N. Lon. 9 12 W.

CAPE FRANCOIS, a celebrated place of the Iſle of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, near which is a flouriſhing town. Lat. 19. 57 N. Lon. 72. 3 W.

CAPE HORN, the ſouthern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 58 S. Lon. 67. 26 W.

CAPE NEWENHAM, a rocky point of conſiderable height, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. Lat. 58. 42 N. Lon. 162. 24 W.

CAPE NOIR, a cape of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54. 33 S. Lon. 73. 3 W.

CAPE PALMAS, a promontory on the Guinea Coaſt, Africa. Lat. 4. 10 N. Lon. 6. 10 W.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, the weſtern extremity of America hitherto known, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778. Lat. 65. 46 N. Lon. 168. 15 W.

CAPE DE VERD, a cape on the coaſt of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 14. 45 N. Lon. 17. 28 W.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, ſo called from their being ſituated to the weſtward of the above cape, about 300 miles. They lie between 23 and 26 degrees of W. lon. and between 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat. Many of theſe iſlands are little more than barren rocks. They were diſcovered by Antonio Noel, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Portugal, in 1460. The natives are of a middle ſtature, ugly, and almoſt perfectly black; their hair is woolly and frizzled, and their lips thick. A company of merchants, belonging to Lisbon, have the excluſive right of trading to theſe iſlands.

CAPEL, a village near Darking, in Surrey, where it is recorded that a mountain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, divided, one part of it remaining, and the other part being moved down to the borders of a farm, leaving the land through which it paſſed full of hills and dales.

CAPEL, a flouriſhing town of Sleſwick, in Denmark.

CAPELLE, a town of Picardy, in France, 8 miles N. E. of Guiſe. Lat. 49. 58 N. Lon. 3. 50 E.

CAPESTAN, a town of Languedoc, in France, near the royal canal. Lat. 43. 21 N. Lon. 3. 8 E.

CAPITANETA, a province of Naples, in Italy, having the Gulph of Venice on the N. Terra di Barri on the E. Baſilicata on the S. and the county of Moliſe and

part of Abruzzo on the W. Its capital is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable episcopal town of Istria, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians. It is seated on the Gulph of Trieste, 8 miles S. of Trieste. Lat. 45. 49 N. Lon. 14. 6 E.

CAPORN, a royal forest of Schaak, in Prussia.

CAPPADOCIA, now called Natolia. See Natolia.

CAPRAOLA, an island in the Tuscan Sea. Lat. 43. 5 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

CAPRARIA, one of the smaller Fortunate, or Canary Islands, said to abound with very large lizards.

CAPRI, anciently CAPREAE, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance of the Neopolitan Gulph, belonging to Naples. It is famous for having been the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius, who, during the space of 7 years, indulged himself in the most scandalous debaucheries.

CAPRI, a town of the above island, and the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 11 N. Lon. 14. 8 E.

CAPUA, an archiepiscopal town of Naples, in Italy. It is 2 Italian miles from the ancient town of the same name, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the allied army in 1707, and is 15 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 7 N. Lon. 14. 19 E.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia.

CARACCAS, a district of Terra Firma, in S. America, belonging to the Spaniards. It is reckoned that the crop of cocoa which this province produces, amounts annually to 100,000 fanegas of 110 pounds each.

CARADOCK, or CAER CARADOCK, a large hill of Shropshire, where the memorable action between Charactacus the Briton, and Ostorius the Roman, was fought.

CARAMANIA, a province in the southern part of Natolia. It was annexed to the Turkish empire by Bajazet, in 1488.

CARAMANTA, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, the capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 5. 18 N. Lon. 75. 15 W.

CARARA, a small town of Massa, in Italy. Lat. 44. 5 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

CARASARA, a large town of Diarbekr, in Asiatic Turkey, 72 miles W. of Mosul.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Caramania, it crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

CARASU MESTRO, the ancient NESSUS, a river of Romania, in European Turkey, which rises in Mount Rhodope, and falls into the AEgean Sea.

CARASUI, a famous lake of Bulgaria, in the country of the Dobusian Tartars.

CARAVACCA, (SANTA CRUZ DE,) a town of Murcia, in Spain. Lat. 38. 5 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

CARBON, the ancient ALPHEUS, a river of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONE, an ancient episcopal town of Lower Languedoc, in France. The inhabitants manufacture all sorts of cloth. It is 400 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 43. 14 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

CARDIFF, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales. It is situated at the mouth of the river Taff, by which means the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and it is 164 miles W. of London.

CARDIGAN, the principal town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is situated at the mouth of the river Tave. The inhabitants export great quantities of lead to Ireland and other parts. It is 225 miles W. N. W. of London.

CARDIGAN BAY, at the mouth of the river Tave. The water of this bay is from 7 to 25 fathoms deep, but it is not a very safe harbour for ships.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, having the Irish Sea on the W. Radnorshire on the E. Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. It contains 4 market towns, 64 parishes, and about 35,000 inhabitants. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver.

CARDONA, a strong town of Catalonia, in Spain, near which is an inexhaustible mountain of salt. It is 30 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat 41. 36 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

CARDUEL, a country of Georgia, in Asia, partly belonging to the Persians, and partly to the Turks.

CARELIA, the most eastern province of Finland. The Swedes and Russians have often disputed about this country; but the latter have now got possession of almost the whole of it.

CARENTAN, a town of Normandy, in France, 95 miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 16 N. Lon. 1. 4. W.

CAREX, an island of the Persian Gulph, in Asia.

CARGAPOL, a town of Dwina, in Muscovy, 130 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 62. 36 N. Lon. 38. 5 E.

CARIATI NUOVA, a town of Naples,

in Italy, ſeated on the gulph of Tarento. Lat. 39. 33 N. Lon. 17. 19 E.

CARIATI VECCHIA, a town of Naples, 2 miles S. W. of Cariati Nuova. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

CARIBBEANA, now PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of South America. The inhabitants have nearly the ſame cuſtoms as the natives of the Caribbee Iſlands.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies, which belong to ſeveral European nations.

CARIGNAN, a town of Barrois, in France.

CARIGNANO, a town and principality of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 44. 57 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

CARNIOLA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 25 miles N. W. of Naples. Lat. 41. 15 N. Lon. 14. 18 E.

CARINTHIA, a duchy of Germany, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. It abounds in corn, though the country is mountainous and cold.

CARIPOUS, a people of America, inhabiting a diſtrict N. of the river Amazon. They are briſk, bold, and courageous; and are always at war with the Caribs.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, in the Iſle of Wight, the place of Charles the Firſt's impriſonment in 1647. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 1. 17 W.

CARISTO, anciently CARYSTUS, an epiſcopal city of Negropont, an iſland in the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks. Lat. 38. 4 N. Lon. 24. 45 E.

CARLAT, a town of Auvergne, in France.

CARLINGFORD, a populous, though not large, ſea-port town of Louth, in Ireland, 21 miles N. of Drogheda. Lat. 54. 01 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

CARLISLE, the capital city of Cumberland, having a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Cauda and Eden; and is ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with a caſtle. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation; but on their departure, the Caledonians deſtroyed it. In 680 Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt and walled it round. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but was ſoon after retaken by the duke of Cumberland. In 1771, and 1778, great damage was done here by floods. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and its chief trade is in fuſtians. In the year 1133, a biſhopric was erected here, out of the dioceſes of York and Durham; it is valued in the King's books at 531*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* ob. and is 301 miles N. N. W. of London, and 60 S. of Edinburgh.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTAD, a town of Wermeland, in Sweden. Lat. 59. 16 N. Lon. 13. 43 E.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, in Hungary. It is 140 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 2 N. Lon. 15. 21 E.

CARLOWITZ, a ſmall town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Chriſtians in 1669. It is 38 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 20. 5 E.

CARLSCROON, or CARLSKRONA, a ſtaple town of South Gothland, in Sweden, ſeated on the Baltic.

CARLSTADT, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 16 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 9. 12 E.

CARLTON, a town of Norfolk, a little to the N. E. of Old and New Buckingham.

CARMAGUIOLA, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, in Italy. It is a trading place; and was taken by the French in 1691, but was retaken by prince Eugene the ſame year. It is 14 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 51 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

CARMANIA, a province of Perſia; it was anciently divided into Carmania the Deſart, and Carmania Proper.

CARMARTHEN, or CAERMARTHEN, a county of South Wales, having Cardiganſhire on the N. the Briſtol channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganſhie on the E. and Pembrokeſhire on the W. This is a fruitful county; and the air is mild and wholeſome. It contains 145 pariſhes, and 36,690 inhabitants, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the county town.

CARMARTHEN, or CAERMARTHEN, the principal town of the above county, in South Wales, with markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is a corporation town, and was once fortified with a caſtle and a wall. It was burnt by the Welſh princes Griffydd ap Rhys, and his brother Rhys. Here flouriſhed the famous Britiſh Merlin, in the year 480, who, for his extraordinary learning in thoſe times, and ſome ſkill in the mathematics, was reputed a a prophet or a magician. It is 207 miles W. by N. of London.

CARMEL, a high mountain of Galilee, in Paleſtine, Aſia. It lies on the Mediterranean, about 12 miles W. of Nazareth. Here is a monaſtery of Carmelites.

CARMONA, a town of Friuli, in Italy. It is subject to the House of Austria, and is 7 miles N. W. of Goritz. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 13. 23 E.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Andalusia, seated in a very fertile country, 25 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 24 N. Lon. 4. 48 E.

CARNARVON, or CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and by Denbighshire on the E. The air of this county is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks. It contains 68 parishes, and 6 market towns, and about 17,000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is called Snowdon Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. It sends 2 members to parliament, one for the county and the other for its principal town.

CARNARVON, the county town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is said to have been raised out of the ruins of the Old Segontium. The constable of the castle is always, by his patent, mayor of the town; and there are, subordinate to him, an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, &c. It is 251 miles N. W. of London.

CARNIA, a district of Albania, in European Turkey.

CARNIOLA, or CRAIN, a considerable province of Germany, belonging to the House of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and part of Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is fruitful in corn, wine, and oil.

CAROLINA, divided into North and South, comprehending two of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Georgia, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between the latitudes of 31 and 36 degrees N. and 75 and 91 degrees of W. longitude. These States have a low and level coast. The heat of the Carolinas is more troublesome than the cold. The vegetable world flourishes with uncommon splendour in these States. Whatever Europe produces grows here, and many plants which cannot stand our winters, thrive in Carolina. Oranges are also remarkable here for their number and excellence. This country formerly produced, and would still produce, silk, wine, and oil, if it were properly cultivated. Mulberry trees and grapes grow here spontaneously, and the soil is extremely proper for olives. There have been samples of silk brought over from these States which seemed to equal any which had been produced by other countries. The trees of Carolina are almost the same with those of Virginia. The grounds, which bear the oak, the walnut, and the hickory, are extremely fertile. The soil is a dark sand, mixed with loam. All the land almost abounds with nitre, which render manure unnecessary. The soil which produces the pine is the poorest, as it is nearly a white sand. When this species of land is cleared, it produces good crops of Indian corn and pease, and even rice when it is low, and flooded. On the whole, these two States are very fertile, and produce wines, wheat, rice, Indian corn, barley, oats, pease, beans, hemp, flax, cottons, tobacco, indigo, olives, orange, citron, cypress, sassafras, oak, walnut, caffia, and pine trees, which yield turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch, white mulberry trees, and sarsaparilla. There are also trees which yield balm and gums. Before the commencement of the late troubles in America, the merchants and dealers of Carolina used to ship off about 60,000 barrels of rice, each of which contained 400 weight, and to export 70,000 deer-skins annually, at a medium, for 10 years successively. They also sent out 20,000 barrels of pitch, and they have sent home 70,000 barrels of tar in a year. By these means they reduced the price of Norway tar, from 50 shillings a barrel, to 12 or 15. They also sent to England annually about 2,000 barrels of turpentine. The English traffic with the natives was for deer-skins, bear and buffalo-skins, for which they gave them guns, powder, knives, scissars, looking-glasses, beads, and some coarse cloths, and duffils. The English chapmen used to carry them on pack-horses, five or six hundred miles into the country, West of Charles-Town. Most of the trade, however, was confined within the limits of the Creek and Cherokee nations, who are situated not above 300 miles from the coast. The commerce of South Carolina alone, before the late war, employed 140 ships. Its exports to Great Britain of native commodities, on an average of three years, amounted to more than 393,000l. annual value, and its imports to 365,000l. The exports of North Carolina were estimated at more than 68,000l. and its imports at about 18,000l. Carolina was the last country in America which was planted by the English, after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to settle colonies in Carolina, in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. This coun-

try seems to have been entirely overlooked till after the reſtoration of king Charles II. The miniſtry were then informed, that this part of America would produce wine, oil, ſilk, and almoſt every article of trade, which Britain wanted; on which they obtained a patent from the king in 1663, which was granted to the lord Chancellor Clarendon, the duke of Albemarle, lord Craven, lord Berkeley, lord Aſhley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and others. Theſe ſtates were acknowledged to be free and independent by the crown of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace, which was ſigned in September 1783.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or TATAEA, a chain of mountains which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

CARPENTER'S LAND, or CARPENTARIA, the N. E. part of New Holland. Very little is known of this country at preſent.

CARPENTRAS, a town of Provence, in France, 14 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 8 N. Lon. 5. 6 E.

CARPI, a town of the Veroneſe, in Italy, famous for a victory gained by the Imperialiſts over the French in 1701. It is ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 11. 39 E.

CARPI, a ſtrong town of Modena, in Italy, 8 miles N. of Modena. Lat. 44. 41 N. Lon. 11. 16 E.

CARPIO, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain.

CARRACK, an iſland on the coaſt of Perſia, about 30 leagues from the mouth of the river Boſſorah. The Dutch obtained a grant of it from the Perſians in 1750, and fortified it. Carrack is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of European Turkey, and ſee of a Greek abp. Lat. 40. 28 N. Lon. 22. 11 E.

CARRICK, a diſtrict of Airſhire, in Scotland.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Tipperary, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 24 N. Lon. 7. 10 W.

CARRICK FERGUS, a town of Antrim, in Ireland, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. Lat. 54. 43 N. Lon. 5. 46 W.

CARRIO, anciently NUBIS, a river of Leon, in Spain.

CARRION, a town of the above river, in Spain.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, near Stirling, very rapid in winter, but ſometimes dry in ſummer.

CARS, or KARS, a ſtrong town of Armenia, in Aſia. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 41. 56 E.

CARSCHI, a large town of Bokhara, in Aſia.

CARSHALTON, a village near Banſtead Downs, in Surrey, ſituated among innumerable ſprings, which form a river in the high ſtreet of the town, called the Wandel.

CARTAMA, a town of Granada, in Spain, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 40 N. Lon. 4. 43 W.

CARTESURA, the capital of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies.

CARTHAGE, or CARTHAGO, the capital of Coſta Rica, in Mexico, South America. Lat. 9. 55 N. Lon. 86. 10 W.

CARTHAGENA, a famous ſea-port town of Murcia, in Spain; it was built by Aſdrubal, a Carthagenian general, and named after the ancient Carthage, (which was deſtroyed by the Romans 146 years before Chriſt.) The foundation of this town was laid 225 years before Chriſt, when it received the appellation of Carthago Nova, *i. e.* New Carthage. It is 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38 N. Lon. 0. 36 W.

CARTHAGENA, (NEW,) the capital of a province of the ſame name in Terra Firma, South America. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an exceeding good harbour. This place was taken by the Engliſh under Sir Francis Drake, in 1585, and by the French in 1697. Admiral Vernon made himſelf maſter of the forts in 1741; but not being well ſupported by land was obliged to abandon the ſiege. Lat. 10. 17 N. Lon. 75. 22 W.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Mondays, for corn, ſheep, and fiſh. It is 260 miles N. N. W. of London.

CARWAR, a town on the Malabar coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. Here the Engliſh Eaſt India Company have a factory, fortified with two baſtions. It abounds in corn and pepper. The natives profeſs Paganiſm. Lat. 14. 31 N. Lon. 73. 51 E.

CASACONI, a diſtrict in the N. W. diviſion of Corſica, which can raiſe 500 men.

CASAL, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Montferrat, in Italy. This place was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the Duke of Mantua ſold it to the French in 1681. In 1695, it was taken by by the Allies, who demoliſhed its fortifications; but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706, and the French took it from him in 1745; but the king of Sardinia got poſſeſſion of it again

the following year. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783; which ſee deſcribed under the article Calabria. Lat. 45. 18 N. Lon. 8. 27 E.

CASAL MAGGIORA, a ſmall fortified town of Milan, in Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lat. 44. 56 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

CASAU, the principal town of a government of the ſame name, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In 1740, and 1752 this town was reduced to aſhes. Lat. 55. 44 N. Lon. 49. 13 E.

CASBA, a town of Tunis, in Africa, five miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or KASPIN, a town of Perſian Irac, where Nadir Shah built a ſuperb palace. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and is 180 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 35. 30 N. Lon. 52. 16 E.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tagus. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 8. 43 W.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, a town of Hungary, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 115 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 21. 25 E.

CASERTA, an epiſcopal town of Naples in Italy, 12 miles E. of Naples. Here is a royal palace, which, it is ſaid, coſt 5,000,000 of dollars. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 14. 34 E.

CASHAN, a town of Perſian Irac. See Cachan.

CASHEL, or CACHIL, a town of Tipperary, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 26 N. Lon. 7. 33 W.

CASHGAR, or LITTLE BOKHARA, a kingdom of Tartary, in Aſia, bounded on the N. by the Calmuc and Mungal Tartars, on the E. by Thibet and the deſarts of Gobi, on the S. by Moguliſtan, and on the W. by Great Bokhara. This country is fertile and populous; but by reaſon of the mountains the air is cold. In Caſhgar are rich mines of gold and ſilver; but they remain unworked, the natives being employed in feeding cattle.

CASHGAR, the principal town of the above kingdom. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and its inhabitants carry on a good trade with the adjacent countries. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 73. 25 E.

CASHIOBURY, a village of Hertfordſhire, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the kings of Mercia during the Saxon heptarchy, till king Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Albans. It is 16 miles N. of London.

CASKETS, a range of rocks near the iſland of Alderney, in the Engliſh Channel.

CASLONA, anciently CASTULO, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 5 miles N. W. of Baza.

CASOS, an iſland in the Cretan Sea, two miles and a quarter in circumference.

CASPE, an old town of Arragon, in Spain, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Guadaloupe and Ebro.

CASPIAN SEA, a large lake of Aſia, having Aſtracan on the N. and N. W. Usbec Tartary, and part of Perſia on the E. part of Perſia on the S. and W. According to a plan of this ſea drawn by Carl van Verden, by command of the Czar, in the years 1719, 1720, and 1721, it extended from 37 deg. 20 min. to 49 deg. 5 min. of N. latitude, being about 620 Engliſh miles long, 250 miles where broadeſt, and 85 in the narroweſt part. There are ſeveral iſlands in this ſea, one of which, Agurginſkoi, is about 25 miles long. Here are no tides, except once in 14 or 15 years the waters riſe ſeveral fathoms.

CASSAN, a town of Nigritia, in Africa.

CASSANO, a town of Milan, in Italy, near which an obſtinate battle was fought between the Imperialiſts under prince Eugene, and the French under general Vendoſme, in 1705; the latter were defeated.

CASSANO, or COSSANO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 35 miles N. of Cofenza.

CASSEL, the capital of Heſſe, in Germany. The town is divided into two parts, the one within, and the other without the walls. The latter is chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufacture. It is 45 miles N. E. of Marpurg. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 9. 34 E.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders. It is ſeated on a mountain, from whence 32 towns may be ſeen; it alſo commands a proſpect of the ſea, though at the diſtance of 50 miles. It is 15 miles S. E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 2. 36 E.

CASSIMERE, a province of Moguliſtan, in Aſia, having a healthy air, and a well cultivated ſoil. Its quota of forces to the Mogul, are computed to 4,000 horſe, and 8,000 foot; and its revenue, is reckoned at 438,125l. ſterling.

CASSIMERE, the principal town of the above province, is ſeated on the ſide of a large freſh-water lake, which is formed by the river Tchenas. The inhabitants are great traders; and are either Mahometans or Gentoos. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 75. 20 E.

CASSINOGOROD, a town of the province of Caſſinow, in Ruſſia. Lat. 55. 20 N. Lon. 44. 30 E.

CASSOPO, anciently CASSOPE, or

CASSIOPE, once a famous city of Oros, an iſland on the Grecian Sea, in European Turkey, it is now an inconſiderable place, and its caſtle is in ruins. It belongs to the Venetians.

CASSITERIDES, famous iſlands from whence vaſt quantities of tin uſed to be carried to Phœnicia. Camden, the Engliſh hiſtorian, has proved them to be the iſlands of Scilly.

CASSOVIA, a town of Abanwyewar, in Hungary, having the fineſt arſenal in the kingdom. It was taken from the Malcontents in 1685 by the Imperialiſts; and is 37 miles N. of Tokay. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 21. 13 E.

CASSUBIA, a territory of Pomerania, in Germany.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. This town is much frequented by merchants, and the inhabitants have ſeveral good manufactories. It is ſeated 100 miles N. of Hughley, on the river Ganges. Lat. 23. 40 N. Lon. 85. 22 E.

CASTANOWITZ, or COSTANITZ, a town of Croatia in Hungary, which divides Chriſtendom from Turkey. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Turks and Chriſtians. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 17. 19 E.

CASTELAMARA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, having a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 14. 35 E.

CASTEL ARAGONESE, a ſtrong town of Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. Lat. 40. 56 N. Lon. 9. 1 E.

CASTEL BALDO, a ſmall town of the Veroneſe, in Italy, 35 miles S. E. of Verona. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 12. 7 E.

CASTEL BRANCO, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 28 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 52 N. Lon. 6. 40 N.

CASTEL FOLIT, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, 15 miles from Gironne.

CASTEL FRANCO, a ſmall fortified town of the Bologneſe, in Italy, ſubject to the Pope.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town of Gaſcony, in France, it has a pretty good trade. Lat. 44. 20 N. Lon. 0. 25 E.

CASTEL GANDOLPHO, a town belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 44 N. Lon. 12. 36 E.

CASTEL NUOVO, a fortified town of Venetian Dalmatia. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 18. 29 E.

CASTEL RODRIGO, a town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 6. 22 W.

CASTEL DEL OVO, a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan Sea, near a town of the ſame name, to which it is joined by a bridge.

CASTELLA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, 7 miles N. E. of Mantua.

CASTELLANE, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 55 N. Lon. 6. 34 E.

CASTELLANETTA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, Italy, 15 miles N. W. of Tarentum. Lat. 40. 44 N. Lon. 17. 13 E.

CASTELLAZO, a town of Milan, in Italy, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Spaniards in 1704. Lat. 45. 3 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

CASTELLON, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 2. 58 E.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of Languedoc, in France, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when Duc de Montmorenci was taken priſoner. It is 32 miles S. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 19 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS, a town of Armagnac, in France, ſeated on the river Ral.

CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, a town of Languedoc, in France.

CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of Quercy, in France.

CASTELNAU D'ESTEFORD, a town of Languedoc, in France.

CASTELNAU DE MAGNIOC, a town of Armagnac, in France, ſeated on the river Gert.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL, a town of Albigeois, in France.

CASTELNAU DE MORTATIER, a town of Quercy, in France, ſeated on a mountain.

CASTERTON BRIG, called alſo GREAT CASTERTON, a village of Rutlandſhire.

CASTIGLIONE, a fortified town of Mantua, in Italy, where the French defeated the Imperialiſts in 1706, 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 23 N. Lon. 10. 32 E.

CASTILE, (OLD,) an ancient kingdom of Spain, having New Caſtile on the S. Leon on the W. Aſturias and Biſcay on the N. and Navarre and Arragon on the E. Its capital is Burgos.

CASTILE, (NEW,) called alſo THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO, the moſt conſiderable province of Spain. It has Old Caſtile on the N. Arragon and Valencia on the E. Murcia and Andaluſia on the S. and Leon on the W. The inhabitants are generally lazy.

CASTILE DEL ORO, a province of

Terra Firma, in S. America, called ſo on account of the great quantities of gold it produces. It contains 8 governments, viz. Terra Firma, Carthagena Proper, St. Martha, Rio de La Hacha, Venezuela, New Andaluſia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTILLARA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, belonging to Auſtria. Lat. 45. 14 N. Lon. 10. 54 E.

CASTILLON, a town of Guienne, in France, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 52 N. Lon. 0. 2 E.

CASTLE BAR, a town of Mayo, in Ireland. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament.

CASTLE CARY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, 112 miles W. by S. of London.

CASTLE COME, a town of Wiltſhire, which formerly had a market, but it has been long laid aſide. It is 12 miles N. E. of Bath.

CASTLE HEDDINGHAM, a village 3 miles N. of Halſted, in Eſſex.

CASTLE RISING, a town of Norfolk, which had formerly a market, now diſuſed. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 103 miles N. N. E. of London.

CASTLE TOWN, the principal town of the Iſle of Man. Lat. 53. 55 N. Lon. 4. 35 W.

CASTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Mondays. It is 113 miles N. E. of London.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, 159 miles N. of London.

CASTRES, a town of Languedoc, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop. The Hugonots made a ſort of republic of this place in 1629, but being vanquiſhed, the fortifications were demoliſhed. Lat. 43. 57 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

CASTRO, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 23 N. Lon. 11. 54 E.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Naples, in Italy, which was much damaged by the Turks in 1537. Lat. 40. 16 N. Lon. 18. 31 E.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Gallicia, in Spain. The river Minho riſes in its neighbourhood.

CASTRO MARINO, a ſtrong town of Algarve, in Portugal, 105 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 6 N. Lon. 7. 12 W.

CASTRO NUOVO, a town of Sicily, near the ſource of the river Platani. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 13. 45 E.

CASTRO VEREGNA, or VIRREYNA, a town of Peru, in S. America, remarkable for wholeſome air, mines of ſilver, and good tobacco. It is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. Lat. 12. 50 S. Lon. 74. 45 W.

CAT ISLAND. See Guanahana.

CATACOMBS, large ſubterraneous vaults, near Naples, in Italy, where the ancients buried their dead. There are catacombs alſo in Egypt and Barbary.

CATALONIA, a conſiderable province of Spain, having the Pyrenean Mountains on the N. which ſeparate it from France, the Mediterranean Sea on the E. and S. and the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia on the W. In 1641 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and ſubmitted to the French, who continued maſters till 1652.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated epiſcopal town of Sicily, ſeated near the foot of Mount Etna, which has often ſuffered by earthquakes on account of its ſituation. In 1669 it was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, and in 1693 it was entirely deſtroyed, when 18,000 people were buried in its ruins. Owing to the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, it has been ſince rebuilt and peopled. It is 50 miles S. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 36 N. Lon. 15. 29 E.

CATANZARA, the capital of the Further Calabria, in Italy. It is a biſhop's ſee, and is the uſual place where the governor of the province reſides. Lat. 39. 0 N. Lon. 16. 48 E.

CATARO, the capital town of Venetian Dalmatia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſeated 30 miles S. E. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 18. 40 E.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of Cambreſis, in France, 12 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 3. 31 E.

CATEGATE, the entrance into the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Denmark. In 1790 a dangerous ſhoal was diſcovered in the Categate, between the iſland of Anholt, and the town of Warberg, in Sweden.

CATELET, a town of Vermandois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It was diſmantled in 1674.

CATHARINENBURG, a diſtrict in the province of Tobolſkoi, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. Its principal town is of the ſame name.

CATHAY, a country of Aſia, forming the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Leinſter, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 48 N. Lon. 7. 14 W.

CATZENELLBOGEN, a ſtrong town, and capital of the county of the ſame name, in Heſſe, Germany. Lat. 50. 4 N. Lon. 8. 8 E.

CAVA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 31 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 30. 26 N. Lon. 14. 55 E.

CAVADO, a river of Portugal, which rises in the province of Tra los Montes.

CAVAILLON, an episcopal town of Avignon, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 5. 17 E.

CAVALLA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey.

CAVAN, a town of Ulster, in Ireland, which sends two members to the Irish parliament. Lat. 54. 4 N. Lon. 7. 9 W.

CAUCA, a river in the Isthmus of Darien.

CAUCASUS, an exceeding high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge which runs between the Black and Caspian Seas. Its summit is always covered with snow.

CUADEBEC, a town of Normandy, in France, 18 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 31 N. Lon. 1. 26 E.

CAUDECOSTE, a town of Armagnac, in France.

CAUDIEZ, a town of Languedoc, in France.

CAVINA, a town of the island of Manilla, or Luzon, one of the Philippines.

CAUN, a town of Languedoc, in France.

CAUNARD, a town of Gascony, in France.

CAUX, or CEAUX, a territory of Normandy, in France, which is fruitful in corn, pulse, flax, hemp, and fruits.

CAWOOD, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, 186 miles N. W. of London.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, in S. America, the capital of a territory of the same name. Here the Spanish general Pizarro, took Atahualapa, the Inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood, in 1533. It is 300 miles N. N. E. of Lima. Lat. 7. 25 S. Lon. 74. 53 W.

CAXEM, or CAYEM, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, seated on a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is 49 miles N. of London.

CAYA, a river which rises in Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Bajedoz, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, or EQUINOCTIAL FRANCE, is situated between the Equator, and 5 deg. of N. lat. and between 50 and 55 deg. of W. lon. It extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and near 300 miles within land. It is bounded on the N. by Surinam; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by Amazonia; and by Guiana on the W. The chief town is called Caen. Cayenne is also called Equinoctial France, because it lies but a little to the N. of the Equator. It begins at Cape Orange, and extends as far to the S. as the river Amazons. The coast is very low, and subject to floods; but at a distance from the shore, the land is more elevated, and capable of yielding such productions as are found in the neighbouring countries. In Cayenne, indeed, are raised very considerable quantities of the commodities which France receives from the West Indies. The island of Cayenne is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and is 45 miles in circumference. It has some good harbours; and produces sugar and coffee, but is far from being healthy. The French settled at Cayenne, in 1635, but left it in 1654, when the English held it for ten years. The French then again took possession, but were driven out by the Dutch in 1676. The French, however, repossessed themselves of it the next year, and have held it ever since. Sugar and racou are the principal commodities of this island; and its coffee is said to be equal to that of Arabia. Lat. 4. 56 N. Lon. 52. 15 W.

CAYO, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives name to a hundred.

CAYTON, or CAYTONGE, a considerable inland town of the island of Borneo, in the E. Indies, about 100 miles up the river Banjar. Here the sultan, who is the most potent prince of the island, has a palace.

CAZAUBON, a town of Armagnac, in France.

CAZEBES, a town of Gascony, in France, seated on the banks of the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a town of Lubin, in Poland. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 22. 3. E.

CEDONGA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 5. N. Lon. 15. 38 E.

CEFALONIA, or CEPHALONIA, a considerable island of Greece, S. of Albania, belonging to the Venetians. It is very fertile in oil and wine. Its principal town is of the same name. Lat. 38. 22 N. Lon. 20. 36 E.

CEFALU, an episcopal town of the valley of Demona, in Sicily. Lat. 38. 25 N. Lon. 13. 58 E.

CELANO, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 56 N. Lon. 13. 39 E.

CELEBES, an island of the E. Indies, extending from 2 deg. N. to 5 deg. S. lat. and from 120 to 124 deg. E. lon. It produces no spice, but pepper. Opium, however, is found in abundance; and no place is furnished with a greater variety of poisons. The natives, it is said, study which

will have the moſt ſpeedy operation. Their darts, which are dipped in poiſon, give inſtant death: if a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not ſave the patient's life. Of this iſland the Dutch have poſſeſſed themſelves, and have fortified it as a barrier againſt all nations who ſhall attempt to viſit the iſlands where cloves and nutmegs grow. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometaniſm.

CENADA, an epiſcopal town of Venice, in Italy. Lat 46. 2 N. Lon. 12. 26. E.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America. Lat. 10. 19 N. Lon. 75. 24 W.

CEPHISUS, a river of European Turkey, which falls into lake Copi.

CERAM, one of the Molucca, or Spice Iſlands, in the E. Indies.

CERENZA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy: Lat. 39. 23 N. Lon. 17. 2 E.

CERET, a town of Rouſſillon, in France, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 2. 46 E.

CERIGO, an iſland of the Archipelago, S. of the Morea, anciently called Cytherea. It has a ſmall town of the ſame name. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 23. 22 E.

CERINES, a town on the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop. Lat. 35. 59 N. Lon. 33. 35 E.

CERNEY, (NORTH,) a village of Glouceſterſhire, near which Cirenceſter races are run. It is 21 miles from Glouceſter.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery of Milan, in Italy, 4 miles from Pavia. Its park is ſurrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are ſeveral ſmall towns and villages in it.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 1. 9 E.

CERVIA, an epiſcopal town of Romagna, in Italy, ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, belonging to the Pope. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 12. 17 E.

CETTE, a ſea-port town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 24 N. Lon. 3. 47 E.

CEVENNES, mountains of Languedoc, in France, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Proteſtants, as a place of ſecurity againſt the tyranny of their governors. In the reign of Queen Anne, an attempt was made to aſſiſt them by an Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean, but the expedition failed, becauſe the French had occupied the paſſages.

CEUTA, a ſea-port town on the coaſt of Fez, in Africa, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 5. 20 W.

CEYLON, or THE CINNAMON ISLE, a large iſland of the E. Indies, which lies on the S. E. of the Coromandel coaſt, from which it is ſeparated by Ramanakoiel. It is ſituated between 6 and 10 degrees of N. lat. and between 78 and 82 degrees of E. lon. The chief towns are Candy, Columbo, and Ramanakoiel. The iſland is about 250 miles long, and 200 broad. It is mountainous and woody in the middle; but the coaſt is very flat, and well planted with groves of cinnamon trees and cocoas; and no country abounds more with elephants. The Dutch have ſubdued all the coaſts, and ſhut up the king in his capital city, Candy, which ſtands upon a mountain in the middle of the iſland, neither the king nor his ſubjects being permitted to traffic, or to entertain any correſpondence with other nations. The capital of the Dutch ſettlements is the port of Columbo, ſituated on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland. The deſcendants of the ancient inhabitants, of whom the bulk of the people ſtill conſiſts, are called Cinglaſſes. There are alſo great numbers of Moors, Malabars, Portugueſe, and Dutch, upon the iſland. The tree peculiar to this iſland, and more valuable to the Dutch than the mines of Potoſi are to the Spaniards, is the cinnamon. This tree is as common as any other in the woods on the S. W. part of the iſland, near Columbo; but there are few or none of them to be found near the N. part. This tree, according to ſome, has three barks; but all writers agree that it has two. That which they ſtrip from trees of a middling growth is the beſt cinnamon; as neither the trees that are very young, nor thoſe that are old, are proper for peeling. The body of the tree under the bark is perfectly white, and ſerves them for building, and every other purpoſe; but it has not the delicious taſte or ſmell which the bark has. There are cinnamon-trees alſo upon the Malabar coaſt, whoſe bark has the colour, and ſomething of the taſte of the Ceylon cinnamon, from which it is not eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the ſight. On this account, it is ſaid, the Dutch deſtroy as many of them as they can, becauſe other nations uſed to mix them, and ſell both together for the true cinnamon.

CHABLAIS, a town of Champagne, in France, remarkable for white wines. Lat. 47. 42 N. Lon. 3. 59 E.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, an excellent Bay in Norton Sound, which was diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. Lat. 64. 31 N. Lon. 162. 47 W.

CHAGRE, a fort in the province of Darien, in America. It was taken by Ad-

miral Vernon in 1740. Lat. 9. 20 N. Lon. 80. 7 W.

CHAIS DIEU, a town of Auvergne, in France, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lat. 45. 15 N. Lon. 3. 4 E.

CHALDEA. See Babylonia.

CHALLOCK, a village of Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury.

CHALLONE, a town of Anjou, in France, ſeated on the ſouthern bank of the river Loire.

CHALLONE SUR SAONE, an ancient town of Burgundy, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 61 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 47 N. Lon. 4. 57 E.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, an epiſcopal town of Champagne, in France, 95 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 57 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

CHALOSSE, a ſmall territory of Gaſcony, in France.

CHELUS, a ſtrong town of Limoſin, in France. Lat. 45 30 N. Lon. 1. 12 E.

CHAMB, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 37 miles N. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49. 14 N. Lon. 12. 55 E.

CHAMBERRY, a town of Savoy, in Italy. In 1731 it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire; in 1742 it was taken by the Spaniards; in 1743 the palace was on fire; and in 1773 a great number of the inhabitants, ſeveral houſes, and walls, were deſtroyed by an exploſion of gunpowder. It is 85 miles N. W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 35 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

CHAMOND, a ſtrong town of Lyonnois, in France, 17 miles from Lyons. Lat. 45. 29 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

CHAMPAGNE, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and Franche Comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Iſle of France and Soiſſonnois. Its principal trade conſiſts in excellent wine, all ſorts of corn, linen-cloth, woollen-ſtuffs, cattle, and ſheep.

CHAMPIGNI, a town of Touraine, in France.

CHAMPLAIN, (LAKE,) a lake with ſeveral iſlands extending along the northern borders of New York, in North America, on which a naval action was fought between the Britiſh and Americans in 1776, in which the latter were entirely defeated.

CHAMTOSEAUX, a ſmall town of Anjou, in France.

CHANCA, a town of Egypt, in Africa, ſituated at the entrance of the deſart which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANCI, a province of China, lying near the great wall, which ſeparates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous, but healthy country.

CHANDERNAGORE, an European ſettlement of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies.

CHANTILLY, a town and caſtle of France, 17 miles from Paris. Lat. 49. 11 N. Lon. 2. 36 E.

CHANTONG, a fruitful province of China.

CHAOURCE, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 4. 13 E.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, 165 miles N. N. W. of London.

CHARABON, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 60 S. Lon. 109. 10 E.

CHARCAS, a province of Peru, in South America. It has the fineſt ſilver mines in the world.

CHARD, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 141 miles W. by S. of London.

CHARIETE, a town of Nivernois, in France, on the river Loire, 27 miles E. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 11 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which riſes in Limoſin, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay.

CHARENTON, a ſmall town of the Iſle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

CHARING, a village of Kent, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidſtone.

CHALBURY, a town of Oxfordſhire, 12 miles N. N. W. of Oxford.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Armagh, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 54. 44 N. Lon. 6. 37 W.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, belonging to the French, 25 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 6 N. Lon. 4. 40 E.

CHARLEROY, a very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, which was built by the Spaniards in 1666. In 1792 the French troops took poſſeſſion of this town, and the inhabitants being well affected to republican principles, in conjunction with the National Aſſembly, changed the name from CHARLES-ROI to CHARLES SUR SAMBRE. It was afterwards retaken by the Allies; and again, in June 1794, recaptured by the French. It is 18 miles W. of Namur, and 18 E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

CHARLES TOWN, the metropolis of South Carolina, in North America, having a ſecure and commodious harbour. For the articles of commerce, ſee Carolina. Lat. 32. 50 N. Lon. 79. 32 W.

CHARLES TOWN, the only town on the iſland of Nevis, in the Weſt Indies.

CHARLETON, a well-built, pleaſant village of Kent, about 9 miles from London.

CHARLEVILLE, a ſmall town of Cork, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon. 8. 30 W.

CHARLEVILLE, a handſome town of Champague, in France, 115 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 4. 45 E.

CHARLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, 203 miles N. W. of London.

CHARLIEU, a town of the dioceſe of Macon, in France. Lat. 46. 15 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

CHARMES, a town of Lorrain, in France, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 15 miles S. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 6. 17 E.

CHAROLLOIS, the principal town of a territory of the ſame name, in Burgundy, France. Lat. 46. 28 N. Lon. 4. 24 E.

CHAROST, a town of Berry, in France. Lat. 47. 1 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

CHAROUX, a town of Bourbonnois, in France. Lat. 46. 16 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

CHAROUX, a town of Poitou, in France, near the river Charente.

CHARTRES, an ancient town of France. Its principal trade is in corn. It is 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 1. 34 E.

CHARTREUSE, or THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France; it is ſituated in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. The monks are employed in all kinds of mechanic arts, and ſpin and weave their own clothes. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 5. 49 E.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces in diameter, in the ſtreight of Meſſina, between Italy and Sicily. It was ſaid to be entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake of 1783.

CHATEAU, a town of Anjou, in France. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 0. 23 E.

CHATEAU BRIANT, a town of Brittany, in France. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 1. 16 W.

CHATEAU CHINON, a town of Nivernois, in France. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 4. 8 E.

CHATEAU DAUPHIN, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town of the Maine, in France, famous for ſuſtaining a ſiege 7 years againſt the count of Mans. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

CHATEAU GONTIER, a town of Anjou, in France, 147 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 47 N. Lon. 0. 36 E.

CHATEAU PORTIER, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 4. 21 E.

CHATEAU RENAUD, a town of Touraine, in France, 88 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 33 N. Lon. 1. 1 E.

CHATEAU THIERRA, a town of Champagne, in France, 97 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 2 N. Lon. 3. 33 E.

CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 2. 59 E.

CHATEL, a town of Lorrain, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

CHATEL AILLON, a maritime town of Saintonge, in France, 5 miles from Rochelle.

CHATEL LE CHATEL, a town of Bourbonnois, in France. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 3. 0 E.

CHATELET, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 4. 36 E.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of Poitou, in France, 168 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 51 N. Lon. 0. 42 E.

CHATHAM, a ſea-port town of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, ſeated on the river Medway. It is one of the ſtations, and the principal arſenal, for the royal navy of Great Britain, being, in the laſt reſpect, the moſt conſiderable repoſitory in the world. The towns of Rocheſter, Stroud, and Chatham, lie ſo cloſe together as to form one continued ſtreet about 3 miles long. Chatham contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and is 31 miles S. E. of London.

CHATIGAN, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, belonging to the Great Mogul. Lat. 22. 10 N. Lon. 90. 30 E.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town of Touraine, in France. Lat. 47. 22 N. Lon. 0. 55 E.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town of Burgundy, in France, 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 5. 36 E.

CHATILLON SUR LOIN, a town of Gatinois, in France. Lat. 47. 52 N. Lon. 2. 45 E.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town, of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town of Burgundy, in France, Lat. 47. 42 N. Lon. 4. 35 E.

CHATRE, a town of Berry, in France, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 1. 55 E.

CHATTESWORTH, a village of Derbyſhire, near the river Derwent, in the Peak; it is reckoned one of the wonders; and is 6 miles from Cheſterfield.

CHAVEZ, a town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 45 N. Lon. 7. 0 W.

CHAUL, a town of Viſapore, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies. It belongs to the Portugueſe. Lat. 18. 42 N. Lon. 72. 45 E.

CHAULNE, a duchy town of Picardy, in France. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

CHAUMONT, the capital of Baſſigny, in France, 46 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 5. 9 E.

CHAUMONT, a town of the Iſle of France, in France, 30 miles N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 18 N. Lon. 2. 7 E.

CHAUNDY, a town of Novonois, in France, 50 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 17 N. Lon. 3. 18 E.

CHEADLE, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 146 miles N. N. W. of London.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Polish Pruſſia, the inhabitants of which trade largely in wax. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 28. 41 E.

CHEDDER, a village of Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, 3 miles E. of Axbridge.

CHEGE, a ſmall territory of Upper Hungary.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonſhire; its market is now diſuſed. It is 189 miles W. by S. of London.

CHEKIANG, a province on the ſea-coaſt of China, W. of Pekin. Its inhabitants are famous for making great quantities of gold and ſilver brocaded ſilks, which are very cheap.

CHELM, an epiſcopal town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, 100 miles E. S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 23. 29 E.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Fridays, 29 miles E. N. E. of London.

CHELSEA, a large and populous village of Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, about a mile W. of Weſtminſter, remarkable for a magnificent hoſpital for invalids. Here is alſo a large phyſic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries of London, which covers almoſt 4 acres of ground.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, remarkable for its mineral waters, which greatly reſemble thoſe of Scarborough. It is 95 miles W. by N. of London.

CHENSI, a province in the N. W. part of China, in Aſia.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 127 miles W. of London.

CHER, a river of Orleannois, in France.

CHERBURG, a ſea-port town of Normandy, in France, remarkable for a ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beaten, near Cape La Hogue. The town was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and the fortifications demoliſhed. It is 50 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38 N. Lon. 1. 33 E.

CHERESOUL, the capital of Curdiſtan, in Aſiatic Turkey. It is the ſeat of a beglerberg. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 44. 15 E.

CHERRY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland between Norway and Greenland, in the Northern Ocean. Lat. 74. 30 N. Lon. 20. 5 E.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surrey, with a market on Wedneſdays, 20 miles W. by S. of London.

CHERWELL, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, and unites with the Iſis at Oxford.

CHESAPEAK BAY, in the United Provinces of North America, navigable for large ſhips. It is about 170 miles long, and 30 broad.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, 29 miles W. by N. of London.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county-palatine, having Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire on the E. Flintſhire and Denbighſhire on the W. Lancaſhire on the N. and Shropſhire on the S. It contains 72,000 acres, 86 pariſhes, and about 164,500 inhabitants. It ſends 4 members to parliament. The ſoil and the air are very good. Its cheeſes are well known.

CHESHUNT, a town of Hertfordſhire, 13 miles from London. A college in the counteſs of Huntingdon's connection, for educating young men for the miniſtry of the Goſpel was opened at this place on the 16th of September, 1792.

CHESTER, the county town of Cheſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and is governed by a mayor, 2 ſheriffs, and 24 aldermen; it ſends 2 members to parliament. The biſhopric of Cheſter was erected in 1541, and is valued in the King's books at 420l. 1s. 8d. The rectory of Waverton was annexed to the biſhopric by act of parliament, 28 Geo. II. It is a place of conſiderable trade; and is 182 miles N. W. of London.

CHESTER, (NEW,) a county and town

of Philadelphia, one of the United States of North America. Lat. 39. 54 N. Lon. 75. 27 W.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, having a market on Saturdays, 149 miles N. N. W. of London.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains which run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland, remarkable for obstinate battles between the English and Scots.

CHEVREUSE, a duchy town of the isle of France, 15 miles from Paris.

CHEW, (BISHOP's) or CHEW MAGNA, a place of Somersetshire, where red bolus is dug, which is used for marking sheep, and also by apothecaries for bole armenic.

CHIAPA, a province of Mexico, in North America, abounding in cochineal, cattle, fruits, and honey. It brings in a good revenue to Spain.

CHIAPA, an episcopal town of Mexico, in North America, the capital of Chiapa. Lat. 17. 10 N. Lon. 94. 45 W.

CHIARENZA, one of the 4 districts of the Morea, in European Turkey. Its principal town which is a sea-port, is of the same name. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 21. 35 E.

CHIARI, a town of Brescia, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 10. 17 E.

CHIA MONTE, a town of Sicily, in Italy. Lat. 37. 3 N. Lon. 14. 59 E.

CHIAVENNA, a large town of the Grisons, in Switzerland. The inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, trade principally in wine and delicate fruits. Lat. 46. 19 N. Lon. 9. 19 E.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreve. From the market-place, the 4 gates of the city, which is walled round, may be seen. It is the see of a bishop; the bishopric being first erected at Selsey, about 681, was afterwards removed to Chichester, about 1070; it was valued in the king's books, temp. Henry VIII. at 677l. 1s. 3d. per ann. The bishop retains his own tenths, as also those of several other dignities and benefices within his diocese. It is 61 miles S. W. of London.

CHICHESTER, (NEW,) a sea-port town of Pennsylvania, in North America.

CHIDLEIGH, or CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It gives the title of baron to one of the Clifford family; and is 182 miles W. by S. of London.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia, 8 miles E. of Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, in Italy, and the see of an archbishop. Lat. 42. 22 N. Lon. 15. 7 E.

CHIHIRI, a maritime town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia. Lat. 14. 40 N. Lon. 49. 25 E.

CHILI, a country of South America, situated between the latitudes of 25 and 45 deg. S. and between the longitudes of 65 and 85 deg. W. It has Peru on the N. La Plata on the E. Patagonia on the S. and the Pacific Ocean on the W. Both the air and soil on the W. side are abundantly better than on the E. for, when the E. side of the Andes is covered with gross vapours, the heavens are bright and clear on the W. The E. side also is a barren desart, but the W. produces various kinds of corn, fruits, and flowers, in the greatest plenty. When writers, therefore, relate, that the cold is severe in Chili, and the rivers frozen, that is only to be understood of the tops of the mountains, where the rivers and springs are really covered with ice in the winter season, and the air very piercing. The country near the Pacific Ocean enjoys a fine temperate air, and a clear serene heaven, for most part of the year. The soil produces almost all sorts of corn, wine, and such fruits as are found under the same parallels in Europe and Asia. Their bread was made of maize or Indian corn, before the wheat of Europe was brought over. Their foreign trade consists in exporting their gold, silver, copper, corn, flesh, wine, oil, salt, hemp, flax, leather, hides, and tallow, to the Northern plantations. In exchange they receive, from Lima and Panama, the merchandize of the East Indies and Europe, which are brought to the port of Callao. The natives of Chili are a brave people, and have frequently defeated the Spaniards, so that they have never been entirely subdued.

CHILOE, an island on the coast of Chili, in South America; it is about 125 miles long, and 17 broad.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running through Buckinghamshire from E. to W.

CHIMAY, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 50 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

CHIMAERA, an ancient and strong town of Albania, in European Turkey,

the capital of a territory of the ſame name. Lat. 40. 8 N. Lon. 20. 8 E.

CHIMLEIGH, or CHUMLEIGH, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, 193 miles W. by S. of London.

CHINA, the Empire of, a vaſt country of Aſia, lying between 20 and 42 degrees of North latitude, and between 98 and 132 degrees of Eaſt longitude. It is bounded by Chineſe Tartary on the N. by the Pacific Ocean, on the E. by the Chineſian Sea on the S. and by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries of Thibet and Ruſſia on the W. This country runs through ſo many climates, that the air is very different in the northern and ſouthern provinces. The South of China, which lies under the tropic of Cancer, is exceſſively hot, and has its annual periodical rains, as other countries under the ſame parallels. The middle of China enjoys a temperate climate and a ſerene atmoſphere. The North is cold, and ſubject to the ſame inclemencies of weather to which other northern countries are. In this variety of climates they have all the fruits which are found either in hot or cold countries. Their ſoil is fruitful, and they ſpare no pains in improving it. There is ſcarcely a ſpot of ground which lies barren. Their hills are cut into terraces, which they embank, and water well, if there be a ſpring on the hill. This is particularly neceſſary in this country, and eſpecially in their rice grounds, which will not thrive, unleſs they are plentifully watered. The tea-plant is peculiar to China, which produces enough to furniſh the world. The green and the bohea are the ſame plant, but gathered at different times, and differently cured. The chief manufactures are thoſe of ſilk, cotton, china-ware, and cabinets, or lackered ware. The wrought ſilks are inexpreſſibly fine; their atlaſſes, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, are not to be paralleled, any more than the China-ware and cabinets; but in hard-ware the Europeans excel them infinitely; nor can any of their artificers make a clock, or a watch, or a door, or a gun-lock. Their paper is not comparable to that of Europe; but their ink is good, and is brought over in oblong cakes. The Emperor is ſtyled Holy ſon of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, Great Father of his People. Every family, upon their acceſſion, aſſume a new name, by which the Empire is called as long as that Houſe poſſeſſes the throne. The forces of China are ſaid to amount to upwards of 5,000,000, and the inhabitants to 50,000,000. The revenues amount to upwards of 20,000,000l. ſterling annually. The Chineſe are of a moſt inſinuating addreſs, and enter with ſpirit on the moſt hazardous enterprizes, whenever there is any proſpect of gain. Like the Dutch, trade and commerce, or rather cheating and over-reaching, ſeem to be the natural bent and genius of this people. Gain is the grand object of their wiſhes, and is preferred to every other conſideration. A ſtranger is in great danger of being cheated, if he truſts to his own judgement; and, if he employs a Chineſe broker, it is well if he does not join with the merchant in the impoſition. The men of rank are perpetually engaged in the purſuit of places and preferments, which they procure by bribes, to which they give the name of preſents. The laws oblige them to obey certain rules of civility in their words and actions; but, indeed, they are naturally a fawning, cringing people, and the greateſt hypocrites on the face of the earth. The religion of this country is idolatry; and the emperor, being a Tartar, follows the religious notions of the Tartars, which indeed do not differ much from thoſe of the Chineſe, except it be in their worſhip of a living man, whom they ſtyle the Great Lama. They give him the name of Eternal Father, and all the Eaſtern Tartars have the greateſt veneration for him. He is ſhewn in a place in his palace illuminated with lamps, which the day-light never penetrates. That he may be thought immortal, his prieſts chooſe one out of their number as like him as poſſible, who ſucceeds him the moment he dies, ſo that none of his votaries doubt but that he lives for ever. The metropolis is Pekin, which ſee.

CHINCA, a ſea-port town of Peru, in South America, ſeated in a valley of the ſame name. Lat. 13. 10 N. Lon. 76. 15 W.

CHINON, an ancient town of Touraine, in France, remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for being the birth-place of the famous Rabelais. It is 150 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 0. 22 E.

CHIOS. See Scio.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient epiſcopal town of Romania, in European Turkey. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 27. 57 E.

CHIOZZO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Venice, in Italy, 18 miles S. of Venice. Lat. 45. 47 N. Lon. 12. 9 E.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Saturdays, which is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is 94 miles W. of London.

CHIPPING, a village of Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Garstang.

CHIPPING NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, having a market on Wednesdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 74 miles N. W. of London.

CHIPPING ONGAR, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, 21 miles N. E. of London.

CHIPPING SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Thursdays, for corn and cheese. It is 112 miles W. of London.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE, a well built town of Buckinghamshire, having a market on Fridays. It is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 31 miles W. of London.

CHITOR, a famous town of Mogulstan, in Asia. Lat. 23. 30 N. Lon. 75. 58 E.

CHITRO, a town of European Turkey, seated on the Bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and son, of Alexander the Great, were murdered by Cassander; and here Perseus, king of Macedonia, was defeated by Paulus Aemilius the Roman consul. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 22. 35 E.

CHIVAS, a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy, 12 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 7. 47 E.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, in Italy, 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 10. 52 E.

CHIUTAYE, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 75 miles E. of Bursa. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 30. 47 E.

CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks; but this town is now in the possession of the Russians. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 26. 25 E.

CHOISEY, a village of the isle of France, where several of the French kings have been buried.

CHOLET, a town of Anjou, in France, 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat 47. 10 N. Lon. 0. 45 W.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, 70 miles N. W. of Temeswaer. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 21. 4 E.

CHORAZAN, the most northern province of Persia, in Asia.

CHORCES, a town of Dauphiny, in France; it was burnt by the duke of Savoy, 1692. Lat. 44. 35 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

CHREMNITZ, the principal mine town of Hungary; it belongs to the House of Austria. Lat. 48. 59 N. Lon. 19. 27 E.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Marienburg, in Polish Prussia, 12 miles S. E. of Marienburg.

CHRIST CHURCH, formerly called TWINHAM BOURN, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Mondays. Its principal manufactures are silk stockings and gloves; and it is 98 miles S. W. of London.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Aggerhuus, in Norway, subject to Denmark. Lat. 58. 59 N. Lon. 10. 15 E.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, belonging to the Danes. Lat. 4. 10 N. Lon. 1. 55 E.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a sea-port town on the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, 13 miles N. E. of Carlescroon. Lat. 56. 26 N. Lon. 15. 47 E.

CHRISTIANSAND, one of the general governments of Norway, having a capital of the same name.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of South Gothland, in Sweden, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 25 N. Lon. 14. 10 E.

CHRISTMAS ISLE, so called by Capt. Cook, because he landed here on Christmas Day. It is of a semicircular form, having the appearance of the moon in her last quarter, the two horns being the North and South points, and the West side being indented by a large lagoon. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the West side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending about a mile into the sea, and affording a good anchorage. Lat. 1. 59 N. Lon. 157. 30 W.

CHRISTMAS ISLE, a small island of the Indian Ocean. Lat. 10. 20 S. Lon. 102. 50 E.

CHRISTOPHER'S, (St.) commonly called ST. KITT'S, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America. It is 20 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad; and produces a greater quantity of sugar than any of the islands, except Jamaica and Barbadoes. In some years, indeed, it produces full as much as the latter. It yields also cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits. Christopher Columbus, in the service of Spain, discovered this island in 1493, and gave it his Christian name. The Spaniards afterwards deserted it; and the English and French divided it between them in the year 1625. A mountain runs through the middle of it, from which issue several rivulets. The French were possessed of the South side of the island till the peace of Utrecht, 1713, when they yielded it to Great Britain. It is said to contain 6,000 whites, and 36,000 negroes. The French took it during the last war, but restored it to Great Britain

at the peace in 1783. Lon. 17. 15 N. Lat. 63. 14 W.

CHURCH STRETTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, 153 miles N. W. of London.

CHURCHILL FORT, is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of Hudſon's Bay, in N. America. Lat. 58. 48 N. Lon. 94. 3 W.

CHUSAN, an iſland on the coaſt of China, in Aſia. Lat. 30. 0 N. Lon. 124. 0 E.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, having the Gulph of Perſia on the S. Irac Agemi on the N. Irac Arabi on the W. and Farſiſtan on the E.

CIALUS, a kingdom of Independent Tartary, in Aſia, having the kingdom of Eluth on the N. large ſandy deſarts on the E. Great Thibet on the S. and Turkiſtan on the W. Its chief town is of the ſame name.

CIAMPA, or CHIAMPA, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies bounded by the ſea on the E. and S. by Cochin China on the N. and by the kingdom of Cambodia on the W.

CICLUT, or CICLUGH, a ſtrong frontier town of Dalmatia. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1694. Lat. 43. 29 N. Lon. 18. 22 E.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria, Germany, with the title of a principality. It is 47 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 21 N. Lon. 15. 15 E.

CINAN, a large town of China, in Aſia. Lat. 30. 7 N. Lon. 103. 35 E.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ſea-port towns on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, namely, Haſtings, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hythe, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford. Theſe towns are under the government of the conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ſhips for the defence of the Britiſh coaſt againſt France.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon. A town of the ſame name is ſeated at the foot of it. Lat. 38. 46 N. Lon. 9. 30 W.

CIOTAT, a ſea-port town of Provence, in France, famous for Muſcadine wine. Lat. 43. 12 N. Lon. 5. 46 E.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Aſiatic Turkey, having the Caſpian Sea on the E. Aſtracan on the N. E. Georgia and Dagheſtan on the S. and the Sea of Zabach on the W. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and has no town of any importance except Terki, which is ſeated on the Caſpian Sea. The inhabitants ſometimes put themſelves under the protection of Ruſſia, ſometimes under Perſia, annd ſometimes under Turkey. The women of Circaſſia are eſteemed the moſt handſome women in the world.

CIRCUMCISION, (CAPE,) the moſt weſtern promontory of a new land diſcovered in 1739 by the French, about 54. 0 S. lat. and 10. 0 E. lon. This has been imagined by ſome navigators to have been no more than an ice iſland.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, one on Mondays for corn, and the other on Fridays for wool, yarn, and proviſions. It was anciently a ſtation for the Roman armies. Here, according to ſome authors, Conſtantine the Great was crowned king of the Britons. It is a borough town; ſends two members to parliament; and is 89 miles Weſt of London.

CISTEAUX, or CITEAUX, a ſmall town of Burgundy, in France.

CITTADELLA, a ſea-port town of Minorca, and principal of that iſland. It was taken from the Engliſh in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French took it in 1756, but it was ceded to the Engliſh in 1763. The Spaniards took it during the late war, and it was ceded to them by the peace of 1783. Lat. 39. 54 N. Lon. 3. 34 E.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, an epiſcopal town of Umbria, in Italy. Lat. 43. 32 N. Lon. 12. 18 E.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Ancona, in Italy, belonging to the Pope. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 13. 46 E.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, a ſtrong town of the iſland of Malta. Lat. 35. 54 N. Lon. 14. 34 E.

CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, an epiſcopal town of the iſland of Canary, Lat. 28. 5 N. Lon. 15. 22 W.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 90 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 58 N. Lon. 3. 25 W.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, an epiſcopal town of Leon, in Spain, 115 miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 33 N. Lon. 5. 58 W.

CIVIDAD DI FRIULI, an ancient town of Friuli, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 13. 15 E.

CIVITA DI PENNA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 42. 27 N. Lon. 14. 52 E.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, 25 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 25 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a ſea-port town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy. The Pope's galleys are ſtationed here; and it has been made a free port. It is 35 miles

N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 5 N. Lon. 11. 51 E.

CLACKMANNAN, a ſmall county of Scotland, having Fifeſhire on the E. Perthſhire on the N. and W. and Stirlingſhire on the S. This ſhire, together with Kinroſs, ſends one member to parliament. Its chief town has the ſame name. Lat. 56. 5 N. Lon. 3. 40 W.

CLAGENFURT, a ſtrong town of Carinthia, in Germany, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. It is 150 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 53 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

CLAMECI, a town of Nivernois, in France, whoſe ſuburb is a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 47. 28 N. Lon. 3. 36 E.

CLAPHAM, a village of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles N. W. of Settle.

CLAPHAM, a village of Surrey, three miles S. of London. It almoſt ſurrounds a large and extenſive common. The church is a modern ſtructure.

CLARA, (St.) a ſmall iſland in the bay of Guyaquil, in Peru, South America, belonging to the Spaniards. Lat. 2. 20 S. Lon. 82. 20 W.

CLARE, (St.) one of the Canary Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is not much better than a barren rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Mondays. It is 56 miles N. E. of London.

CLARE, a town and county of Ireland. Lat. 52. 52 N. Lon. 8. 46 W.

CLAUDE, (St.) an epiſcopal town of Franche Compte, in France, 35 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 24 N. Lon. 6. 18 E.

CLAUSENBURG, or COLASWAR, a town of Tranſylvania, which has ſeveral times been taken and retaken by the Turks and Chriſtians. Lat. 46. 53 N. Lon. 23. 20 E.

CLAUSTHAL, a large open mine town of Guibenhagen, in Lower Saxony, Germany, where about 500,000 dollars are annually coined. It ſuffered greatly by fire, in the years 1634, and 1725.

CLAY, a town of Norfolk, whoſe market is diſuſed, 125 miles N. N. E. of London.

CLAYTON, a village of Suſſex, 6 miles W. of Lewes.

CLEAR, or CAPE CLEAR, a promontory and ſmall iſland on the S. W. coaſt of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 11. 10 W.

CLEEBURY, or MORTIMER CLEEBURG, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, 136 miles N. W. of London.

CLEER, (St.) a pariſh of Cornwall, remarkable for a piece of antiquity called the Other Half Stone; which, indeed, are two ſtones fixed in the ground, and by mortiſes in each, ſeem to have been formerly joined together. On both are curious diaper-work carvings, with the following inſcription upon one of them in very antique characters: "Doniert rogavit pro anima." This Doniert, or Dungarth, king of Cornwall, was drowned about A. D. 182.

CLERAC, or CLEIRAC, a town of Agenois, in France, 110 miles from Agen. Lat. 44. 20 N. Lon. 0 33 E.

CLERMONT, a town of Auvergne, in France, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 34 N. Lon. 5. 9 E.

CLERMONT, a town of Beauvoiſis, in the Iſle of France, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 25 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

CLERMONT, an epiſcopal town of Auvergne, in France, about 300 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 47. N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

CLERVAL, a town of Franche Compte, in France. Lat. 46. 33 N. Lon. 6. 7 E.

CLERY, a town of Orleannois, in France, where Lewis XI. was buried.

CLERKE's ISLAND, ſo named by Captain Cook, who diſcovered it in his laſt voyage. Lat. 63. 15 N. Lon. 170. 0 W.

CLEVELAND, a diſtrict of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with the title of a Duchy.

CLEVES, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. In the citadel is an inſcription ſetting forth, that Caius Julius Cæſar was the founder, in the year 698 from the building of Rome. It is 60 miles S. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 5 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

CLIFF, a town of Northamptonſhire with a market on Tueſdays, 88 miles N. N. W. of London.

CLIFTON, a village of Weſtmorland, 3 miles from Penrith, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebels. in 1745.

CLIFTON, or CLIFTON WELLS, a village near Briſtol, remarkable for its hot well, ſeated at the foot of St. Vincent's Rock.

CLISSA, a ſtrong place of Venetian Dalmatia. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1646. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 17. 31 E.

CLISSON, a town of Brittany, in France, 12 miles S. of Nantz. Lat. 47. 1 N. Lon. 1. 28 W.

CLITHERO, an ancient borough town of Lancaſhire; it ſends two members to

parliament, and has a market on Saturdays. It is 213 miles N. N. W. of London.

CLOGHER, an epiſcopal town of Tyrone in Ireland. It ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 6. 50 W.

CLONMELL, a town of Tipperary, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon. 7. 27 W.

CLOYNE, an epiſcopal town of Cork, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament.

CLUNI, or CLUGNY, a town of Burgundy, in France, famous for a Benedictine Abbey, 37 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 24 N. Lon. 4. 33 E.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, a few miles below Glaſgow.

CLYNFOGFAUR, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, famous for a convent which was built by one of the Welſh princes.

COAL ORTON, a village near Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, famous for vaſt quantities of coal, and for a mineral ſpring called Griffydam.

COBHAM, or CHOBHAN, a village of Surrey, ſeated on Bagſhot Heath, on the River Mole, ſix miles from Epſom.

COBLENTZ, an ancient town of Triers, in Germany, 50 miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50. 24 N. Lon. 7. 32 E.

COBLON, a ſea-port town on the Coromandel coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 12. 52 N. Lon. 80. 30 E.

COBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, belonging to the Houſe of Saxony. Lat. 50. 22 N. Lon. 11. 18 E.

COCHEIM, a ſtrong town of Triers, in Germany. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 7. 2 E.

COCHIN, a ſmall kingdom on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies, having a town of the ſame name. There were once about 80,000 families of Jews here, but they are now reduced to 4,000. Lat. 9. 0. N. Lon. 74. 30 E.

COCHIN CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Aſia, having Tonquin on the N. Cambodia on the W. Ciampa on the S. and the ſea on the E. This kingdom, which is larger than Cambodia, abounds in gold, raw ſilk, and drugs. The religion of the inhabitants is nearly the ſame with that of the Chineſe.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Mondays. It was repreſented in parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. and not afterwards till 1640. It ſends two members to parliament. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in broad cloths. It is 290 miles N. N. W. of London.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, the birth-place of Columbus, the diſcoverer of America. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 8. 9 E.

COD CAPE, a promontory on the coaſt of Maſſachuſet's Bay, near the entrance of Boſton harbour. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 70. 18 W.

COESFELDT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 48 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

COEVORDEN, one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Overyſſel, in the United Provinces, 30 miles S. of Groningen. Lat. 52. 44 N. Lon. 6. 44 E.

COGGESHALL, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. Here is a celebrated manufacture of Baize. It is 47 miles E. N. E. of London.

COGNAC, a town of Angoumois, in France, ſeated in a country abounding with wine, 248 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 44 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

COGNI, the ancient Iconium, a ſtrong town of Caramania, in Turkey. It is the ſeat of a beglerbeg. Here are ſheep whoſe tails weigh 30 pounds. Lat. 37. 56 N. Lon. 35. 56 E.

COIMBRA, the capital of the province of Beira, in Portugal, the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a famous univerſity. It is 100 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 40. 12 N. Lon. 8. 17 W.

CORIE, or CHUR, the capital of the country of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe prelate has the right of coining money; and it is inhabited by Roman Catholics and Proteſtants, the latter being moſt numerous. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 9 25 E.

COL D'AGNELLO, a paſſage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillietre to Chateau Dauphin.

COL D'ARGENTIERE, a paſſage from France into Italy, between Saluce and Nice.

COL DE TEND, a paſſage over the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice.

COLBERG, anciently COLOBREGA, a large town of Pomerania, in Germany, ſubject to Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works. Lat. 54. 21 N. Lon. 15. 39 E.

COLCHESTER, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. This is a very ancient borough, and was a famous place in the time of the Romans. It was formerly walled round, and had a caſtle, which Edward, the ſon of king Alfred, built for its defence againſt

the Danes; its ruins ſtill remain. It had 16 pariſh-churches, 12 of which are only uſed at this time. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants. This town ſuffered greatly during the civil wars of laſt century. Here is a large manufactory of baize, moſt of which is exported to Spain and Portugal. Great quantities of oyſters are ſent from this town to London. It was a corporation town, but loſt its charter by ſome miſdemeanour; however, it ſtill ſends two members to parliament. It is 51 miles E. N. E. of London.

COLCHIS. See Mingrelia.

COLDING, a ſmall town of North Jutland, in Denmark. Lat. 55. 35 N. Lon. 10. 15 E.

COLDSTREAM, a ſmall market town of Berwickſhire, in Scotland. Lat. 55. 36 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

COLERAIN, a town of Londonderry, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 55. 16 N. Lon. 6. 30 W.

COLESHILL, a village near Amerſham, in Buckinghamſhire.

COLESHILL, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, 103 miles N. W. of London.

COLFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, 123 miles W. N. W. of London.

COLLIGNEY, a diviſion of Burgundy, in France.

COLIMA, a ſea-port town of Mexico in North America. Lat. 19. 10 N. Lon. 106. 6 W.

COLIOURE, an ancient town of Rouſſillon, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 34 N. Lon. 11. 7 E.

COLLE, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 11. 7 E.

COLMAR, a conſiderable town of Alſace, in France, 35 miles S. by W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 7. 27 E.

COLMARS, a town of Provence, in France, 20 miles E. of Digne. Lat. 44. 7 N. Lon. 6. 35 E.

COLM INCH, (St.) or INCHCOLM ISLE, an iſland in the Frith of Forth, Scotland.

COLMOGOROD, an archiepiſcopal town of Pruſſia, 30 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lat. 64. 14 N. Lon. 39. 42 E.

COLU, a river which runs through Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, and falls into Thames at Staines.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 18 miles W. of London.

COLNE, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, 214 miles N. N. W. of London.

COLNEY, a village of Hertfordſhire, 3 miles from St. Alban's.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 36. 32 N. Lon. 23. 22 E.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the river Danube. Lat. 46. 38 N. Lon. 18. 29 E.

COLOGNA, a town of Padua, in Italy, belonging to Venice, 26 miles S. W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 14 N. Lon. 11. 27 E.

COLOGNE, an ancient town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is fortified after the ancient manner, with ſtrong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and ſurrounded with 3 ditches: however, it is not now very ſtrong, nor is it very populous. Here is a flouriſhing univerſity, which pope Urban VI. endowed with many privileges. It is 85 miles W. by N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

COLOMB, (St.) or COLUMB, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Thurſdays, 249 miles W. by S. of London.

COLOMBO, or COLUMBO, a town on the E. ſide of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 10 N. Lon. 80. 25 E.

COLOMBOTZ, a caſtle of Bulgaria, in European Turkey.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Red Ruſſia. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 25. 40 E.

COLOMMIERS, a town of La Brie, in France, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

COLONNA, a ſmall town belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Lat. 41. 55 N. Lon. 12. 56 E.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, ſeated on the river Piſatella, the ancient Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Parma, in Italy, 8 miles from Parma. Lat. 44. 54 N. Lon. 10. 22 E.

COLOSWAR, a town of Tranſylvania, where the ſenates have their meetings, 250 miles E. by S. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 53 N. Lon. 23. 15 E.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 164 miles W. by S. of London.

COLURI, anciently SALAMIS, an iſland of Greece. The celebrated Ajax, recorded in the writings of Homer, was king of this iſland. Its riches conſiſt in wheat, barley, tar, roſin, pit coal, and ſponges, which they vend at Athens, this iſland being only 7 miles S. of that city. Lat. 38. 0 N. Lon. 24. 5 E.

COM, a large city of Irac Agemi, in Perſia, Aſia. Lat. 34. 5 N. Lon. 51. 56 E.

COMACHIO, an epiſcopal town of the Ferrareſe, in Italy, belonging to the Church. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

COMB ABBEY, a village of Warwickſhire, 3 miles from Coventry.

COMB MARTIN, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, at the diſtance of 184 miles W. by S. of London.

COMETEAU, a town of Saltz, in Bohemia, which was taken by ſtorm, in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the ſword. It is 65 miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 13. 25 E.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 3. 4 E.

COMMANY, a ſmall kingdom on the Gold Coaſt, Africa, about 12 miles long, and as much broad; the Engliſh and Dutch have forts here.

COMMERCY, a town of Bar, in France, 120 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 5. 44 E.

COMMINGES, a province of France, having Gaſcony on the N. Catalonia on the S. Couſſerans on the E. and Bigorre on the W.

COMO, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Milan, in Italy, 80 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 9. 7 E.

COMORRA, the principal town of a territory of the ſame name, in Lower Hungary. The Turks have often inveſted this town, and have found it ſo well fortified, and ſo ably defended, that they have conſtantly raiſed the ſiege, and retired with loſs. The inhabitants are Hungarians and Ruſſians; they are generally rich, and are of the Greek religion. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 18. 5 E.

COMPEIGNE, a town of Senlis, in the Iſle of France, where the famous Maid of Orleans was taken priſoner, in 1430. It is 45 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 25 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

COMPOSTELLA, or St. IAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, the capital of Galicia, in Spain. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Here are a great number of monaſteries for both ſexes. Great quantities of pilgrims reſort to the church of St. Iago, to pay their devotions to St. James the Leſs, whom they imagine to have been buried here. It is 275 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 52 N. Lon. 8. 17 W.

COMPOSTELLA, (NEW,) the principal town of Xaliſco, in New Spain, America. It was built in 1531. Lat. 21. 20 N. Lon. 109. 42 W.

CONCALE BAY, is on the coaſt of Brittany, in France. The Engliſh landed here in 1758, in order to go to St. Maloes, which they did, and burnt above 100 ſhips in the harbour. This bay is famous for oyſters. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

CONCARNEAU, or CONQUERNEAU, a town of Brittany, in France, with a harbour and a caſtle. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 4. 2 E.

CONCEPTION, an epiſcopal town of Chili, in South America. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the natives and the Spaniards. Lat. 36. 43 S. Lon. 72. 35 W.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, in North America, 100 miles W. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 0 N. Lon. 81. 45 W.

CONCHES, a trading town of Normandy, 50 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 1. 4 E.

CONCORDIA, a town of Mirandola, in Italy, 15 miles S. of Mantua; it is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 44. 52 N. Lon. 11. 13 E.

CONCORDIA, an epiſcopal town of Friuli, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians. It was once a conſiderable place, but has never been able to repair the damages which the ſoldiers under Attila did to it.

CONCRESSAUT, a town of Berry, in France, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

CONDE, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 117 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 27 N. Lon. 3. 39 E.

CONDE, a trading town of Normandy, in France, 115 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 0. 37 W.

CONDECEDO, (CAPE,) a promontory of the province of Yucatan, in North America. Lat. 20. 50 N. Lon. 91. 27 W.

CONDEVAI, a town of Decan, in the Eaſt Indies. The beſt ſword blades that are made in Moguliſtan, are made at this place.

CONDEVIR, a town of Golconda, in Moguliſtan, Eaſt Indies, where the king of Golconda keeps his diamonds and his treaſures.

CONDOM, an epiſcopal town of Gaſcony, in France, which has very little trade. It is 70 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 1 N. Lon. 0. 36 E.

CONDOMOIS, a territory of Gaſcony, in France, of which Condom is the principal town.

CONDORE, the principal of a number of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of Cochin China, in Aſia. See Pulo Condore.

CONDRIEUX, a town of Lyonnois, in France, 17 miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 23 N. Lon. 4. 53 E.

CONFLANS EN JANESI, a town of France, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orne. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 5. 55 E.

CONFULENS, a town of La Marche, in France. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 0. 43 E.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Saturdays. Its trade conſiſts of leather, gloves, and ſilk. It is 164 miles N. W. of London.

CONGO, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Loango, on the S. by Angola, on the E. by Tungono and Metamba, and on the W. by the Ethiopic Sea. The Portugueſe have many ſettlements on this coaſt, which were begun ſoon after its diſcovery, in 1484. The natives are Pagans, worſhipping the ſun, moon, and ſtars, beſides various kinds of animals. The trade of this country is chiefly in ſlaves, ivory, caſſia, and tamarinds. It extends from the equinoctial line to 18 deg. of S. Lat.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

CONINGTON, a village of Huntingdonſhire, which is ſeated at the head of the river that forms Ug-meer, Brickmeer, and Wittleſea-meer.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, having Munſter on the S. and E. Ulſter and part of the ocean on the N. and N. W. Leinſter on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is about 130 miles long, and 84 broad. Its chief town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, one of the provinces of the United States of North America, having Maſſachuſet's Bay on the N. E. and the Sea on the S. It is about 100 miles long, and 80 broad.

CONNOR, an epiſcopal town of Ireland, 6 miles N. of Antrim.

CONQUET, or CONQUEST, a town of Brittany, in France, 12 miles W. of Breſt. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 4. 41 W.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a ſmall diſtrict of Gaſcony, in France.

CONSTANCE, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is rendered famous in hiſtory for a council which was held here in 1514, when there were three Popes, all of whom were depoſed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council cauſed Jerome of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigiſmund had given him a ſafe conduct, in purſuance of the maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They alſo condemned the doctrines taught by Whitgift, and ordered his bones to be burnt 40 years after his death. But the inhabitants are Proteſtants at this time. It is 35 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 38 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

CONSTANCE, a lake of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland, 30 miles long and 8 broad. The town of Conſtance above-mentioned is ſeated on banks.

CONSTANTINA, the principal town of a territory of the ſame name in the kingdom of Algiers, Africa. Lat. 36. 4 N. Lon. 7. 0 E.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 5. 35 W.

CONSTANTINOPLE, anciently BYZANTIUM, is the capital of the empire of the Turks. It is ſituated on the European ſide of the Boſphorus, and was built on the ruins of the ancient Byzantium, by Conſtantine the Great. Its ſituation, in point of trade and proſpect, is the fineſt in the world; and the antiquities it contains are ſcarcely to be paralleled. The city itſelf is 12 miles in circumference, and the ſuburbs are at leaſt of equal dimenſions. It is of a triangular figure, and contains between ſeven and eight hundred thouſand inhabitants, who are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. The ſeraglio is built upon the point of one of the angles, which runs out between the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, and the harbour. Below the palace, upon the declivity of the hill, are the gardens, on the ſpot where it is ſuppoſed Old Byzantium ſtood. Hence is a charming view of the delightful coaſt of Aſia Minor, and the ſeraglio of Scutari. The moſque of St. Sophia, in this city, was once a Chriſtian church, and is ſaid, in many reſpects, to excel that of St. Peter's at Rome. Such was Conſtantinople; but on the 21ſt of Auguſt 1782, a fire broke out in a quarter of the city, ſituated about the middle of the harbour, and burned without intermiſſion for 62 hours, and with ſuch fury, that it ſtopped only at the ſea-ſide. It ſpread three miles in length, through one of the richeſt and beſt inhabited ſtreets, ſo that 20,000 houſes were deſtroyed, and

near 200,000 inhabitants left deſtitute. Upwards of 50 moſques, 300 corn-mills, and 200 public ovens were deſtroyed. The Grand Signior, and all the miniſters of the Porte, attended, as they uſually do in any public calamity, in order, as far as poſſible, to alleviate the diſtreſs of the miſerable ſufferers. Since this time no expence has been ſpared to reſtore this part of the city to its priſtine beauty. Another dreadful fire broke out in Auguſt, 1784, which conſumed upwards of 10,000 houſes. Conſtantinople is 700 miles S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 S. E. of Paris, 1250 E. of Madrid, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 41. 1 N. Lon. 28. 59 E.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Volhinia, in Poland, 62 miles N. E. of Kaminieck. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 23. 58 E.

CONTI, a town of Picardy, in France, 62 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 42 N. Lon. 2. 13 E.

CONVERSANO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 17. 6 E.

CONWAY, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays, 235 miles W. N. W. of London.

CONZA, an ancient archiepiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, which was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 15. 35 E.

COOPER's TOWN, is ſituated on the Suſquehannah, a river of North America. In the vicinity of this town a large boiling houſe, for the purpoſe of refining maple ſugar, was erected in the winter of 1792, under the direction of William Cooper, Eſq. the father of the noble, and ſucceſsful enterprize for ſupplying the United States with American ſugar.

COOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks. Lat. 37. 1 N. Lon. 27. 44 E.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Here is a royal library containing above 40,000 books, manuſcript and printed, which have been collected from all parts of the world. There are about 70,000 inhabitants. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stcokholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lat. 55. 41 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

COPFORD, a village near Colcheſter, in Eſſex. The doors of the church of this place are ornamented with iron work after the lattice manner, underneath which a ſort of ſkin, ſuppoſed to be the ſkin of ſome ſacrilegious robber.

COPIAPO, a Spaniſh port town of Chili, in South America, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 27. 0 S. Lon. 70. 30 W.

COPILOWATS, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 36. 35 E.

COPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Iſlands in the North of Scotland, having abundance of fowl.

COQUIMBO, a ſea-port town of Chili, in South America. Lat. 29. 54 S. Lon. 71. 11 W.

CORALAM, a town of Moguliſtan, between the Malabar and Coromandel coaſts.

CORBACH, a town of Heſſe, in Germany. Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 8. 58 E.

CORBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

CORBEIL, a town of the Iſle of France, 17 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 33 N. Lon. 2. 26 E.

CORBIE, or CORBY, a town of Picardy, in France, whoſe fortifications were deſtroyed by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is 75 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 2. 38 E.

CORBY, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſeated on the river Weſer. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

CORCANG, or JURGANTZ, a town of Aſia, ſeated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caſpian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have, by ſome means, dried up its channel. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral. Lat. 40. 57 N. Lon. 65. 5 E.

CORCYRA, the ancient name of the Iſland of Corfu; which ſee.

CORDOVA, or CORDOUA, anciently CORDUBA, an epiſcopal town of Andaluſia, in Spain. The roof of its cathedral is ſupported by 365 pillars of different ſorts of marble. It is 135 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 52 N. Lon. 4. 4 W.

CORDOUA, (NEW,) a town of Tucuman, in S. America. Lat. 32. 10 S. Lon. 62. 5 W.

CORDOUAN, a famous light-houſe of Guienne, in France, at the mouth of the river Gironne. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 1. 9 W.

COREA, a peninſula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. lon. and between 32 and 46 degrees of N. lat. The principal town is Hanching, where the king reſides. It is tributary to China.

CORFE CASTLE, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 120 miles W. by S. of London.

CORFU, anciently CORCYRA, a conſiderable iſland near the entrance of the Gulph of Venice, in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the Venetians. The country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cypreſs-trees. Its principal town is of the ſame name. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 20. 0 E.

CORIA, an epiſcopal town of Leon, in Spain. 120 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 0 N. Lon. 5. 30 W.

CORIANA, a promontory of Galicia, in Spain, not far from the town of Mongia.

CORIENTES, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Mexico, in S. America, on the South Sea. Lat. 20. 50 N. Lon. 111. 20 W.

CORINTH, (THE ISTHMUS OF,) is that neck of land which joins the Morea to Greece, and reaches from the Gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæſar, Caligula, and Nero, made ſeveral unſuccefsful attempts to cut a channel through it.

CORINTH, CORANTHO, or GERAME, a very ancient town of the Morea, ſuppoſed to have been founded 1514 years before Chriſt, by Siſyphus, the ſon of Eolus, and grandfather to Ulyſſes. This city preſerved its liberty till the year before Chriſt 146, when it was pillaged and burnt by the Romans. Julius Cæſar rebuilt the town, and ſent a Roman colony to it. When the Roman empire was divided, it fell to the diſtrict of Conſtantinople; and on the decline of that empire, it fell into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. The Venetians regained it in 1678; but the Turks got poſſeſſion of it in 1715, and have kept it ever ſince. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14 N. Lon. 23. 3 E.

CORISCO, (GREAT AND LITTLE) two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa.

CORITA, a town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 5 N. Lon. 5. 49 W.

CORK, a county of Ireland, having Kerry and the ſea on the W. Limerick on the N. and the Atlantic Ocean on the S. and S. E. It is fertile, rich, and populous, and ſends 26 members to parliament.

CORK, the capital of the above county, is the ſee of a biſhop, and ranks next to Dublin for magnitude, wealth, and commerce. It ſtands 17 miles up the river Lee, is 120 miles S. W. of Dublin, and contains near 9000 houſes. It has a deep, well-ſheltered haven, but only ſmall veſſels can come up to the city; from which more beef, tallow, and butter, are ſhipped off, than from all the other parts of Ireland together. Lat. 51. 54 N. Lon. 8. 23 W.

CORLIN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is 8 miles S. E. of Colberg. Lat. 54. 16 N. Lon. 15. 47 E.

CORLINGFORD, a market town of Louth, in Ireland, which ſends two members to parliament.

CORMENTIN, a town and fortreſs belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. Lat. 5. 30 N. Lon. 0. 15 W.

CORMEAY, a town of Tourain, in France, 8 miles from Tours. Lat. 7. 30 N. Lon. 0. 28 E.

CORNETO, a caſtle on the iſland of Guernſey, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

CORNETO, an epiſcopal town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, belonging to the Pope, 37 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 15 N. Lon. 11. 53 E.

CORNWALL, the moſt weſtern county of Great Britain; it is ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides, except on the E. where it is ſeparated from Devonſhire by the river Tamer. It contains 960,000 acres, 161 pariſhes, 27 market towns, 165,700 inhabitants, and ſends 44 members to parliament. This county is chiefly noted for its ſtannaries, where tin is procured; and to theſe ſtannaries belong particular laws, immunities and privileges. There are alſo particular places which have the coinage of tin, and where all the tin muſt be carried to be ſtamped. Cornwall has the title of a duchy; and the king's eldeſt ſon is always born duke of Cornwall.

CORNWALL, a territory of Brittany, in France, comprehending the dioceſe of Quimper.

CORO, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 11. 0 N. Lon. 70 0 W.

COROMANDEL, the eaſtern coaſt of the weſtern peninſula of India, in Aſia. It has Golconda on the N. the Bay of Bengal on the E. Madura on the S. and Biſnagar on the W. The inhabitants are in general Gentoos.

CORON, a ſea-port town of the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 21. 50 E.

CORREGIO, a ſmall pleaſant town of Modena, in Italy, which was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 12 miles N. W. of Modena. Lat. 44. 46 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

CORSHAM, a village of Wiltſhire, four miles S. W. of Chippenham, where Ethelred, the Saxon king, had a palace. Its chief ſupport is its woollen manufacture.

CORSICA, an iſland of the Mediterra-

mean Sea; it is ſituated between 41 deg. 20 min. and 42 deg. 58 min. of N. lat. and between 8 deg. 38 min. and 9 deg. 37 min. of E. lon. The air of this iſland is more wholeſome than that of its neighbour Sardinia; but its ſoil is rather barren. It, however, produces ſufficient quantities of corn and wine for the exigencies of the natives. The language is the Italian. The Corſicans were greatly oppreſſed during the time that the iſland was ſubject to the Genoeſe. Every governor the republic of Genoa ſent into the ſeveral provinces of this iſland, uſed to condemn the Corſicans to death without any legal trial, ſaying, that they did it *informata conſcientia*. On account of the oppreſſion of the Genoeſe, the Corſicans revolted, and put themſelves under general Paoli, under whoſe government, juſtice was impartially adminiſtered; commerce with all parts of Italy, and with other nations, was revived, and made to flouriſh; agriculture was encouraged; education carefully cultivated; and the proud city of Genoa itſelf was attacked almoſt at the entrance of its ports. All theſe circumſtances determined the Genoeſe to give up to France what they themſelves no longer poſſeſſed. Notwithſtanding this, the Corſicans had ſtill the courage to defend themſelves againſt ſo powerful a nation during 13 months, and were moſt frequently victorious in the ſeveral actions they fought with their new uſurpers. At length, however, they were overpowered, not by the force of arms alone, but by corruption and intrigue. The Corſicans during the diſturbances between the republicans and royaliſts in France, took part with the latter, and, after various conflicts, the people of Corſica deſired to form a junction with Great Britain. The act of union was made in May, 1794.

CORTATE, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. Lat. 8. 6 N. Lon. 78. 0 E.

CORTE, a town of Corſica, in Italy, 36 miles S. W. of Baſtia. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 9. 6 E.

CORTIS, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 4 59 E.

CORTONA, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a famous academy. Lat. 43. 20 N. Lon. 12. 0 E.

CORUNNA, called by the Engliſh ſailors the *Groyn*, a ſea-port town of Galicia, in Spain. Lat. 43. 18 N. Lon. 8. 19 W.

CORVO, the leaſt of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, having about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat, and feed hogs. Lat. 39. 42 N. Lon. 31. 5 W.

CORZOLA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, ſeparated from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 17. 0 E.

COSENZA, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is 105 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 39. 20 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

COSLIN, a town of Brandenburg, Pomerania, in Germany. Lat. 54. 20 N. Lon. 15. 56 E.

COSNEY, a town of France, ſeated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it. It is 88 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 23 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

COSSACKS, a race of people, inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into ſeveral branches, viz. the Koſakki ſi Parovi, the Koſakki Doniſki, and the Koſakki Jaici.

COSTA RICCA, a province of New Spain, in North America.

COTATIS, a town of Georgia, in Aſia. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 43. 55 E.

CORBUS, a town of Lower Luſace, in Germany. It has belonged to the king of Pruſſia ever ſince the year 1645. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 14. 12 E.

COTENTIN, a fruitful territory of Lower Normandy, in France.

COTIGNIAC, a town of Provence, in France, ſeated on the river Argens.

COUCY, a town of the iſle of France. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 3. 13 E.

COVENTRY, a town of Warwickſhire, which, with Litchfield [ſee Litchfield] is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday. It is a city and county of itſelf, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, ſheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. This town was ſurrounded with ſtrong walls which were 3 miles in circumference, and 26 towers, which were demoliſhed by order of king Charles II. in 1662. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *Parliamentum Indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, becauſe the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, or the devil's parliament, from the attainders of the duke of York, the earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and March, and their adherents. It is 91 miles N. W. of London.

COVERDEN, a town of Overyſſel, in

the United Provinces, near the confines of Weſtphalia. It is 35 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 46 N. Lon. 6. 35 E.

COVILHAA, a town of Beira, in Portugal.

COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a ſmall town of Burgundy, in France.

COULANS, a town of Maine, in France.

COULOMIERS, a town of Brie Champenois, in France.

COULONGES, a town of Poitou, in France.

COUPAR, a county town of Fife, in Scotland. Lat. 56. 20 N. Lon. 3. 0 W.

COURLAND, a territory and duchy of Livonia, in Poland, but at the diviſion of 1772, was annexed to Ruſſia. It is bounded on the N. by the river Dwina, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samojitia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, being about 130 miles long, and 30 broad. Its principal town is Mittau, whoſe inhabitants are Proteſtants.

COURMONTRAEL, a town of Languedoc, in France.

COURPIERE, a town of Auvergne, in France.

COURTENAY, a town of Gatenois, in the Iſle of France, 60 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 3. 2 E.

COURTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in 1683. It is 12 miles E. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

COUTANCES, a ſea-port town and a biſhop's ſee of Lower Normandy, in France. It is 37 miles S. E. of St. Maloes. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 1. 23 E.

COUTRAS, a town of Perigord, in France, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry IV. in 1587. It is 290 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 40. 4 N. Lon. 0. 3 W.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 176 miles W. from London.

COWES, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, on the N. E. coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, 8 miles S. W. of Portſmouth.

COWETTA, a town of Georgia, in North America.

COWY STAKES, near Chertſey, in Surrey, the place where Julius Cæſar is ſaid to have croſſed the Thames with his army.

COXWOLD, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, 214 miles N. by W. of London

COZUMEL, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Yucatan, in America, where Cortez landed, and refreſhed his troops, before h attempted the conqueſt of Mexico.

CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluſter of iſlands lying in the entrance of the ſtreights of Sunda, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 8. 6 S. Lon. 105. 36 E.

CRACOW, the capital of Poland, ſeated in a palatinate of the ſame name; it has two large ſuburbs, and is ſurrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, and fortified with towers. Here is a famous univerſity conſiſting of 11 colleges. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havoc among the inhabitant, all at the ſame time, inſomuch that half of them were deſtroyed. It is 130 miles S. S. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 19. 55 E.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Fifeſhire, in Scotland, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrew's. Lat. 56. 15 N. Lon. 2. 36 W.

CRAINBURG, a town of Carniola, in Germany. Lat. 46. 36 N. Lon. 14. 5 E.

CRANBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 94 miles W. of London.

CRANBROOK, a town of Kent, having a market on Saturdays. It is 52 miles S. E. of London.

CRANGANOR, a town on the Malabar coaſt in the Eaſt Indies. It was taken from the Portugueſe by the Dutch in 1662, who ſtill keep poſſeſſion of it. Lat. 10. 15 N. Lon. 74. 25 E.

CRANSAC, a town of Guienne, in France, noted for its ſulphureous waters and coal-pits.

CRAONNE, the principal town of Creonois, in France.

CRAPAC, or CARPAC. See Carpathian Mountains.

CRATO, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 7. 20 W.

CRAVAN, a town of Burgundy, in France, abounding in wine. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 42 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

CRAVEN, a ſub-diviſion of the W. Riding of Yorkſhire.

CRAY, (ST. MARY,) a town of Kent, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 12 miles from London.

CRAYFORD, a town of Kent, 14 miles from London, having a market on Tueſdays.

CRAYLINGER, a town of Anſpach, in Germany, 29 miles N. W. of Anſpach.

CRECY. See Creſſy.

CREDITON, a town of Devonſhire,

having a market on Saturdays. It was almoſt reduced to aſhes by a fire which happened in 1743; and the loſs was eſtimated at upwards of 50,000*l.* In 1772, it was again nearly deſtroyed by a ſimilar accident. It is 181 miles W. by N. of London.

CREIL, a town of the Iſle of France, 30 miles from Paris. Lat. 49. 13 N. Lon. 2. 43 E.

CREMA, the capital town of Cremaſco, a territory of Venice, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 22 miles S. of Milan. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 9. 50 E.

CREMIEU, a ſmall town of Dauphiny, in France. Lat. 45. 44 N. Lon. 5. 20 E.

CREMNITZ, one of the principal mine towns of Hungary, where gold and ſilver is coined into money, to the amount of about 100,000 ducats annually. It has greatly ſuffered from inteſtine broils; and was totally deſtroyed by fire in 1777. It experienced a ſimilar fate in 1783. It is 70 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 19. 6 E.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Milan, in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. It is 15 miles E. of Placentia. Lat. 45. 8 N. Lon. 9. 58 E.

CREMONESE, a territory of Milan, in Italy, of which Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, or KREMPEN, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 5 miles from Hamburg. It belongs to the king of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 20 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

CRESPY, a town of Valois, in the Iſle of France, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

CRESSY, a town of Picardy, in France, which is memorable in hiſtory for a bloody battle fought, and a glorious victory obtained here in 1346, by the Engliſh, under king Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the French, in the time of Philip of Valois, when the flower of the French nobility were ſlain. It is 13 miles N of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 1. 55 E.

CREST, a town of Dauphiny in France, 15 miles S. W. of Valence. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 5. 26 E.

CRETE. See Candia.

CREVANT, a ſmall town of Burgundy, in France, near which a battle was fought between the Engliſh and French in 1423. It is 12 miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 3. 39 E.

CREVECOEUR, a town of Cambray, in the French Netherlands, 5 miles S. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 6 N. Lon. 3. 20 E.

CREUTZNACH, a town of the palatine of the Rhine, in Germany, which was taken by the French in 1688. Lat. 49. 44 N. Lon. 7. 55 E.

CREWKERNE, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 133 miles W. by S. of London.

CRICHINGEN, or CREANGE, a town of German Lorrain, in the neighbourhood of Falkenburg.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales, 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock.

CRICKLADE, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the Iſis, where it begins to be navigable; and is 25 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London.

CRIM TARTARY, or CRIMEA, called by the Ruſſians KIRIM ATHASI, is the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus; it is a peninſula lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circaſſia, and on the N. by the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Azoph. It is ſituated between 44 and 46 deg. of N. lat. and between 40 and 44 deg. of E. lon. The Chan of the Crim Tartars is greatly dependent on the Turks, whom he is obliged to furniſh with 30,000 men when required. The Tartars live generally by robbing. The Ruſſians ravaged this country in the years 1738 and 1739, but did not think it worth keeping. The chief trade of the Tartars is in ſlaves; and in exchange for theſe, they receive rice, coffee, raiſins, dates, and clothing.

CRIM, CREMENDA, or SOLAT, was formerly the capital of the above peninſula; it is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Gerukeſu, 24 miles N. W. of Kaffa.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, the greateſt part of which is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. It is bounded on the N. by the river Saave, which divides it from Sclavonia; on the E. by Boſnia; on the S. by Morlachia, and on the W. by the duchy of Carniola.

CROIA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and its fortifications have been demoliſhed Lat. 42. 6 N. Lon. 19. 27 E.

CROISETTE, a town of Champagne, in France, where 8,000 Engliſh were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIL, or CROISIE, a town of Brittany, in France, which was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. It is 255 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 14 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

CROMARTY, or CROMERTY, the principal town of a ſhire of the ſame name, in the Highlands of Scotland, 14 miles from Inverneſs. The ſhire of Cromerty, alternately with that of Nairn, ſends a member to the Britiſh parliament. Lat. 57. 44 N. Lon. 3. 53 W.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. This town is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, having 2 pariſh-churches, one of which, with many of the houſes, were ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea. It is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, and is 127 miles N. E. of London.

CRONACH, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 27 N. Lon. 11. 35 E.

CRONENBURG, a fortreſs of the Iſle of Zealand, in Denmark, at the entrance of the Cattegat, where the Danes take toll for ſuch ſhips as are bound to the Baltic Sea. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 12. 54 E.

CRONSCHLOSS, or CRONSLOT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſeated in a little iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the Gulph of Finland, 12 miles W. of Peterſburg. Lat. 59. 56 N. Lon. 29. 56 E.

CRONSTADT, a large free town of Tranſylvania, in Hungary, on the confines of Moldavia. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria; and is 60 miles N. E. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 26. 0 E.

CROOKHORN. See Crewkerne.

CROSCOMB, a town of Somerſetſhire near the city of Wells. King Edward I. granted it a market, and a fair at Lady-day; and his charter was confirmed by Edward III. and Henry IV. but this market being afterwards laid aſide, another was procured for it, which is held on Tueſdays.

CROSSEN, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, and the capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is 27 miles S. E. of Frankfort. Lat. 52. 5 N. Lon. 15. 49 E.

CROTON, CROTONA, or CROTONO, a ſea-port town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 39. 9 N. Lon. 17. 27 E.

CROTOY, a town of Picardy, in France, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 15 N. Lon. 1. 41 E.

CROUY, a town of Brie, in France, 20 miles from Meaux.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Saturdays. Vaſt quantities of wild fowl are ſent to different parts of the kingdom from this place. It is 93 miles N. by W. of London.

CROYDON, a town of Surrey, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the riſe of the river Wandel; and is chiefly noted for being a reſidence of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. It is 9 miles S. of London.

CROZET, a town of Forez, in France, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

CRUSEY, a town of Lower Languedoc, in France.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 20 N. Lon. 8. 25 W.

CUBA, an iſland belonging to the Spaniards, ſituated in the Caribbean Sea, between 74 and 87 deg. W. Lon. and between 20 and 23 deg. N. Lat. It is near 700 miles long from E. to W. and generally about 70 miles broad. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the iſland, but the land near the coaſt is, for the moſt part, a level champaign country, well watered with rivulets, and always flooded in the rainy ſeaſon, when the ſun is vertical. There are ſcarcely any of the rivers navigable; they run a ſhort courſe from the hills into the ſea. There are ſeveral good harbours in the iſland. The chief are thoſe of St. Iago, towards the E. end of the iſland; Cumberland harbour further E. and the Havannah, at the N. W. part of the iſland. Such animals as are found under the ſame parallel of Lat. are to be met with here. The hills are pretty well planted with timber. The ſoil produces maize, caſſava-root, tobacco, ſugar, hides, cotton, indigo, ginger, aloes, and long pepper; but neither European wheat, hemp, flax, nor vines, will thrive in Cuba. The Engliſh landed on the S. W. part of the iſland in 1741, under the conduct of admiral Vernon, who did not ſucceed. It was, however, taken by the earl of Albermarle, in 1762; but it is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. The galleons, which return annually to Old Spain, rendezvous at the Havannah on this iſland.

CUBAGUA, an iſland of America, between Margaretta and Terra Firma. It is ſubject to Spain. Lat. 10. 15 N. Lon. 54. 30 W.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suſſex, having a market on Fridays. It is 40 miles S. by W. of London.

CUDDALORE, a river of Mogulſtan, in the Eaſt Indies, about a mile S. of Fort St. David's.

CUENZA, an epiſcopal town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 74 miles E. by S. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 7 N. Lon. 1. 55 W.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, on the confines of Pruſſia. Uladiſlaw is the principal town.

CULEMBACH, or CULLEMBACH, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of Coburg. Lat. 50. 11 N. Lon. 11. 33 E.

CULENBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 10 miles S. of Utrecht.

CULEYT, a town of Morocco, in Africa.

CULIACAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Mexico, America. Lat. 24. 0 N. Lon. 108. 5 W.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Bamffſhire, in Scotland, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

CULLUMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 150 miles W. by S. of London.

CULM, an epiſcopal town of Poliſh Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 24 N. Lon. 18. 30 E.

CULMORE, a town of Londonderry, in Ireland. Lat. 55. 8 N. Lon. 7. 3 W.

CULMSEE, a town of the palatinate of Culm, in Poliſh Pruſſia, 10 miles from Thorn.

CULROSS, a parliament town of Scotland, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, in the county of Kinroſs. Lat. 56. 4 N. Lon. 3. 34 W.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, having Scotland and part of Northumberland on the N. the Iriſh Sea on the W. Lancaſhire on the S. and Weſtmorland, Durham, and Northumberland on the E. It contains one city, 14 market towns, 58 pariſhes, about 89,000 inhabitants, and ſends 6 members to parliament. The air is ſharp and cold, and the face of the country hilly. Here are mines of black lead, coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Jerſey, one of the United States of North America.

CUMBERLAND, formerly SAGODOCK, a diſtrict of the country bordering on Maſſachuſet's Bay, in North America.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennſylvania, in North America.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the South Sea.

CUNAXA, a diſtrict of Babylon, famous for a battle, in which Cyrus was overcome and ſlain.

CUNCAN. See Viſapour.

CUNNINGHAM, a diſtrict of Airſhire, in Scotland.

CUR, KUR, or CYRUS, a river which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and falls into the Caſpian Sea, in Aſia.

CURACOA, or CURASSOU, an iſland of America, about 28 miles from the continent of Terra Firma, ſubject to the Dutch, being about 25 miles long, and 12 broad. The harbour is a good one, and ſtands on the South-Eaſt part of the iſland, where the Dutch have one of the neateſt and moſt elegant towns in the W. Indies. The public buildings are handſome and numerous, and the private houſes convenient. The magazines are well ſtored, and are large and commodious. This iſland is naturally barren; but the induſtry of the Dutch has rendered it capable of producing both ſugar and tobacco; and has raiſed here ſome good ſalt-works, which carry on a great trade. In times of peace, the trade of this iſland is ſaid to be worth no leſs than 500,000l. per annum. to the Dutch; but it is much greater in the times of war, as it then becomes the common emporium of the Weſt Indies. Lat. 11. 56 N. Lon. 68. 20 W.

CURDISTAN, a country of Aſia, ſituated between the empires of Turkey and Perſia.

CURIA MARIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Arabia Fœlix, near the mouth of the river Prim.

CURISCHE NERUNG, the peninſula of Courland. See Courland.

CURRITUCK, a ſea-port town of the diſtrict of the ſame name, in North Carolina.

CURZOLA, an iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, about 20 miles long. It has a town of the ſame name, and is ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 43. 6 N. Lon. 17. 15 E.

CUSCO, a large town of Peru, in South America, formerly the capital of the empire of Peru, and the ſeat of the Yncas. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are native Peruvians. Lat. 12. 0 S. Lon. 73. 47 W.

CUSSET, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, 17 miles N. of Roan. Lat. 46. 17 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

CUSTRIN, a ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 46 miles N. of

Berlin. It held out againſt the Ruſſians, in 1758, who reduced it to a heap of rubbiſh, by their bombs and red-hot balls.

CYCLADES, the ancient name of a cluſter of iſlands, ſituated between Negropont and Candia, belonging to the Turks. Delos is the centre iſland.

CYCLADES, (GREAT,) a cluſter of about 10 iſlands in the South Sea, Weſt of Otaheite, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. There are ſeveral volcanoes on theſe iſlands, yet they are well inhabited. They lie in lat. 18. 30 S. and in lon. 170 0 W.

CYNOCEPHALUS, a place of ancient Theſſaly, where Philip, king of Macedon, was overthrown by the Romans, in the year before Chriſt 197.

CYPRUS, an iſland of the Levant Sea, lying near the coaſt of Syria and Natolia. Is is about 150 miles long, and 70 broad. The air is hot and dry, and not very healthy; the ſoil produces corn, oil, cotton, ſalt, wood, ſome ſilk and wine, of which the beſt grows at the foot of Mount Olympus. The traffic of this iſland is very conſiderable, as conſuls from almoſt every European nation reſide here. While Cyprus was in the hands of the Chriſtians, it was well peopled, and had eight hundred or a thouſand villages; but at preſent it is ſo thinly inhabited, that half the lands lie uncultivated. The inhabitants are Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, with a few Latin Chriſtians. The Greeks are the moſt numerous. The chief town is Nicoſia, which is the ſeat of the Turkiſh viceroy, and was formerly the reſidence of its kings. The principal mountain bears the name of Olympus, of which name there are ſeveral others in Turkey. Here are no ſprings or rivers, but ſuch as are produced by the annual rains. This iſland has been under the dominion of the Egyptians, Phœnicians, Perſians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and Turks. Richard I. king of England, meeting with an inhoſpitable reception here, ſubdued the iſland, and tranſferred his right to Guy Luſignan, titular king of Jeruſalem, whoſe deſcendants tranſferred it to the ſtate of Venice, from whom the Turks took it in the year 1570, and it has ſince that time continued in their poſſeſſion.

CYRUS, a river of Aſia. See Cur.

CYTHNUS, the ancient name of THERMIA, an iſland of the Aegean Sea, ſo called from the Greek word THERMOS, which ſignifies hot, by reaſon of the hot ſprings with which it abounds. The ruins of an ancient and magnificent city are ſtill to be ſeen on the South coaſt.

CYZICUM, the ancient DINDYMIS; it was formerly a large and ſtrong place, and ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt Mithridates. It was firſt ruined by an earthquake, and is now but an ordinary town. It was famous for a ſtately temple dedicated to the goddeſs Cybele. Lat. 46. 59 N. Lon. 17. 20 E.

CZACKTHURN, a town of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, 100 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 44 N. Lon. 17. 10 E.

CZASLAU, a town in a circle of the ſame name in Bohemia, in Germany. Here the Imperialiſts dug up the remains of Ziſka the famous Huſſite general, and ſcattered them in the air. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 15. 33 E.

CZENSTOCHOWA, a town of Cracovia, in Poland, famous for the convent of St. Paul, the hermit, to which pilgrims very much reſort. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 19. 15 E.

CZERCASSIA, a town of Ruſſian Ukrain, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 32. 5 E.

CZERNIC, or CZIRNITZ, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria, remarkable for a lake, called Czirnitzirſea, which is 15 miles long, and 5 broad, producing fiſh, game, and corn, every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fiſh, and, after ſome time, it ſinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces graſs and corn. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

CZERNIKOE, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name in Muſcovy. Lat. 51. 29 N. Lon. 31. 53 E.

CZERSK, or CZERSKO, a town of Maſſovia, in Poland, 20 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 26 N. Lon. 21. 31 E.

CZOUGRODT, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Upper Hungary. Lat. 46. 36 N. Lon. 20. 54 E.

D.

DABAL, or DABUL, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies. Its trade conſiſts of pepper and ſalt. It belongs to the Portugueſe. Lat. 17. 32 N. Lon. 72. 50 E.

DABOCUNDA, a conſiderable town on the river Gambia, in Africa.

DACA, or DACCA, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. This is the largeſt town in the province, and its manufacture of cotton and ſilk is the beſt and cheapeſt. The inhabitants are very numerous, but

great cowards; for five or six armed men will disperse 1000 of them without spilling of blood. Lat. 23. 50 N. Lon. 85. 30 E.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 11. 30 E.

DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alsace, in Germany. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

DACIA, the ancient name of Transylvania, Wallachia, and other adjacent countries.

DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Tchama, in Arabia Fœlix, Asia. Lat. 16. 30 N. Lon. 53. 25 E.

DAGENHAM, a village near Rumford, in Essex, 9 miles from London, remarkable for a breach made by the river Thames, which laid near 50,000 acres of land under water; but after 10 years inundation, and several unsuccessful attempts, it was at last effectually drained by Captain Perry, whom the Czar Peter of Muscovy had employed in his works at Veronitz, on the river Don. In 1765 a second breach was made, which laid 5,000 acres under water; but after the works were several times blown up, it was at last stopped, and the banks secured.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asiatic Turkey, having the Caspian Sea on the E. the mountains of Caucassus on the W. Circassia on the N. and Shirvan on the S. The inhabitants are Tartars.

DAGHO, an island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Russia, nine miles long, and six broad. Lat. 58. 44 N. Lon. 22. 56 E.

DAGHO, an episcopal town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 19. 39 E.

DAHOME, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, having that of Widah on the S.

DALACA, an island on the coast of Abex, in the Red Sea, about 72 miles long, and 15 broad.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 32 N. Lon. 11. 59 E.

DALECARLIA, or THAL LAND, a province of Sweden, so called on account of its numerous dales. It abounds with mines of iron and copper.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, six miles N. E. of Liege. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 5. 44 E.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, six miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 54 N. Lon. 3. 12 W.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe, which is divided among the Venetians, Hungarians, Ragusans, and Turks. It has Bosnia on the N. the Gulph of Venice on the S. Servia on the E. and Morlachia on the W.

DALTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, 273 miles N. N. W. of London.

DAM, a town of Groningen, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 22 N. Lon. 6. 48 E.

DAM, a town of Pomerania in Germany, belonging to Prussia. Lat. 53. 31 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the East Indies, at the entrance of the Gulph of Cambaya. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lat. 20. 20 N. Lon. 72. 35 E.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia. Lat. 16. 0 N. Lon. 49. 25 E.

DAMASCUS, now called SCHAM, a considerable town of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on a fertile plain, encompassed with hills, and finely watered by the river Barrady, anciently the Pharphar, the stream of which flows through the city, and supplies the fountains, bagnios, and houses. The appearance of this city is inexpressibly beautiful at a little distance, but not altogether so fine within it, though the mosques, and other public buildings, are in general handsome. In Scham a considerable silk manufactory is carried on, and several other articles are furnished by the luxuriancy of its neighbourhood. It is the see of an archbishop, and is inhabited by great numbers of Christians and Jews. Lat. 33. 45 N. Lon. 37. 0 E.

DAMBEA, a province of Abyssinia, in Asia.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Pomerania, in Germany. Lat. 54. 16 N. Lon. 12. 57 E.

DAMIETTA, the ancient Pelusium, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the river Nile. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is about 100 miles N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 31. 43 N. Lon. 31. 23 E.

DAMME, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

DAMPIER'S STREIGHT, a passage or opening discovered by Captain Dampier, between king William's Cape in New Guinea, in the South Seas, and that tract to the eastward of it, with which it was formerly thought to join.

DAMSEY, a small fruitful isle of the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland.

DAMVILLE, a town of Evreux, in Normandy, France.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of Luxem-

burg, in France. It was dismantled in 1673. Lat. 49. 22 N. Lon. 5. 33 E.

DAMBURY, a town of Fairfield county, in Connecticut, North America, where the king's troops, April 27, 1777, destroyed a large magazine of stores belonging to the Americans.

DANCALA, or DONGALA, a town of Nubia, in Africa, 150 miles N. of Sennaar. Lat. 20. 6 N. Lon. 30. 35 E.

DANDERA, the ancient TENTYRA, a city of Thebais, in Egypt, Africa.

DANEBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover, 75 miles N. by E. of Brunswick. Lat. 53. 4 N. Lon. 11. 29 E.

DANISCHE WALD, a district of Sleswick, in Denmark.

DANNEMORA, one of the oldest, largest, and most considerable iron-pits in Sweden; from which near 50,000 fodders of crude ore are annually dug. It is 4 miles from Upsal.

DANTZIC, the metropolis of the palatinate of Pomerania, in Poland. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. It is one of the greatest granaries in the world; for upwards of 700,000 tons of corn are annually exported from this place alone. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, who are for the most part Lutherans. Dantzic was a kind of republic, and its jurisdiction extended about 50 miles round it; the inhabitants maintained a strong garrison at their own expence; but, alas, so anxious are some princes to get possession of the territories of their neighbours, that the king of Prussia, partly by intrigue, and partly by force, annexed to his own dominions Dantzic with its territory in the spring of 1793. It is 160 miles W. by N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 22 N. Lon. 18. 39 E.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river of Europe. It rises in the court-yard or the palace of the prince of Furstenburg, at Doneschingen, and falls into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia.

DARAS, or DARIA, a frontier town of Mesopotamia, towards Persia, three miles from Carrhæ. It was called Anastasia by the emperor Anastasius.

DARDA, or TARDA, a town of Lower Hungary, which was taken from the Turks in 1687 by the Imperialists, in whose hands it still remains. It is 80 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 19. 56 E.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and strong castles, (called SESTOS, and ABYDOS,) of Turkey, one of which is situated in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each side of the canal formerly called the Hellespont.

DARDOGNE, one of the principal rivers of Auvergne, in France, which rises on Mount d'Or, and falls into the Garonne.

DAREL HAMARA, a town of Fez, in Africa, built in the time of the Romans. Lat. 34. 20 N. Lon. 6. 35 W.

DAREN SEE, an inland lake of Upper Alsace, belonging to France.

DARENT, a river of Kent, which falls into the Thames, near Dartford.

DARIEN, or the Isthmus of PANAMA, a narrow neck of land, which joins North to South America. It is also the name of a province of Terra Firma, and lies in the form of a crescent about the Bay of Panama. This province is not the richest, though it is of the greatest importance to Spain, and has been the scene of more actions than any other place in the whole continent of America. The immense treasures of Peru are brought hither, and thence exported to Europe. This circumstance has induced many enterprising people to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, and other towns of this province, in hopes of obtaining a considerable booty.

DARIEN, in Georgia, North America, so called by the Scots Highlanders, who settled there in 1736. This settlement is by the side of the river Alatamala, about 12 miles from the sea, where they raised a fort, &c.

DARKEHMEN, a town of Tapiau, in Prussia, peopled by Saltzburghers in 1732.

DARKING, a town of Surrey, having a market on Thursdays, 23 miles S. W. of London.

DARLINGTON, a town of Durham, having a market on Mondays. It is 239 miles N. by W. of London.

DARMSTADT, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, in the Upper Circle of the Rhine, Germany. Lat. 49. 43 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

DAROCA, a walled town of Arragon, in Spain.

DART, a river of Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmore Hills, and falls into the sea at Dartmouth Haven.

DARTFORD, or DARENTFORD, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays; it is seated on the river Darent. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw's rebellion began in this town. It is 16 miles E. by S. of London.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, having a market on Fridays. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dart, 204 miles W. by S. of London.

DASSEN EYLAND, or THE ISLE OF DEER, one of three ſmall iſlands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Here are ſheep whoſe tails on an average weigh 18 pounds. Lat. 33. 25 S. Lon. 18. 7 E.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, which is well ſupplied with horſes, cattle, ſheep, corn, and proviſions. It is 72 miles N. W. of London.

DAVID'S, (ST.) an epiſcopal town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales. It was formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee, and the metropolitan of the Britiſh Church. The ſee was removed by David from Caerleon to St. David's, in 577; and loſt its archiepiſcopal power about 1115, when it became a ſuffragan to the ſee of Canterbury. Its annual value was eſtimated at 426*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* in the time of Henry VIII. This place is the moſt weſtern of the main land in Wales; and is 255 miles W. by N. of London.

DAVID'S, (FORT ST.) a town and fort on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It is the ſtrongeſt fort belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in this part of the world. Its territory extends about 8 miles along the ſea-coaſt, and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, callicos, and muſlins. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11. 44 N. Lon. 80. 5 E.

DAVIS'S STREIGHTS, a narrow ſea between Greenland and N. America. It was diſcovered by Captain Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find the N. W. paſſage to China.

DAUMA, a town and kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be very rich. Lat. 8. 0 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

DAUPHIN, a fort belonging to the French, on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. Lat. 24. 55 S. Lon. 45. 10 E.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Some part of this country is fertile, producing corn, wine, olives, wood, copperas, ſilk, cryſtal, iron, and copper; but the greateſt part of it is barren. It was formerly governed by its own princes; the laſt of whom, Dauphin Humbert, about the year 1343, made his territory over to the king of France, upon condition that the king's eldeſt ſon ſhould enjoy it; and it was on this account that the heir to the crown of France was ſtyled Dauphin.

DAX, or D'ACQS. See Acqs.

DEAD CHEST, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands.

DEAD MAN'S HEAD, a cape or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTIS, a lake of Paleſtine, in Aſia, into which the river Jordan runs, being about 70 miles long, and 20 broad. It abounds in bitumen, which reſembles pitch.

DEAL, a ſea-port town of Kent, containing about 4,500 inhabitants. It is 72 miles E. by S. of London.

DEAN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, 112 miles W. S. W. of London.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, 84 miles N. E. of London.

DEBRECEN, or DEBRETZEN, a town of Theiſs, in Upper Hungary. It has been thrice burnt by accident, and is 107 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 32 N. Lon. 22. 11 E.

DECAN, a kingdom of the E. Indies, in Aſia, having Khandeiſh on the N. Berar on the N. E. Golconda on the E. and S. Viſapour on the W. and S. W. and Buglanor on the W. It is divided into 8 provinces, all tributary to the Mogul, to whom it yields a revenue of 2,000,000*l.* ſterling per annum, beſides furniſhing a conſiderable body of horſe and foot ſoldiers.

DECISE, a town of Nivernois, in France, 125 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 3. 31 E.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 42 N. Lon. 12. 55 E.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 70 miles W. N. W. of London.

DEDHAM, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, 58 miles N. E. of London.

DEE, the name of ſeveral rivers of Great Britain.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, 90 miles N. of London.

DEERHURST, a village of Glouceſterſhire, ſubject to frequent inundations of the Severn. In 1770, the waters roſe ſo high as to reach the tops of the firſt floors of the houſes, and continued ſo for ſome days. It is 3 miles S. of Tewkeſbury.

DOGERBY, a well-ſituated ſtaple town of Finland, in Sweden, on the Bay of Finland.

DEHLI, a province of Moguliſtan, in Aſia, having Junjapore and Bengal on the N. Jamba on the N. E. Bacar on the E. Agra on the S. and Ajmir on the W.

DEHLI, the principal town of the above province; it is about 10 miles in circumference, and was the reſidence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded Indoſtan. The Mogul and his great officers of ſtate were made priſoners in their city, and the conquerors compelled them to deliver up all their riches; but not being ſatisfied with this, he put ſeveral of the great men to the rack. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and defended by a fortreſs. It is 100 miles N. of Agra. Lat. 28. 20 N. Lon. 78. 15 E.

DEINSE, a fortified town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 3. 39. E.

DELAWARE. See Pennſylvania.

DELBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, near the ſource of the river Ens.

DELFINO, the beſt town of Albania, in European Turkey. It is ſituated near Mount Pindus, and is the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor.

DELFT, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces. A vaſt quantity of fine earthen ware called Delft, is made at this place; and it has no other trade. It is 30 miles S. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 4. 24 E.

DELFZYL, or DELFZYL SCANS, a very ſtrong place of Groningen, one of the United Provinces. It is 13 miles N. E. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 26 N. Lon. 6. 5 E.

DELMENHORST, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to Denmark. Lat. 53. 2 N. Lon. 8. 38 E.

DELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called DILI. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 25. 59 E.

DELPHOS, a town of Achaia, (now Livadia,) in European Turkey, formerly famous for the Oracle of Apollo.

DELSPERG, a town of Switzerland, 20 miles S. W. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 17 N. Lon. 7. 23 E.

DELTA, one of the ancient diviſions of Egypt, in Africa, ſo called from its triangular figure.

DEMERARY. See Iſſequibo.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of Smolenſko, in Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Ugra. Lat. 53. 40 N. Lon. 36. 5 E.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of Hungarian Illyria, ſeated on the river Save. A troop of horſe is kept in its neighbourhood for the defence of the frontiers.

DEMIAUSK, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Stetin, in Germany, belonging to Sweden. Lat. 53. 52 N. Lon. 13. 22 E.

DEMONA, or VAL DI DEMONA, one of the provinces called Valleys, in Sicily. Meſſina is its capital.

DENAIN, a village of Hainault, in the Netherlands, remarkable for a victory obtained by the duke of Villiers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, a county of N. Wales, having Flintſhire, and Shropſhire on the E. Carnarvonſhire on the W. Merionethſhire on the S. and the Iriſh Sea on the N. It contains about 410,000 acres, 57 pariſhes, 4 market towns, and about 38,500 inhabitants. The air is good though cold; and it has ſome good paſtures, where great numbers of cattle, ſheep, and goats, are fed.

DENBIGH, the capital of the above county, has a market on Wedneſdays, and is ſeated on a branch of the river Clwyd. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends one member to parliament.

DENDERMOND, a ſtrong town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 3 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

DENGY, the principal town of a hundred of the ſame name, in Eſſex.

DENIA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Valencia, in Spain, 52 miles N. by E. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 44 N. Lon. 0. 36 E.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltic Sea, on the N and W. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, abounding in bogs and moraſſes, which occaſion frequent fogs, and render the air unwholeſome. As to the conſtitution and laws of Denmark, before the year 1660, the legiſlative power was lodged in the ſtates, and the executive power in the ſenate; of which the king was no more than preſident. At the above period a great revolution happened in the ſtate. When the commons and clergy, to protect themſelves from the oppreſſion of the nobles, made a formal ſurrender of their liberties to the king, and eſtabliſhed in his family the hereditary ſucceſſion to the crown. Denmark has ever ſince been an entirely abſolute monarchy: but the kings have not abuſed the power veſted in them. Juſtice, on the contrary, has been always impartially

administered throughout the kingdom; and the code of Danish laws is so plain, and composed upon such evident principles, that it is considered as a model for other states. Copenhagen is the metropolis of the kingdom. See the Compendious Geographical Grammar.

DENYS, (ST.) a town of the isle of France, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of many of the kings of France. It is 5 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 2. 26 E.

DENYS, (ST.) a town of Lower Languedoc, in France.

DENYS D'ANJOU, a town of Anjou, in France, 3 miles from the river Sarte.

DENYS DE CANDE, a town of Anjou, in France.

DENYS LE GAST, (ST.) a town of Normandy, in France.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, rendered famous for its fine dock-yard, belonging to the king, where ships for the royal navy are built. In this town are two hospitals, one of which containing 21 houses, was incorporated in the reign of Henry VIII. in the form of a college, and is called the Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The other, which was built by the corporation belonging to the former, consists of 38 houses; both hospitals being for the use of decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows; the men are allowed 20s. and the women 16s. per month. It is 4 miles E. of London.

DERAS, a town of Persia, in Asia. Lat. 31. 32 N. Lon. 61. 55 E.

DERBENT, a strong town of Shirvan, a province of Persia, in Asia, said to be founded by Alexander the Great. It was always a place of importance, and is a strong pass from Muscovy and Tartary into Persia. The Muscovites took this town in 1723, and it was ceded to them in 1735, by a treaty with Kouli Khan, emperor of Persia. Lat. 42. 8 N. Lon. 50 0 E.

DERBY, a county of England, having Nottinghamshire on the E. Leicestershire on the S. Staffordshire on the W. and Yorkshire on the N. It is 54 miles long, and 24 broad, containing about 680,000 acres, 11 market towns, 106 parishes, and 127,000 inhabitants. Its chief produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones.

DERBY, the capital town of the above county, having markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. Here are 5 parish-churches. Upon the Derwent is Sir Thomas Lombe's curious engine for the manufacturing of silk; for a perfect model of which the parliament of Great Britain allowed him 14,000l. It is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. All Saints Church is a beautiful Gothic structure, erected in the reign of queen Mary, at the charges of the maidens and batchelors of the town. It gives the title of earl to the Stanley family. The Scotch rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back to Scotland. It is 126 miles N. W. by N. of London.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Fridays, where great quantities of woollen yarn are sold. It is 100 miles N. N. E. of London.

DERP, an episcopal town of Livonia, and the seat of an university. It belongs to the Russians, and is 50 miles N. W. of Plesco. Lat. 58. 30 N. Lon. 26. 15 E.

DERWENT, a river which rises in Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent, near Nottingham.

DERWENT, a river which rises in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into that of the Ouse.

DERWENT WATER, a river of Cumberland, which falls into the Irish Sea, a little below Cockermouth.

DESEADA, or DESIDERADA, the first of the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus, in his 2d voyage, 1494. Lat. 16. 40 N. Lon. 16. 20 W.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the southern point of the Streights of Magellan, in S. America, at the entrance of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 53. 4 S. Lon. 74. 18 W.

DESIMA, a small island on the coast of Japan, about 236 paces long, and 80 broad. The Dutch have a factory here.

DESSAU, or DESSAW, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and province of Anhalt; it is subject to its own prince. Lat. 51. 53 N. Lon. 12. 22 E.

DUTMOLD, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 8. 55 E.

DETTINGEN, a village of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. The Austrians and English repulsed the French in 1743, at this place. It is 4 miles W. of Aschaffenburg. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

DEVA, a sea-port town on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain. Lat. 43. 24 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

DEVA, a town of Transylvania, in Hungary.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lat. 42. 33 N. Lon. 37. 33 E.

DEVENTER, a town of Over Yssel, one of the Seven United Provinces. In 1672, it was betrayed into the hands of the bishop of Munster, when there were at least 10,000 fighting men in it. It is 50 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 18 N. Lon. 5. 56 E.

DEVISES, a town of Wiltshire, having a market on Thursdays. It sends 2 members to parliament. The corporation, by charter of Charles I. consists of a mayor, recorder, 11 misters, and 36 common council. It is 89 miles W. of London.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, having the Irish Sea on the N. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. the English Channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. It is 73 miles long, and 53 broad, containing 1,920,000 acres, 12 parliamentary boroughs, 40 market towns, 394 parishes, 117 vicarages, 1733 villages, and 340,000 inhabitants. The air is temperate in the vallies, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals; and the sea coasts abound with herrings and pilchards. It is also noted for producing great quantities of cyder and perry.

DEUX PONTS, or ZWEYBRUCKEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany. It was taken by the French in 1676, but given to the king of Sweden by the treaty of Ryswick. It is 50 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 7. 26 E.

DEYNSE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 3. 44 E.

DIAMOND, or ROUND ISLAND, one of the Grenadillas in the West Indies, but not inhabited on account of having no fresh water.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKR, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. It has Turcomania on the N. Persia on the E. Irac Arabi on the S. and Syria on the W.

DIARBEKR, the capital of the above province, is a large and ancient town. It is called by the Turks KARAMED; and is seated in a delightful plain, on the banks of the river Tigris, near its source. The trade of this town consists chiefly in red leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. Here are about 20,000 Christians, to whom the Turks behave remarkably well. Lat. 37. 28 N. Lon. 39. 40 E.

DIE, an episcopal town of Dauphiny, in France, 30 miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 42 N. Lon 5. 23 E.

DIE, (ST.) a town of Lorrain, with a celebrated chapter, whose canons must prove their nobility. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 7. 4 E.

DIEGEM, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles N. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 54 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

DIEMEN'S LAND. See New Holland.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 30 miles S. of Bremen. Lat. 52. 36 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

DIEPPE, a sea-port town of Normandy, in France, from which, in clear weather, the coast of England may be seen. Its principal trade consists in herrings, whitings, mackarel, ivory, toys, and laces. It is 25 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 1. 9 E.

DIESSENHOFEN, a town of the canton of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. It embraced the reformed religion, in 1529. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

DIEST, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1705, but was afterwards retaken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 5. 9 E.

DIETZ, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillemberg, 20 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

DIEU, an island on the coast of Poitou, in France.

DIEUSE, a town of Lorrain, in France. remarkable for its salt pits, 22 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lat 48. 53 N. Lon. 6. 45 E.

DIGNAN, a town of Istria, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

DIGNE, an episcopal town, the capital of a district of the same name, in Provence, France, famous on account of its mineral waters, which are greatly impregnated with alkaline salt and sulphur. It is 30 miles S. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 6. 12 E.

DIJON, an ancient town of Burgundy, in France. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of an university, and is 48 miles N. E. of Autun. Lat. 47. 19 N. Lon. 5. 7 E.

DILLEMBERG, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany, 22 miles N. of Marpurg. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 8. 27 E.

DILLENGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, where the bishop of Augsburg resides; it is the seat of an university, and is 17 miles N. E. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

DILTON MARSH, a town of Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Warminster.

DIMCHURCH, a place on the coast of Kent, where, in New Hall, are kept the courts and records of Romney Marsh.

DIMOTUC, an archiepiscopal town of Romania, in European Turkey, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 41. 35 N. Lon. 26. 15 E.

DINAN, a strong town of Brittany, in France. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 1. 58 W.

DINANT, a strong town of Liege, in the Netherlands, 12 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 17 N. Lon. 4. 51 E.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Fridays, 196 miles N. W. of London.

DINCKELSPIL, a free and imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. The inhabitants deal considerably in cloth and reaping-hooks. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

DINGELFING, a town of Lower Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 12. 36 E.

DINCLE, a sea-port town of the county of Derry, in Ireland, seated on Dingle-Bay. Lat. 52. 42 N. Lon. 8. 40 W.

DINGO, an inland country of Lower Ethiopia, in Africa, bordering on the kingdoms of Loango and Vanquy.

DINGWALL, a town of Rossshire, in Scotland, seated on the Frith of Cromarty. Lat. 57. 45 N. Lon. 4. 23 W.

DIOSPOLIS. See Thebais.

DIRGHAW, a town of Culm, in Prussia, 20 miles from Dantzick. Lat. 54. 9 N. Lon. 19. 0 E.

DIS, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Fridays, which is well supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is 92 miles N. N. E. of London.

DIU, a strong town seated on a small island at the entrance of the Gulph of Cambaya, in the East Indies. It was taken in 1670 by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of their riches, and were afterwards driven away with the loss of about 1,000 men. Lat. 21. 35 N. Lon. 69. 25 E.

DIVAN DOUROU, the name of five islands, near the Maldives, in the East Indies. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a considerable trade.

DIUL, a sea-port town of Tatta, in Asia; it was ceded to Kouli Khan, by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Dehli. Lat. 25. 11 N. Lon. 68. 13 E. See Dehli.

DIXMUDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 19 miles E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 2 N. Lon. 2. 57 E.

DIZIER, (ST.) a town of Champagne, in France, 14 miles S. W. of Bar le Duc. Lat. 48. 33 N. Lon. 4. 54 E.

DNIEPER. See Nieper.

DNIESTER. See Niester.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland, in Poland. Lat. 56. 28 N. Lon. 23. 35 E.

DOBEZIN, or DOBIZIN, the capital of a territory of the same name, in Uladislaw, in Poland. Lat. 52. 54 N. Lon. 19. 5 E.

DOCKUM, a town of Friezland, in the Netherlands, 22 miles N. W. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 18 N. Lon. 5. 41 E.

DOE, a town of Anjou, in France. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 0. 25 W.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. bank of the river Scheld, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 17 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

DOESBURG, a town of Zutphen, in the United Provinces. Lat. 52. 2 N. Lon. 5. 56 E.

DOFRINE MOUNTAINS, or DOFRE FIELD, the highest mountains of Norway; they divide that kingdom from Sweden.

DOGADO, a territory of Venice, in Italy, which partly consists of islands.

DOL, an episcopal town of Brittany, in France, 1 mile S. E. of St. Maloes. Lat. 48. 33 N. Lon. 1. 41 W.

DOLCE AQUE, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 43. 58 N. Lon. 7. 42 E.

DOLCIGNO, an episcopal town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 42. 12 N. Lon. 19. 20 E.

DOLE, a town and territory of Franche Compte, in France. Lat. 47. 6 N. Lon. 5. 38 E.

DOLGELHEW, or DOLGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, having a market on Tuesdays. It is seated at the foot of the great rock Cader Idris, and is 205 miles N. W. of London.

DOLORUS HILL, or GOLGOTHA, the rock on which the town of Nottingham stands, so called on account of a great slaughter supposed to have been committed there.

DOLTABAD, or DOULATABAD, a town of the Balagate, in Mogulstan, Asia. Lat. 18. 40 N. Lon. 76. 55 E.

DOMBES, a territory of Burgundy, in France.

DOMBURG, a town of Wolcheren, in Zealand, one of the United Provinces.

DOMFRONT, a town of Normandy, in

France, 140 miles W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 0. 43 W.

DOMINGO, (ST.) or HISPANIOLA, an island of the West Indies, which lies to the E. of Cuba, and is one of the most fertile islands in the West Indies. It is about 400 miles E. and W. and, on a mean, about 150 N. and S. Columbus discovered it in 1492; and, in 1504, the town of St. Domingo was built by a brother of the great Columbus, on the S. E. shore. It is the oldest European town in America. The whole island is agreeably diversified by hills, plains, woods, and rivers. The produce of sugar, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and other articles is very great. The country is subject to earthquakes. The Spaniards possessed the S. E. parts; and the French the N. E. which are much the best. They have now almost the whole island; but, as the Spaniards have still a share of Hispaniola, it is generally reckoned among the Spanish American islands. It is said, their annual exports amount to above 1,000,000 sterling; besides a contraband trade which they carry on with the Spaniards.

DOMINICA, a small island of the West Indies, 30 miles N. of Martinico. It was discovered by Columbus on a Sunday, which gave rise to its name. Lat. 15. 18 N. Lon. 61. 27 W.

DOMINICA, one of the Marquesas, in the S. Sea. Lat. 9. 41 S. Lon. 139. 2 W.

DOMITZ, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 25 miles S. of Swerin. Lat. 53. 15 N. Lon. 11. 41 E.

DOMME, a town of Perigord, in France. Lat. 45. 58 N. Lon. 1. 19 E.

DOMO D'OSCELLA, a town of Milan, in Italy.

DOMPAISE, an ancient town of Lorrain, in France, which is very much decayed.

DOMREMY, a village of Barrois, in France, remarkable for being the birthplace of Joan of Arc, (the Maid of Orleans.) It is situated 5 miles from Neuf Chateau.

DON, or TANAIS, one of the principal rivers of Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Rezan, in Muscovy, and, passing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Mæotis.

DONAWERT, or THONAWERT, a town of Bavaria, on the frontiers of Suabia, in Germany, 25 miles N. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

DONCASTER, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Don, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation town, and has manufactures of stockings, knit-waistcoats, and gloves; and is 160 miles N. by W. of London.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, having Londonderry and Tironne on the E. the Ocean on the W. and N. and Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal on the S. It sends 12 members to parliament; and its principal town is of the same name.

DONGOLA, or DANGOLA, a territory and town of Abyssinia, in Africa, whose inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Egyptians of Grand Cairo and other parts.

DONZY, a town of Orleannois, in France, 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lat. 47. 22 N. Lon. 3. 14 E.

DORAT, a town of Orleannois, in France, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 1. 24 E.

DORCHESTER, a town of Oxfordshire, which had a market (now disused;) it is 49 miles W. N. W. of London.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a very ancient town, and was formerly much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common council men, and sends 2 members to parliament. In August 1613, near half the town (containing about 300 houses) was consumed by fire; but not a life was lost. It is 120 miles W. by S. of London.

DORDOGNE, a river of Limosin, in France, which falls into the Garonne, near Bourg sur Mer.

DORIA BALTEA, anciently DRUSIA, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which empties itself into the Po.

DORMANO, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

DORNOCK, the county town of Sutherlandshire, in the N. of Scotland.

DORPT, or DORPAT, a town of Livonia, belonging to Russia. Lat. 58. 18 N. Lon. 27. 52 E.

DORSETSHIRE, one of the western counties of England, being 52 miles long, and 27 broad. It has Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the N. the English Channel on the S. Devonshire on the W. and Hampshire on the E. It contains about 772,000 acres, 248 parishes, 22 market towns, and 131,600 inhabitants. The air is generally good, but cold on the hills; and the soil is for the most part sandy.

DORSTAN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the elector

of Cologne. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 7. 8 E.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a ſtrong town of Holland, in the United Provinces, famous for a ſynod held there in 1618, when the opinions of Arminius and his followers were condemned. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by an inundation of the ſea, which, in 1421, ſwallowed up 70 villages, and 100,000 people. It is 37 miles almoſt S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 4. 48 E.

DORTMUND, an imperial town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 26 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

DOS INDOS, an Indian town of Chiapa, in South America.

DOUAY, a town of Flanders, in the French Netherlands, and the ſeat of an univerſity. It is 15 miles N. W. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 22 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

DOVER, a ſea-port town of the county of Kent, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is fortified both by nature and art, being ſituated belween high cliffs, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, which was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3,000 men. Dover is one of the cinque-ports, and a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor and 12 jurats. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is the ſtation of the packet boats which go from England to Calais. The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the ſhipping. It is 72 miles S. E. by E. of London.

DOUGLAS, a ſea-port town of the Iſle of Man. Lat. 54. 12 N. Lon. 4. 20 W.

DOURAK, a town of Perſia, near the conflux of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Lat. 32. 15 N. Lon. 56. 57 E.

DOURDAN, a town of the Iſle of France, 25 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 2 N. Lon. 9. 28 E.

DOURLANS, a town of Piccardy, in France, 15 miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 2. 23 E.

DOURO, a river which riſes in Old Caſtile, in Spain, and running acroſs Portugal, falls into the Atlantic, a little below Porto.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, 42 miles long, and 34 broad, having St. George's Channel on the E. Armagh on the W. Antrim on the N. and N. W. and the Ocean on the S. It ſends 14 members to parliament; and is fertile, though incumbered with bogs.

DOWN, the capital of the above county, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick. Lat. 54. 29 N. Lon. 5. 42 W.

DOWNS, a well known road near Deal, on the coaſt of Kent, which is the general paſſage for ſhips going out and returning home.

DOWNTON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 84 miles W. S. W. of London.

DRAGWIGNAN, a town of Provence, in France, 37 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 31 N. Lon. 6. 35 E.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the Tirol, and empties itſelf into the Danube, near Effeck, in Hungary.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 154 miles N. W. of London.

DRESDEN, a town of Saxony, in Germany. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns. Both towns are ſurrounded with ſtrong fortifications, and were taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1745; but they were ſhortly after reſtored to their former poſſeſſor, in conſequence of a peace between the elector of Saxony, who was alſo king of Poland, and his Pruſſian majeſty. It was again taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1756, and again reſtored in 1759. It is 75 miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 13. 50 E.

DREUX, a town of the Iſle of France, where there is a conſiderable manufacture in cloth, to clothe the army. It is 48 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44 N. Lon. 1. 26 E.

DRIESSEN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany. Lat. 52. 53 N. Lon. 15. 43 E.

DRINAWARD, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, on the confines of Boſnia, 20 miles E. of Salino.

DRINO, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, ſeated on a Bay of the ſame name. Lat. 42. 20 N. Lon. 19. 19 E.

DROGHEDA, or TREDAH, a ſea-port town and the capital of Louth, in Ireland. In 1649 Oliver Cromwell ſtormed and took it, when about 4,000 men, found in arms in it, were put to the ſword. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 23 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 53 N. Lon. 6. 1 W.

DROITWICH, a town of Worceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays, and is celebrated on account of its ſalt-pits. It is 118 miles W. N. W. of London.

DRONFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 155 miles W. N. W. of London.

DRONTHEIM, a town of Norway, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It carries on

a great trade, and is subject to Denmark. Lat. 63. 26 N. Lon. 11. 9 E.

DRUMBOTE, a town of the county of Monaghan, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 6. 31 W.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Nithisdale, in Scotland, 13 miles N. of Dumfreis. Lat. 48. 43 N. Lon. 7. 58 E.

DRUSENHEIM, a small town of Alsace. Lat. 48. 43 N. Lon. 7. 58 E.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 miles long, and 17 broad, having the Irish Sea on the E. Kildare and East Meath on the W. and N. W. and Wicklow on the S. It sends 10 members to parliament.

DUBLIN, or BALLACLOIGH, the metropolis of Ireland, is the second city in the British dominions, and contains near 200,000 inhabitants. It is 270 miles distant from London, and 60 from Holyhead, in Wales. It stands about 17 miles from the sea, at the bottom of a large bay, on the river Liffey. In appearance it resembles London. The houses are brick, and the new streets are built with a gravel walk running through the whole. Over the river Liffey are five bridges, of which two are very handsome. The New Exchange is also an elegant structure, ornamented with a cupola, and Corinthian semi-columns. On the river are the barracks, which consist of four large courts, and are capable of containing 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Stephen's Green is the public walk, and makes a very gay appearance in the evening, and after two on Sundays. The front of Trinity College is an elegant stone building, and extends near 300 feet. The Parliament House was 10 years in building, and cost 40,000*l*. It is a noble and beautiful structure; but what most merits mention is the stone wall, which confines the channel of the Bay. It is 3 miles long and as broad as a common street. Dublin is governed as London is, by a Lord Mayor, who, with 24 companies, perambulates the city and its liberties every third year. This procession is usually attended with disagreeable consequences. In Dublin are 2 theatres, 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 3 French churches, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels. There are also hospitals for invalids, lunatics, lying-in women, and patients of every kind. But the want of good inns, and accommodations for travellers in this great city, is a subject of universal complaint. Lat. 53. 21 N. Lon. 6. 2 W.

DUDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron-wares. It is 120 miles N. W. of London.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, 14 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 51. 59 N. Lon. 5. 25 E.

DUISBURG, a populous town of Westphalia, in Germany, the seat of an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 51. 24 N. Lon. 6. 51 E.

DUKE'S COUNTY, a subdivision of New York, which has increased so rapidly, that from 12 families, which it consisted of a few years ago, it is now able to raise 4,000 fighting men.

DULAS, a village on the N. E. side of the Isle of Anglesey, in North Wales, much frequented on account of its corn and butter trade. Near it is a red ochrey earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead have been lately discovered.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 18 miles S. W. of Munster.

DULGADIR, or ALADULIA, a province of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey.

DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 164 miles W. by S. of London.

DULWICH, a pleasant village of Surrey, 4 miles S. of London.

DUMBARTON, the capital of a shire of the same name in Scotland. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 4. 30 W.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Monteith, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, in which the latter was defeated. Lat. 56. 11 N. Lon. 4. 2 W.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament town of Fifeshire, in Scotland. Charles I. was born in this town. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 5 N. Lon. 3. 27 W.

DUMFRIES, a shire of Scotland, which contains Annandale and Nithisdale. It sends one member to parliament.

DUMFRIES, the capital of the above county, is a place of pretty good trade. Lat. 55. 12 N. Lon. 3. 29 W.

DUN LE ROI, a town of Berry, in France, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 45 N. Lon. 2. 29 E.

DUNBAR, a parliament town of Scotland. To the S. W. of this town is Dunhill Moor, famous for a battle fought in 1650, between Oliver Cromwell, and General Lesly, commander of the Scottish army, when the former, with about 8,000 men, routed and defeated a very numerous army, killing near 6,000, and

taking about 20,000 prisoners. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 2. 34 W.

DUNCANNON, a town and fortress of the county of Exford, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 16 N. Lon. 6. 46 W.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Louth, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 12 N. Lon. 6. 17 W.

DUNDEE, a parliament town of the shire of Angus, in Scotland. It has a good harbour for ships of burthen. Lat. 56. 30 N. Lon. 2. 55 W.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, belonging to Russia. Lat. 56. 8 N. Lon. 27. 0 E.

DUNGANNON, a town of Tironne, in Ireland. Lat. 45. 38 N. Lon. 6. 39 W.

DUNGARVON, a town of Waterford, in Ireland, seated on a bay of the same name. Lat. 52. 6 N. Lon. 7. 29 W.

DUNGENESS, a celebrated cape, or head-land, on the coast of Kent, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of French Flanders, belonging to France. It was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but was sold to the French (for 218,750l.) by king Charles II. in 1662. It was strongly fortified by Vauban, but the fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards attempted to rebuild the works, but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763; and, by the peace of 1783, the French were permitted to repair them. August 6, 1791, an English Protestant church was opened in this place. In 1793 the town was besieged by the allies, but they were compelled to retire with precipitation. It is 22 miles S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 2 N. Lon. 2 28 E.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, having a market on Saturdays. It is 40 miles N. E. of London.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, having a market on Saturdays, 111 miles N. of London.

DUNNOSE, a point or head-land, on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lat. 50. 33 N. Lon. 1. 11 W.

DUNOIS, a small territory of Beauce, in France. Chateau Dun is the capital.

DUNS, the capital of the shire of Mers, in Scotland, remarkable for being the birth-place of Duns Scotus. Lat. 55. 46 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, having a market on Wednesdays. Several of the people called Lollards were executed here in the reigns of king Henry V. and king Henry VII. It is 34 miles N. W. of London.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays. It formerly sent members to parliament, and is 158 miles W. of London.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Saturdays. By far the greater part of this town has been swallowed up by the sea. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and is 99 miles N. of London.

DUQUELA, a province of Morocco, in Africa, of which Azamor is the capital.

DUQUESNE, See PITTSBURG.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and falls into the Rhone, 3 miles below Avignon.

DURANCE, a populous town of Biscay, in Spain. Lat. 43. 18 N. Lon. 2. 56 W.

DURANGO, an episcopal town of New Biscay, in North America, Lat. 24. 50 N. Lon. 105. 0 W.

DURAS, a town of Guienne, in France, Lat. 45. 42 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

DURAVEL, a town of Quercy, in France. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 1. 5 E.

DURAZZO, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 50 miles N. of Valona. Lat. 41. 54 N. Lon. 19. 19 E.

DURBY, a town of Luxemburg, in Germany, which was ceded to France, in 1698. Lat. 58. 18 N. Lon. 5. 28 E.

DUREN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 44 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

DURETAL, a town of Anjou, in France, seated on the river Loire.

DURHAM, the capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a market on Saturdays. It is a compact, and well-inhabited place; and contains 6 parish-churches, besides its cathedral. The bishopric was removed from Chester in the Street to Durham in 995; and it was valued, temp. Henry VIII. at 1821*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* as appears by the King's Books. It is 257 miles N. by W. of London.

DURHAM, a county of England, commonly called the bishopric of Durham. It is 35 miles long, and 34 broad, having the German Ocean on the E. the river Teese on the S. which separates it from Yorkshire; Cumberland and Westmoreland on the W. and Northumberland on the N. It contains one city, 7 market towns, near 230 villages, 113 parishes, and about 97,000 inhabitants; and sends 2 members to parliament, besides the 2 for the city.

DURLSDORF, a town of Theiſs, in Upper Hungary.

DURSLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays: it is chiefly inhabited by clothiers, and is 107 miles W. of London.

DUSSELDORP, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758; but belongs at preſent to the elector Palatine. Lat. 51. 12. N. Lon. 6. 52 E.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the duke of Wirtemburg. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 9. 2 E.

DUYIVELAND, or DIVELAND, one of the iſlands of Zealand, in the United Provinces.

DWINA, a province of Ruſſia, of which Archangel is the principal town.

DWINA, a river which riſes in Lithuania, Poland, and falls into the Baltic Sea, near Riga.

DWINA, a river of Ruſſia, which falls into the White ſea, a little below Archangel.

DYRAFIORDUR, a trading town of Iceland, for fiſh and fleſh.

DYSART, a parliament town of Fifeſhire, in Scotland. Lat. 56. 9 N. Lon. 3. 6 W.

E.

EAGLES LAKE, or AROL NOR, a large lake of Tartary, in Aſia.

EARITH, a town of Huntingdonſhire, about 3 furlongs in length.

EARN, or EARN LOUGH, a great lake of the county of Fermanagh, in Ireland. It covers near one-third part of the country.

EASINGWOLD, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed, 210 miles N. of London.

EASTBORN, a town of Suſſex, whoſe market is laid aſide. It is 65 miles S. S. E. of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an iſland in the South Sea, of a triangular form. It was viſited by Captain Cook in 1774; and is about 10 or 12 leagues in circuit, having an iron-bound ſhore: it affords neither ſafe anchorage, freſh-water, nor wood for firing. Lat. 27. 5 S. Lon. 109. 46 W.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 29 miles S. of London.

EASTHAM, a town of New England, in North America.

EAST ISLEY, a town of Berkſhire, which has a market every Wedneſday during the ſummer ſeaſon, for ſheep. It is 51 miles W. of London.

EAST LOW, or EAST LOOE, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. Near it ſtands WEST LOOE. They are both corporation towns, and ſend members to parliament, 232 miles W. by S. of London.

EASTONNESS, the moſt eaſterly point on the coaſt of Suſſex.

EATON, or ETON, a town of Buckinghamſhire, near Windſor. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames; and is famous for a ſchool and college, founded by Henry VI. for the maintenance of a provoſt and 7 fellows, one of whom is vice-provoſt, and for the inſtruction of 70 ſcholars. King's College, Cambridge, admits no other ſtudents than what have been educated at this college. It is 20 miles W. of London.

EAUSE, an ancient town of Gaſcony, in France. Lat. 43. 51 N. Lon. 0. 10 E.

EBERSTEIN, a diſtrict of Suabia, in Germany, of which Aberſtein is the principal place. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Alſace in Germany, 8 miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 29 N. Lon. 7. 46 E.

EBREVIL, a town of Auvergne, in France, 12 miles from Clermont. Lat. 45. 59 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Old Caſtile, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea above Tortoſa.

ECHBATANA, an ancient city of Media, was founded by Dejoces or Arphaxad, and is ſuppoſed to be the modern Tauris.

ECCLESHALL, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 143 miles N. W. of London.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancaſhire, whoſe market and fairs are diſcontinued. It is 206 miles N. N. W. of London.

ECKTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemberg. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 6. 33 E.

ECYA, an epiſcopal town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 39 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for cheeſes, 10 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 32 N. Lon. 4. 58 E.

EDEN, a river of England, which riſes in Weſtmoreland, and falls into the Solway Frith, 7 miles W. of Carliſle.

EDGHILL, in Warwickſhire, the place where the firſt battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and thoſe of

the parliament, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642; in which the former were defeated. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick.

EDGWARE, or EDGWORTH, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays. It is 8 miles N. W. of London.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, and the place where the kings of that country had their usual residence, at Halyrud House, before the union of the two kingdoms. Edinburgh is situated upon a steep hill, rising from E. to W. and terminating in a high and almost inaccessible rock, upon which the castle stands. It is the seat of an university; has a register office for public records, and an observatory. Here is also a royal college of surgeons, and several incorporated companies. The principal support of Edinburgh is from the supreme courts of justice, which are held there, and from the university; as all the exports and imports must come and go by the town of Leith, which is 2 miles N. of Edinburgh.—See Leith.—Edinburgh contains between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants. It is 393 miles N. N. W. of London. Lat. 55. 58 N. Lon. 3. 7 W.

EDISTONE, a dangerous rock in the English Channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house has been erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the Channel. It has been several times destroyed and rebuilt. Lat. 50. 8 N. Lon. 4. 19 W.

EDMUND'S BURY. See Bury St. Edmunds.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, in Germany, defended by 2 castles. Lat. 48. 18 N. Lon. 13. 52 E.

EGLISOW, a town of Zurich, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 33 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

EGRA, a strong town of Bohemia; it was taken by the French in 1742, but returned the year following. Lat. 50. 9 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

EGREMONT, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but not since. It is 299 miles N. W. of London.

EGYPT, an ancient kingdom of Africa, situated between 20 and 32 deg. of N. lat. and between 30 and 36 deg. of E. lon. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; by the Red Sea on the E. by Abyssinia on the S. and by the Desert of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa on the W. The celebrated river Nile runs through this country from S. to N. See the Article Nile. The air of Egypt is unwholesome during some months, particularly April and May, when the hot winds blow. It seldom rains in Upper Egypt, or any part of the inland country. In Lower Egypt they have sometimes showers, but not often; so that they depend entirely on the water of the Nile for nourishing the fruits of the earth. The Turkey company export great quantities of cassia, senna, sal ammoniac, saffron, sugar, wax, leather, callicoes, cotton, thread, flax, and other articles. Several of the Christian states, besides England, have consuls at Cairo, who superintend the interests of their respective nations. Since the Ottoman Emperors have had the dominion of this kingdom, they have always governed it by a viceroy, who is styled the Bassa of Grand Cairo. This country is inhabited by several different sorts of people, so that their stature, complexion, and habits, are of course different. The principal city is Grand Cairo. See the Grammar.

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland, in Poland. Lat. 56. 2 N. Lon. 26. 40 E.

EICHTERNAC. See Eckternac.

EIDERSTEDT, a district of Slesvick, in Denmark, which has an exuberantly rich, fruitful, and profitable soil.

EIENHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brahant in the Netherlands, 15 miles S. E. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 26 N. Lon. 5. 27 E.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 8. 15 E.

EIMEO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, which was visited by Capt. Cook, in 1769; and where Mr. Banks observed the transit of Venus. It is one of the Society Isles, and, consequently, lies near Otaheite. As its productions are nearly the same with those of Otaheite, we refer our readers to that article.

EIMBECK, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to Hanover. Lat. 51. 46 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

EISLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 3 miles E. of Mansfield. Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born here. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 12. 16 E.

EISNACH, the capital of a district of the same name, in Thuringia, Germany. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

EKEREFORD, a town of Slesvick, in Denmark, 12 miles S. E. of Slesvick. Lat. 54. 56 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

EKESIO, a town of Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 57. 12 N. Lon. 15. 27 E.

EKRON. See Acaron.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 41. 34 N. Lon. 20. 9 E.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. After passing by Koningsgratz, Dresden, Magdeburg, &c. it falls into the German Ocean, a little below the fortress of Gluckstadt.

ELBEUF, a town of Normandy, in France, 63 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 19 N. Lon. 1. 8 E.

ELBING, a town of Marienburg, in Regal Prussia. It is subject to Poland, and is 30 miles S. E. of Dantzic. Lat. 54. 9 N. Lon. 19. 35 E.

ELBOGEN, a town of a district of the same name, in Bohemia. Lat. 50. 16 N. Lon. 13. 0 E.

ELBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 10 miles N. E. of Harderwick. Lat. 52. 30 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

ELCATIF, or CATIF, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, on the W. coast of the Persian Gulph. Lat. 26. 0 N. Lon. 53. 5 E.

ELCHE, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 38. 7 N. Lon. 0. 23 W.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the Malabar coast in the E. Indies, 8 miles from the island of Bombay, which had its name from the figure of an elephant, carved out of stone, the natural size and colour of that animal.

ELEUSIS, now called LEPSINA, once a considerable city of Achaia, the modern Livadia, in European Turkey.

ELGIN, the capital town of the county of Murray, in Scotland. Lat. 57. 37 N. Lon. 3. 15 W.

ELIZABETH'S ISLANDS, several islands on the coast of Massachuset's Bay, in N. America. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 69. 3 W.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Gothland, in Sweden, 24 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 56. 20 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

ELLEBOGEN. See Malmoe.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Estremadura, in Spain, 54 miles N. of Seville. Lat. 38. 26 N. Lon. 5. 20 W.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected. It is 300 miles N. N. W. of London.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated by the side of a large meer, 176 miles N. W. of London.

ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 35. 4 N. Lon. 8. 47 W.

ELMADINA, a town of Morocco, in Africa.

ELNA, a town of Roussillon, in France. Lat. 42. 39 N. Lon. 3. 8 E.

ELSINBURG. See Helsinburg.

ELSINORE, a town of Zealand, in Denmark, seated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, where all ships that pass through the Sound pay a toll to the king of Denmark. It is 20 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 59 N. Lon. 12. 50 E.

ELSTER, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 57. 44 N. Lon. 12. 46 E.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg. Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 10. 52 E.

ELTHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Mondays, 9 miles S. of London. Here king Edward I. built a palace, very little of which now remains.

ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Arabia Petræa, in Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai.

ELTZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 5 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

ELVAS, an episcopal town of Alentejo, in Portugal, defended by a strong castle. Lat. 38. 43 N. Lon. 7. 5 W.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Anspach. Lat. 49. 2 N. Lon. 10. 28 E.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturdays. The diocese of Ely was taken out of that of Lincoln. Hervey was the first bishop of it, and it was valued in the king's books, temp. Hen. VIII. at 2,134*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* ob. It is 68 miles N. by E. of London.

EMBDEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, which is divided into 3 parts, viz. the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two suburbs. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia, in 1744, to whom it is now subject. It is 23 miles N. E. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 26 N. Lon. 7. 5 E.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 23. 55 E.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, an archiepiscopal town of France, 55 miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 34 N. Lon. 6. 34 E.

EMMERICK, a town of Cleves, in Germany. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with those of Holland; and it is seated near the river Rhine, 20 miles S. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 45 N. Lon. 6. 4 E.

EMPOLI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, in Italy. Lat. 43. 42 N. Lon. 11. 6 E.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia,

and falls into the Dolart Bay, at the town of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port town of Holland, one of the United Provinces. It is ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 45 N. Lon. 5. 4 E.

ENCOPEN, or ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 62. 45 N. Lon. 16. 59 E.

ENFIELD, a town of Middleſex, having a market on Saturdays. It is 10 miles N. of London.

ENGERS, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, Germany. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 7. 32 E.

ENGHIEN, a town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, famous for a battle which was fought near it in 1692, between the French and Engliſh troops, when the former gained the victory. This is generally called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles N. of Mons. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

ENGIA, ENGINA, or OEGINA, an iſland of European Turkey, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, between Livadia and the Morea. It is 22 miles S. of Athens. Lat. 37. 45 N. Lon. 23. 59 E.

ENGLAND, a conſiderable country of Europe, which, with Wales, comprehends the S. part of the iſland of Great Britain. England is ſituated between the lat. of 50 and 56 deg. N. about 360 miles, and between the lon. of 2 deg. E. and 6 W. about 300 miles: theſe limits include 108,000 ſquare miles; but the contents of England cannot be reckoned at above 72,000 ſquare miles. England is of a triangular form, the ſea waſhing the ſhores of the S., E., and W. ſides. It is bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the S. by the Engliſh Channel, which divides it from France; on the E. by the German Sea; and on the W. by St. George's Channel, which parts it from Ireland. For a more particular deſcription of England, ſee the Geographical Grammar.

ENGLAND, (NEW,) a large country of North America, ſettled by the Engliſh. It comprehended 4 parts, viz. Maſſachuſet's, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and Providence Plantation. In 1783, when the independency of America was acknowledged, theſe parts were erected into 4 independent provinces. See each reſpective article.

ENS, or ENOS, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 26. 15 E.

ENS, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, on the river Ens, 90 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 13 N. Lon. 14. 22 E.

ENSISHEIM, a town of Upper Alſace, in France, on the river Ill. It is 45 miles S. by W. of Strasburg. Lat. 47. 58 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 15 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon 6. 29 E.

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, of which Braga is the principal town.

ENTRE TAYO, and GUADIANO. See Alentejo.

ENTREVAUX, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 44. 1 N. Lon. 7. 11 E.

EPERIES, a town of Saros, in Upper Hungary. It is ſeated on the River Tatza, 20 miles N. of Caſſovia; and is much celebrated for its fairs and mines of ſalt. Lat. 49. 8 N. Lon. 21. 31 E.

EPHESUS, a very ancient town of that part of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, which was formerly called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſalouc, and many remains of its ancient magnificence and ſplendour are ſtill to be ſeen. The fortreſs by which it is defended, appears to have been the work of ſome of the Greek emperors. St. Paul's epiſtle to the Epheſians was written to the Chriſtian community of this city. Its ſituation is near a gulph of the ſame name, and it has a pretty good harbour. It is 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37 48 N. Lon. 27. 33 E.

EPIDAURUS, the ancient name of Malvaſia, or Malvaſia; which ſee.

EPIRUS, a province of European Turkey, having Albania on the N. Theſſalia on the E. Achaia an the S. and part of the Ionian Sea on the W.

EPPING, a neat town of Eſſex, having a market on Thurſdays for cattle, and another on Fridays for proviſions. It is 27 miles N. E of London.

EPPINGER, a town of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 24 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

EPSOM, a town of Surrey, about a mile in length. It is much frequented on account of its mineral waters, which have a purging quality; and is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London.

ERETRIA, an ancient city of Eubœa.

ERFURT, the capital of Thuringia, in Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, has ſeveral libraries, and belongs to the elector of Mentz. About 180 houſes were deſtroyed by fire in 1736. It is 35 miles N. by E. of Coburg. Lat. 51, 0 N. Lon. 11. 23 E.

ERIDANUS, the ancient name of the river Po. See Po.

ERIE, (LAKE,) a lake of N. America, lying between 41 and 42 degrees of N. lat. It communicates with lake Ontario by the Streights of Niagara.

ERITH, a village of Kent, near Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a town of Perſia, in Aſia, 105 miles N. W. of Aſtrabad. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 44. 10 E.

ERKELEUS, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the river Rout. Lat. 51. 4 N. Lon. 6. 35 E.

ERLANG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

ERPACH, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 30 miles S. E. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

ERPACH, a town and caſtle of Suabia, in Germany, 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 10. 19 E.

ERQUICO, a ſea-port town on the coaſt of Abex, in Africa. Lat. 17. 30 N. Lon. 39. 5 E.

ERSTEIN, a town of Alſace, in France.

ERSTE, a populous village of Theiſs, in Upper Hungary.

ERZERUM, the capital of Turcomania in Aſiatic Turkey. It is the ſee of an Armenian and of a Greek biſhop, and the ſeat of a beglerberg. It is a great thoroughfare, and a reſting place for the caravans in their way to the Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants trade in furs, gall nuts, Perſian ſilks, cottons, callicoes, and drugs. Lat. 39. 57 N. Lon. 40. 41 E.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 5. 45 E.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany, 22 miles S. E. of Heſſe Caſſel. Lat. 51. 9 N. Lon. 10. 6 E.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of New Caſtile, in Spain, where Philip II. built a monaſtery in 1563, in memory of a victory gained over the French near St. Quintin. The Spaniards call it the eighth wonder of the world. It conſiſts of a royal palace, a church, cloyſters, a college, a library, ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extenſive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vaſt number of fountains. It is 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 3. 35 W.

ESENS, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Embden. Lat. 53. 14 N. Lon. 7. 14 E.

ESFARAIN, a town of Chorazan, in Aſia, 90 miles E. of Aſtrabad. Lat. 36. 48 N. Lon. 41. 23 E.

ESHER, a village of Surrey, 5 miles S. W. of Kingſton.

ESQUEIRA, an ancient town of Beira, in Portugal.

ESKIMAUX, or ESQUIMAUX, a country of North America, inhabited by a very fierce race of people. It is called alſo NEW BRITAIN, or LABRADOR. Their name is ſuppoſed to have been Eſquimantſic, which, in the Albenagin dialect, ſignifies, eaters of raw fleſh; and they were the only people that did ſo in North America, at the time of their diſcovery. The Eſquimaux ſeem to be of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, theſe have them ſo thick and large, that it is with difficulty any features of their faces can be diſcovered.

ESNAY, or ASNA, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the weſtern banks of the river Nile. Here are many remains of antiquity. Lat. 24. 46 N. Lon. 31. 40 E.

ESOPUS, a town on the North River in North America, which was deſtroyed during the American war, by the Britiſh forces.

ESPAGNAC, a town of Lower Languedoc, in France.

ESPARTEL, (CAPE,) the N. W. point of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar.

ESPEIRES, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 11 miles N. W. of Oudenard. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are ſome famous ſalt mines. See Eperies.

ESPERNAY, an ancient town of Champagne, in France, agreeably ſeated on the river Marne, 75 miles E. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 4. 0 E.

ESPERNON, a town of Beauce, in France. Lat. 48. 36 N. Lon. 1. 44 E.

ESPINAL, a town of Lorrain, in France, ſeated on the river Marſelle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 9 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

ESSEK, or OSSEK, the capital of the county of Veronitz, in Hungary. This town was taken by the Imperialiſts, from the Turks in 1687, and has continued in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 19. 38 E.

ESSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 7. 4 E.

ESSEX, a county of England, containing about 1,240,000 acres, 27 market towns, 415 parishes, and 209,000 inhabitants. It has Cambridgeshire and Suffolk on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the W. and the Thames on the S. The air of the inland parts is healthy; but in the marshes aguish.

ESTAIN, an ancient town of Bar, in France. Lat. 49. 15 N Lon. 5. 35 E.

ESTAMPES, a town of Beauce, in France, 32 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 2 10 E.

ESTARKE, an ancient town of Persia, in Asia.

ESTE, a town of Venice, in Italy, 15 miles S. W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 15 N. Lon. 12. 44 E.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Navarre, in Spain. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 2. 0 W.

ESTEPA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 16 N. Lon. 4. 19 W.

ESTONIA. See Livonia.

ESTRAVAYER, a town of Friburg, in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 6. 56 E.

ESTREMADURA, a fertile province of Spain, having the kingdoms of Leon and Old Castile on the N. New Castile on the E. Andalusia on the S. and Portugal on the W.

ESTREMADURA, a fertile province of Portugal, having Beira on the N. Alentejo on the E. and S. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W.

ESTREMOS, a town of Alentejo, 75 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 46. N. Lon. 7. 16 W.

ETHIOPIA, a very large country of Africa, comprehending many kingdoms and states, each of which are described in their places.

ETIENNE, (ST.) a considerable town of Forez, in France. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

ETLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 3 miles S. of Dourlach. Lat. 48. 59 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

ETNA, (MOUNT,) the name of a celebrated volcano in Sicily, now called GIBLL by the inhabitants. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders which it emits serve to manure the land, which is exceedingly fertile; but if they are thrown out in large quantities, the land is much hurt. The greatest eruptions were those of 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693. On the 18th of September 1787, there happened a more dreadful eruption than had been remembered by the oldest man living. A great deal of damage was done; all the produce of the earth, the olives, fruits, and Indian corn were burnt; and the face of the country, for the space of several miles, wore the appearance of the scorched deserts of Lybia. The mountain is about 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

EU, a sea-port town of Normandy, in France. It is 20 miles N. of Neufchatel, and its principal trade is in serges and lace. Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

EVEAUX, a town of Bourbonnois, in France. Lat. 46. 13 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

EVERDINGA, a town of Austria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 19 N. Lon. 13. 46 E.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Fridays. It is 129 miles W. by S. of London.

EVESHAM, or EVESHOLM, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Mondays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of stockings; it is 95 miles N. W. by W. of London.

EUGURIO, an episcopal town of Urbino, in Italy, belonging to the Pope. Lat. 43. 18 N. Lon. 13. 37 E.

EULAN, a town of Savoy. Lat. 46. 21 N. Lon. 6 50 E.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 15. 16 E.

EVORA, the capital of Alentejo, in Portugal; the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 7. 40 W.

EVORA DE MONTA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

EUPHEMIA, a sea-port town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 38. 44 N. Lon. 16. 32 E.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal river of Asiatic Turkey. Its sources lie at a little distance to the eastward of Erzerum, upon high mountains, which are always covered with snow. After passing by several towns, it unites with the Tigris, and lastly, falls into the Persian Gulph.

EVREUX, an episcopal town of Normandy, in France, 55 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 1 N. Lon. 1. 14 E.

EURIPUS. See Negropont.

EUROPE, one of the four general divisions of the world; it is called by the Asiatics, Frankistan. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. by

Rutgall del. et Sculp.

Aſia. It lies between 35 and 72 degrees of N. lat. and between 9. 37 W. and 72. 25 E. lon. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3,600 miles long; and from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, it is about 2,200 miles broad. All the neceſſaries of life are produced in Europe. The inhabitants are all whites, and are well made. The Europeans excel in arts and ſciences, in trade, in navigation, and in war. Europe is divided into ſeveral kingdoms and ſtates, the names of which are, Germany, Ruſſia, European Turkey, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Pruſſia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Eccleſiaſtical State, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Venice, Switzerland, Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Raguſa. The languages ſpoken in Europe are generally derived from the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic. The religions of Europe are, the Chriſtian, the Jewiſh, and the Mahometan.

EUSTATIA, (ST.) one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America. It was taken by Admiral Rodney, in 1781; but the French retook it the ſame year. Lat. 17. 29 N. Lon. 63. 5 W.

EUTIM, a town of Holſtein, in Germany.

EUXINE SEA. See Black Sea.

EWEL, a town of Surrey, having a market on Thurſdays, 13 miles S. S. E. of London.

EWHURST, a village near Okeley, in Surrey.

EXETER, a town of Devonſhire, with markets on Wedneſdays and Fridays. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Ex, and contains 15 pariſh churches, 4 chapels of eaſe, and ſeveral places of worſhip belonging to different denominations of diſſenters. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and was valued in the time of King Henry VIII. at 500l. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in ſerges, druggets, long ells, duroys, and ſagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 24 aldermen; and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 173 miles W. by S. of London.

EXMINSTER, a large village of Devonſhire, 3 miles from Exeter.

EYE, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 91 miles N. E. of London.

EYNDHOVEN. See Eienhoven.

EZAGUEN, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa.

EZERO, a town of Theſſaly, in Greece.

F.

FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark.

FABRIANO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, remarkable for its manufacture of good paper. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 12. 32 E.

FAENZA, or FAYENCE, an ancient epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 11. 56 E.

FAHLUN, a large town of Sweden, famous for its copper-mines. Lat. 60. 34 N. Lon. 16. 42 E.

FAIFO, or HAIFO, the principal place of Cochin China. Lat. 16. 0 N. Lon. 108. 30 E.

FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 80 miles W. by N. of London.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 110 miles N. N. E. of London.

FALAISE, a ſtrong town of Normandy, in France. Lat. 48. 53 N. Lon. 0. 2 W.

FALEZIN, a town of European Turkey, remarkable for a battle between the Turks and Ruſſians, and for being the place where peace was concluded between thoſe powers, in 1711. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 27. 0 E.

FALKENBURG, a maritime town of Sweden, 17 miles N. W. of Helmſtadt. Lat. 56. 32 N. Lon. 12. 50 E.

FALKENBERG, a ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 53. 35 N. Lon. 15. 58 E.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 104 miles N. of London.

FALKIRK, a town of Stirling, in Scotland. Lat. 55. 37 N. Lon. 45. 8 W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands near the Magellanic Streights. The Engliſh took poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, in 1764, but abandoned them in 1774.

FALMOUTH, a maritime town of Cornwall, having a market on Thurſdays. Packet boats go from this place to Portugal, the Weſt Indies, and Spain. It is 268 miles W. by N. of London.

FALSE BAY, a bay to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, about 18 miles wide.

FALSTER, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

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FALSTER, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

FAMAGUSTA, an epiſcopal town of the iſland of Cyprus, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 35. 10 N. Lon. 35 55 E.

FANANO, a town of Modena, in Italy. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 11. 18 E.

FANO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Urbino, in Italy, 20 miles E. of Urbino. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

FANTIN, a ſmall kingdom of Guinea, in Africa, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. The principal town or village has the ſame name.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, 74 miles W. by S of London.

FAREWELL, (CAPE,) the moſt ſoutherly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lat. 59. 38 N. Lon. 42. 30 W.

FARNHAM, a town of Surrey, having a market on Thurſdays, for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 39 miles W. S. W. of London.

FARO DI MESSINA, a promontory of Sicily, at the entrance of the ſtreight between Italy and Sicily. It had formerly a light-houſe for the direction of mariners.

FARO, an epiſcopal town of Algarve, in Portugal. It was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, from the Moors, in 1429. Lat. 37. 14 N. Lon. 7. 48 W.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 65 miles W. by S. of London

FARS, or FARSISTAN, one of the moſt fertile provinces of Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by Kerman on the E. by Irac-Agemi on the N. by Chuſiſtan on the W. and by the Gulph of Buſſorah on the S. In this province are the ruins of the famous Perſepolis.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. It is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. Lat. 15. 20 N. Lon. 51. 25 E.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, 7 miles E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

FAYENCE, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 7. 0 E.

FELDKIRK, a town of Tirol, in Germany, 40 miles S. E. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 9. 49 E

FELIN, a town of Livonia, in Sweden. Lat. 58. 22 N. Lon. 24. 5 E.

FELTIN, an epiſcopal town of Italy, 40 miles N. W. of Venice. Lat. 46. 3 N. Lon. 11. 55 E.

FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, in France, 25 miles S. of Deux Ponts. Lat. 48. 55 N. Lon. 7. 1 E.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 7. 21 E.

FENNY STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Mondays, 45 miles N. W. of London.

FERABATH, a town of Perſia, in Aſia, where Shah Abbas frequently paſſed his winters. Lat. 37. 14 N. Lon. 53. 21 E.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It was ceded to the elector of Hanover by the Danes in 1712, and has remained in his poſſeſſion ever ſince. It is 50 miles N. by W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 56 N. Lon. 9. 28 E.

FERE, a town of Picardy, in France, famous for a powder-mill, and a ſchool of matroſſes. Lat. 49. 29 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, which contains 19 pariſhes, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

FERMO, an ancient town of the March of Ancona, in Italy. It belongs to the Pope, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 43. 7 N. Lon. 13. 50 E.

FERNANDEZ. See Juan Fernandez.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, an iſland near the coaſt of Brazil, in South America, belonging to the Portugueſe. Lat. 3. 56 S. Lon. 32. 33 W.

FERRARA, or FERRARESE, a duchy belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Ferrara is the principal town.

FERRARA, a large epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy, 70 miles N. by E. of Florence. Lat. 44. 54 N. Lon. 11. 41 E.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 40 N. Lon. 16. 34 E.

FERRO, one of the Canary Iſles. Several geographers have reckoned their firſt meridian from the weſtern extremity of this iſle. It is ſituated in 27. 47 N. lat. and in 17. 41 W. lon. from London.

FERRO, or FARO, a cluſter of iſlands, 17 in number, belonging to Denmark. They are ſituated in the North Sea.

FERROL, a ſea-port town of Galicia, in Spain, 50 miles N. of Compoſtella. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon 8 4 W.

FERTE ALAIS, a town of the Gatinois, in the Iſle of France. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 2. 27 E.

FERTE AUCOUT, a town of Brie Champenoiſe, in France. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon 3. 20 E.

FERTE BERNARD, a town of the Maine, in France. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 0. 39 E.

FERTE SUR AUBE, a town of Cham-

pagne, in France. Lat. 48. 4 N. Lon. 4. 47 E.

FESCAN, a town of Normandy, in France, 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 0. 32 E.

FETIPORE, a town of Agra, in Indoſtan, where the Great Mogul has a palace. Lat. 26. 30 N. Lon. 76. 20 E.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It contains about 6,000 inhabitants; but no particular manufacture is carried on in it. It is 48 miles E. by S. of London.

FEURS, an ancient town of Forez, in France, ſeated on the river Loire. Lat. 45. 42 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

FEZ, a kingdom of Africa, having Algiers on the E. Morocco on the S. and the ſea on the N. and W. It is about 125 miles long, and as much broad.

FEZ, the principal town of the above kingdom. It is very large, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants; there are near 700 moſques, many of them elegantly, but all neatly, built of ſtone. Here are a great many Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues. It is 160 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 33. 40 N. Lon. 5. 5 W.

FIASCONE, an epiſcopal town, belonging to the Pope, in Italy, remarkable for its muſcadine wines. It is 12 miles S. E. of Orvieto. Lat. 42. 34 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

FIDA. See Whidah.

FIERENZUOLO, a town of Parma, in Italy, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lat. 44. 59 N. Lon. 9. 44 E.

FIEZOLI, an ancient epiſcopal town of the Florentino, in Italy, 5 miles N. E. of Florence. Lat. 43. 49 N. Lon. 11. 11 E.

FIFE, a ſhire of Scotland, having the Frith of Tay and Strathern on the N. the German Sea on the E. the Frith of Forth on the S. and the ſhire of Kinroſs on the W. It ſends 4 members to parliament.

FIGEAC, a town of Guienne, in France. Lat. 44. 32 N. Lon. 1. 58 E.

FIGUEIRO DOS VINHOS, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, celebrated for excellent vineyards. Lat. 39. 49 N. Lon. 7. 45 W.

FILLECK, a diſmantled town of Upper Hungary. It is 20 miles from Agria. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 19. 8 E.

FINAL, a town of Genoa, in Italy, ſeated on the ſhore of the Mediterranean. It was ſold to the Genoeſe by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713. It is 30 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 14 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

FINISTERRE, (CAPE.) See Cape Finiſterre.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, having the Gulph of Bothnia on the W. Ruſſia on the E. the Gulph of Finland on the S. and Bothnia and Lapland on the N. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes, both in their manners and language. In the beginning of 1703, a tract of land, of the circumference of 392,000 Swediſh ells, ſuddenly ſunk to the depth of 15 fathoms.

FINMARK, a part of Daniſh Lapland.

FIONDA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 36. 45 N. Lon. 31. 57 E.

FIORENTINO, an epiſcopal town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is 44 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 46 N. Lon. 13 27 E.

FIORENZO, (ST.) a maritime town of Corſica, near the gulph of the ſame name. Lat. 42. 35 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

FISHGARD, or FISGARD, a town of Pembrokeſhire, having a market on Fridays. Its chief trade is in herrings; and its diſtance from London is 254 miles.

FISMES, an ancient town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 49 17 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

FITACHI a kingdom of Japan, on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Niphon.

FIVE CHURCHES, an epiſcopal town of Lower Hungary; ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. It is 85 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46. 5 N. Lon. 18. 13 E.

FIVELGO, a diſtrict of Groningen, in the Dutch Netherlands, much ſubject to inundations.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Egypt, Africa. The inhabitants are numerous, and they maintain a biſhop here. Their principal trade is in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raiſins, and figs. It is 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 2 N. Lon. 30. 49 E.

FIUME, or St. VIET, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, noted for wine and figs. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 14. 46 E.

FLADA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, remarkable for its fiſhery.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory on the coaſt of Yorkſhire, 5 miles N. E. of Burlington.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into French Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and Dutch Flanders. It has the German Ocean, and the United Provinces on the N. Brabant on the E. Hainault and Artois on the S. and Artois on the W. The

inhabitants trade chiefly in fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, six small islands among the Western Isles of Scotland.

FLAVIGNI, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 4. 37 E.

FLECHE, a town of Orleannois, in France. Lat. 47. 39 N. Lon. 0. 3 W.

FLECHENSTEIN, a castle or palace of Lower Alsace, in France. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 7. 53 E.

FLENSBURG, a large town of Sleswick, in Holland. Lat. 54. 50 N. Lon. 9. 47 E.

FLEURS, a small town of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, 15 miles W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 4. 26 E.

FLEURY, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47. 13 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

FLIE, or VLIE, an island at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, in Holland.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, 29 miles long, and 18 broad. It contains 28 parishes, and about 32,500 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the county, and the other for the county town.

FLINT, the capital of the above county, is seated on the river Dee, and sends one member to parliament. It is 193 miles N. W. of London.

FLORENCE, a very ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy. It contains 80,000 inhabitants, 89 convents of both sexes, 22 hospitals, and 152 churches. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university; and is 125 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 11. 7 E.

FLORENNES, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, belonging to the bishop of Liege. Lat. 50. 17 N. Lon. 4. 31 E.

FLORENTINE, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 1 N. Lon. 3. 55 E.

FLORENTINO, a province of Tuscany, in Italy, having Lucca and Modena on the W. the Appennine mountains on the N. and Urbino on the E.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Western Islands.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, which extends from the E. side of the river Mississipi to the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia. It was possessed by the Spaniards till the year 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain; and it remained subject to the English till the year 1781, when the Spaniards retook it, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of 1783.

FLOUR, (ST.) an episcopal town of Auvergne, in France. Lat. 45. 2 N. Lon. 3. 11 E.

FLUSHING, a strong town of Zealand, in the United Provinces. It is 4 miles S. W. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 29 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Asia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary. Lat. 46. 39 N. Lon. 19. 36 E.

FOGARAS, a town of Transylvania. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 25. 25 E.

FOI, (ST.) a town of Guienne, in France. Lat. 45. 53 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

FOIX, a town of Upper Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 1. 32 E.

FOKIEN, a province of the empire of China, in Asia, having Chekiang on the N. Canton on the S. and the sea on the E. The climate is hot, and the air pure and healthy. Its inhabitants trade in musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, linen-cloth, callicoes, steel, and all sorts of utensils.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 69 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 48 N. Lon. 12. 24 E.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, having a market on Thursdays. It is 72 miles E. by S. of London.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 30 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 22 N. Lon. 13. 24 E.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town of the Gatinois, in the Isle of France, remarkable for its beautiful palace. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 25 N. Lon. 2 47 E.

FONTARABIA, a sea port town of Biscay, in Spain, 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 23 N. Lon. 1. 33 W.

FONTENAI LE COMTE, a town of Poitou, in France, 25 miles N. E. of Rochelle Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 0. 55 W.

FONTENOY, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, remarkable for a battle fought between the Allies and the French, in May, 1745, in which the latter were victorious. It is 4 miles S. W. of Tournay. Lat. 50. 32 N. Lon. 3. 26 E.

FONTENOY, a village of Burgundy, in France, noted for a battle fought here in 841, between the French and the Germans. Above 100,000 men were destroyed, and the Germans were defeated. Lat. 47. 28 N. Lon 3. 48 E.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of Anjou, in France, 160 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 9 N. Lon. 0. 0 E.

FORCALQUIER, a town of Provence,

in France, 26 miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 5. 58 E.

FORCHAIN, a town of Franconia, in Germany Lat 49 44 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 87 miles W. by S of London.

FOREZ, a province of France, having Auvergne on the W. Velay and Vivarais on the S. Lyonnois and Beaujolois on the E. and Burgundy and Bourbonnois on the N.

FORFAR, a shire of Scotland, having a town of the same name, which is situated Lat. 56. 35 N. Lon. 2. 54 W.

FORGES, a town of Normandy, in France. Lat. 49. 38 N. Lon. 0. 40 E.

FORMOSA, a large island in the Chinese Sea, part of which still belongs to the natives, and part to the Chinese.

FORT DE CHAMBLEY, a strong fort of North America, near Montreal. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 71. 45 W.

FORT and PORT DAUPHIN, a good harbour belonging to the French in the island of St. Domingo, West Indies.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean.

FORTNOVA, a town of Parma, in Italy. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 10 18 E.

FORZA DE AGRO, a town of Val di Demona, in Sicily.

FOSSANO, an episcopal town of Piedmont, Italy. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 7. 56 E.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, 40 miles E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31. 12 N. Lon. 31. 15 E.

FOUGERES, a town of Bretagne, in France. Lat. 48. 22 N. Lon. 1. 13 W.

FOLEYS. See Pholeys.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Tuesdays, 111 miles N. E. of London.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small circular island in the South Sea. Lat. 17. 11 S. Lon. 143. 2 W.

FOWEY, or FOY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 240 miles W. by S. of London.

FOY, (ST.) a town of Guienne, in France. Lat. 44. 51 N. Lon 0. 30 E.

FRAGA, a strong town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat 41. 46 N. Lon. 0. 28 E.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is 87 miles N. E of London.

FRAMPTON, a town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 126 miles N. E. of London.

FRANCE, a very large country of Europe, situated on the south of Great Britain having the Netherlands on the N. E. Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and part of Italy on the E. the Mediterranean Sea on the S. Spain on the S. W. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and the English Channel on the N. It is about 600 miles long, and 560 broad. The air is healthy and temperate. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in great abundance; and they have extensive manufactures of linen, woollen, silk, and lace. They trade largely with Spain, Italy, Turkey, the East and West Indies, and the United States of N. America. The number of its inhabitants is about 27,000,000. France is divided into several provinces, which are described in their proper places. See a Geographical and Historical Description of this country in the Grammar.

FRANCE, (ISLE OF,) a province of France, of which Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, a large and strong town of Franconia, in Germany. It is 70 miles S. E. of Cologne, and 15 N. E. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

FRANCKFORT ON THE ODER, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon. 14. 39 E.

FRANCHE COMTE, a province of France, abounding in corn and wine. It was conquered by France in 1674, and was ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. Besancon is its principal town.

FRANCOLINI, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy. Lat. 44. 49 N. Lon. 11. 43 E.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, having Thuringia on the N. Suabia on the S. the Upper Palatinate on the E. and the Lower Palatinate on the W. The Franks, who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom, came from this province. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of Friesland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 11 N. Lon. 5. 33 E.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, 7 miles S. of Worms. Lat. 49. 25 N. Lon. 8 29 E.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 18 N. Lon. 7. 55 E

FRASCATI, a town of Italy, 12 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 48 N. Lon. 11. 42 E.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia. Lat. 51. 48 N. Lon. 16. 3 E.

FREDBERG, a ſtrong town of Miſnia, in Germany, 15 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 13. 36 E.

FREDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 8. 16 E.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, in North America. Lat. 31. 6 N. Lon. 80. 20 W.

FREDERICKSBURG, a caſtle and palace belonging to the king of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. Lat. 55. 22 N Lon. 12 25 E.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a ſtrong town of Aggerhuus, in Norway. Charles II. king of Sweden, was killed here by a muſquet ball in 1718. Lat. 59. 2 N. Lon. 10 55 E.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of South Jutland, in Denmark. Lat. 54. 30 N. Lon. 9. 43 E.

FREISENGEN, the capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name in Germany. Lat. 48. 26 N. Lon. 11. 50 E.

FREJUS, an ancient epiſcopal town of Provence, in France, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 6. 50 E.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 18. 15 E.

FRIAS, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 52 N. Lon. 3. 46 W.

FRIBOURG, the capital of a canton of the ſame name in Switzerland. It is 15 miles W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 6. 58 E.

FRIBURG, the capital of Briſgaw, in Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity; has been 7 times taken and retaken: and is 26 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 10 N Lon. 7. 57 E.

FRICENTI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 15. 9 E.

FRIDBERG, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 8. 46 E.

FRIDBERG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

FRIDING, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Conſtance. Lat. 48. 11 N. Lon. 9. 31 E.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 15. 15 E.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 4 miles N. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS. Under this denomination we muſt include not only Tongataboo, Eaoo, and Anamooka, which were ſo named by Captain Cook in 1773, on account of the friendſhip that ſubſiſts among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to ſtrangers; but alſo the group at Hapaee, viſited by him in 1777; and all the iſlands that have been diſcovered nearly under the ſame meridian, from Pilſtart, diſcovered by Taſman, in lat. 22. 26 S. down to Boſcawen and Kepple's Iſles, diſcovered by Wallis, in lat. 15. 53, and thence weſtward to Taſman's Prince William's Iſlands, in Lon. 179 W. as well as ſome others, that have never been ſeen by any European navigator. Within theſe limits, the Archipelago will be found to be very extenſive. Above 150 iſlands are reckoned up by the natives, who aſſign its proper name to each; fifteen of them are ſaid to be high; 35 larger than Anamooka; and the reſt ſmall, many of them, perhaps, mere ſpots, without inhabitants. 61 of theſe iſlands are laid down in Captain Cook's chart of the Friendly Iſlands.

FRIESACH, a town of Carinthia, in Germany, 56 miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 14. 12 E.

FRIESLAND, or FRIEZLAND, one of the Seven United Provinces.

FRINWALT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 38 N. Lon. 14. 25 E.

FRITZLAR, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany. Lat 51. 8 N. Lon. 9. 16 E.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, belonging partly to the Venetians, and partly to the Auſtrians. It is fertile in wine and fruits.

FROBISHER'S STREIGHTS, lie northward of Cape Farewell and Weſt Greenland. They were diſcovered by Sir Martin Frobiſher. Lat. 63. 0 N. Lon. 42. 0 W.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 194 miles N. of London.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 182 miles N. N. W. of London.

FROME, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 104 miles W. by S. of London.

FRONSAC, a town of Guienne, in France Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 0. 16 W.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 54 N. Lon. 7. 34 W.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of Languedoc, in France, 14 miles S. W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 3. 48. E.

FUEGO, or FUOGO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. There is a volcano at the top of it which burns continually, and may be ſeen a great way off at ſea. Lat. 14. 54 N. Lon. 24. 30 W.

FUESEN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 50 miles S. by E. of Augsburg. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 11. 15 E.

FULDE, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 9. 43 E.

FULHAM, a village of Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira. Lat. 32. 38 N. Lon. 17. 6 W.

FUNDY, (BAY OF,) is ſeated between New Hampſhire and Nova Scotia, celebrated on account of its fiſhery.

FUNEN, an iſland of Denmark, ſeated on the Baltic Sea. It is fertile in wheat and barley.

FURNES, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 12 miles E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 4 N. Lon. 2. 45 E.

FURSTENBURG, a county of Suabia, in Germany.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Lower Stiria, in Germany, 50 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 23 N. Lon. 16. 5 E.

FURSTENWALD, a town of the middle Marche of Brandenburg, in Germany. It is 20 miles W. of Frankfort. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon. 14. 8 E.

FURT, a town of Lower Bavaria, in Germany. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1641.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. Lat. 38. 32 N. Lon. 28. 36 W.

G.

GABARET, a town of Gaſcony, in France. Lat. 44. 59 N. Lon. 0. 6 E.

GABIN, a town of Rava, in Poland, 50 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 26 N. Lon. 19. 45 E.

GADDESDEN (GREAT and LITTLE) 2 villages in Bedfordſhire.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy. It is 70 miles S. W. of Rome. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 13. 47 E.

GAILAC, a town of Languedoc, in France, remarkable for its trade in wines. Lat. 43. 54 N. Lon. 2. 5 E.

GAILLON, a town of Normandy, in France, belonging to the archbiſhop of Rouen, 22 miles from that place.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It has the title of an earldom, and is 151 miles N. by W. of London.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Amaſia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Tipperary, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 15 N. Lon. 8. 20 W.

GALLICIA, a province of Spain, having the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W. Portugal on the S. and Aſturias and Leon on the E. It is but thinly peopled, and its produce is wine, flax, and citrons.

GALICIA, now GUADALAJARA, a country of New Spain, in N. America. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn and pulſe.

GALLILEE, formerly a province of Judea, but now of Turkey, in Aſia.

GALISTIO, a ſmall town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. Lat. 40. 2 N. Lon. 5. 8 E.

GALL, (ST.) a conſiderable town of Upper Thurgaw, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the South Sea, lying on both ſides of the equator. They were diſcovered by the Spaniards.

GALLIPOLI, a maritime town of Naples, in Italy, 45 miles S E. of Taranto. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 18. 5 E.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is 100 miles S W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 26 N. Lon. 26. 59 E.

GALLI, an iſland of the South Sea, near the coaſt of Peru, in South America. Lat. 2. 30 N. Lon. 80. 0 E.

GALLOWAY, a county of Scotland, in which are a great number of lakes from half a mile to 2 miles in length.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, which ſends 8 members to parliament. Its principal town, of the ſame name, is 100 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 18 N. Lon. 9. 0 W.

GAMBIA, a great river of Negroland, in Africa. It is navigable for ſloops above 600 miles; and, after running from E. to W. it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river overflows annually, like the Nile in Egypt, at the ſame time, and from the ſame cauſe, viz. the heavy rains which fall periodically in the inland parts of Africa.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 54 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

GANDIA, a maritime town of Valencia, in Spain. Here is a ſmall univerſity. It is 32 miles S. E. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a very large trading town of Perſia, in Aſia, 105 miles S. by E. of Teflis. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 45. 50 E.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, in Aſia. It riſes in the mountains, which border on Little Thibet, in 82 deg. of E. lon. and 32 deg. 45 min. of N. lat. After croſſing ſeveral kingdoms in a ſouthern direction, it falls into the Bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths. The waters of the Ganges are loweſt in April or May, and higheſt before the end of September. It overflows annually, like the Nile, in Egypt, and renders the country of Bengal exceedingly fruitful. The Indians pay great veneration to the water of this river.

GANI, or GOULOR, a town of Golconda, in Indoſtan. Here is a rich diamond mine. Lat. 16. 0 N. Lon. 80. 30 E.

GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eaſtern extremity of Negroland.

GAP, an ancient epiſcopal town of Dauphiny, in France, 50 miles S by E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 34 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

GARACK, an iſland in the Gulph of Perſia, in Aſia, remarkable for its pearl fiſhery. Lat. 25. 15 N. Lon. 48. 0 E.

GARDA, a town of Veroneſe, in Italy, 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 11. 4 E.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is 45 miles N. E. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 41 N. Lon. 11 35 E.

GARET, a province of Fez, in Barbary.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenean Mountains, and falls into the ſea of Gaſcony.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 225 miles N. N. W. of London.

GARTZ, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 23 N. Lon. 14. 18 E.

GASCONY, a large province of France, having Languedoc, and the county of Foix on the E. the Pyrenean Mountains on the S. and the ſea of Gaſcony on the W.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 5. 12 E.

GATE, a long chain of mountains of the hither peninſula of India, in Aſia.

GATTON, a town of Surrey, which ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 19 miles S. by W. of London.

GAVARDO, a town of Breſciano in Italy. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon 10. 9 E.

GAUDENS, a town of the Nebouſan, in France. Lat. 43. 1 N. Lon. 0. 56 E.

GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 5 miles N. E. of Oudenard. Lat. 50. 56 N. Lon. 3. 51 E.

GAVI, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 19 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 8. 57 E.

GAUL, an ancient country of Europe, formerly very famous; it was bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. by the German Ocean and the Britiſh Channel on the N. by the Weſtern Ocean on the W. and by the Mediterranean Sea on the S. It was ſeparated from Spain by the Pyrenean, and from Italy by the Alpine Mountains. It was not ſubject to any particular monarch, but was poſſeſſed by a great number of tribes, who were independent of each other.

GAZA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, in Aſia. It appears from its ruins to have been formerly a conſiderable place. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 28 N. Lon. 34. 45 E.

GEARON, or JARON, a ſmall town of Farſiſtan, in Perſia. Lat. 28. 15 N. Lon. 51. 17 E.

GEGENBACH, or GENGENBACK, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 8. 2 E.

GELHAUSEN, an imperial town of Wetteravia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

GEMBLOWES, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 22 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 4 51 E.

GEMMINGEN, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 6 N. Lon. 9. 13 E.

GEMUND, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

GEMUND, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 9. 48 E.

GEMUND, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 38 N. Lon. 6. 48 E.

GENAP, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 4. 40 E.

GENEP, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 52. 41 N. Lon. 5. 48 E.

GENEVA, the capital of a republic of the ſame name in Italy. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans, Julius Cæſar having made uſe of it as a bulwark againſt the Helvetians. The inhabitants are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly the ſee of a bi-

shop; but when Calvinism was embraced here, in 1553, the bishop was expelled. In 1794 a revolution took place in the city and state of Geneva, by which the aristocracy which had insensibly crept into the government was overturned, and the true republican system was established in its room. It is 65 miles S. of Besancon. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 6. 5 E. See Switzerland.

GENEVA, (NEW,) a town of Waterford, in Ireland. The foundation of this town was laid July 8, 1784. It was built at the S. E. angle of Temple Square, as an habitation for the Geneveſe emigrants.

GENIS, a town of Savoy. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 5 30 E.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains about 140,000 inhabitants. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746; but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred most of the soldiery, and drove away the remainder. The ordinary revenue of this republic is about 200,000l. per annum, and the bank is partly supported by public duties. It is 225 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 8. 41 E.

GEORGE, (ST.) a fort and town on the Coromandel Coast, in the East Indies, belonging to the English. The town is called MADRAS by the inhabitants, but by the natives CHILIPATAM. It is divided into two towns; the one called the White, and the other the Black Town: the former is inhabited by Europeans, and the latter by Gentoos. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen, with other officers. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lat. 13. 5 N. Lon. 80. 34 E.

GEORGE'S, (ST.) the largest of the Bermuda or Summer Islands. Lat. 32. 45 N. Lon. 63. 30 W.

GEORGE, (ST.) one of the Azores, or Western Islands. Lat. 38. 39 N. Lon. 28. 0 W.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of N. America, built on a regular plan, at the West end of Washington. It is about 1 mile and a half in length, and near a mile in breadth. Lat. 38. 54 N. Lon. 75. 12 W.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, part of which belongs to Persia, and part to Turkey. It has Circassia on the N. Turcomania and Erivan on the S. Shirvan and Dagheſtan on the E. and the Black Sea on the W. The river Cur crosses the whole country. Teflis is its principal town.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the Thirteen United States of North America, it has Carolina on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the E. St. John's river on the S. which separates it from Florida, and Louisiana on the W.

GEORGIA, (SOUTHERN,) a cluster of barren islands in the South Sea. They lie about lat. 54. 30 S. and lon. 36. 30 W.

GEPPING, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 44 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

GERA, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 11. 56 E.

GERBEROY, a town of Beauvoisis, in France. It is 50 miles N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 1. 54 E.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Barbary, in Africa. Lat. 33. 56 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of Lorrain.

GERGENTI, or GIRGENTI, an episcopal town of Sicily. Lat. 37. 24 N. Lon. 13. 24 E.

GERMAIN EN L'AYE, (ST.) a town of the Isle of France, where James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 2. 15 E.

GERMAIN, (ST.) a town of Cornwall, having a market on Fridays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 224 miles W. by S. of London.

GERMANS, (ST.) a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 13 N. Lon. 13. 59 E.

GERMANY, a large country of Europe, having the German Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic on the N. Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy, on the S. Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia on the E. and the territories of France and the Netherlands on the W. It is about 600 miles long, and 500 broad. The air of the northern parts of Germany is very cold, but in the southern circles it is more temperate. In this country are mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, sulphur, &c. Salt is also found in several parts of Germany. The Germans are allowed to be excellent mechanics and chemists. They were the inventors of the noble art of printing. Germany is divided into 9 circles, the names of which are, 1. Upper Saxony: 2. Lower Saxony; 3. Westphalia; 4. Upper Rhine; 5. Lower Rhine; 6 Franconia; 7. Austria; 8. Bavaria; and, 9. Suabia. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is no where so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is encouraged to a fault, every

man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number; thouſands of ſuppoſitions and diſputations are annually puhliſhed, with which they overſtock the fairs of Frankfort and Leipſic; for no man can be a graduate in their univerſities, who has not publiſhed one diſputation at leaſt. Germany, among its multitudes of authors, has produced many learned men in every part of literature.

GERMESHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 8. 27 E.

GERTERDENBERG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, 10 miles N. of Breda. Lat. 52. 44 N. Lon. 4. 52 E.

GERUMENHA, a ſtrong town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 26 N. Lon. 7. 10 W.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden.

GEVALI, or GAFLE, a town of Geſtricia, in Sweden. Lat. 60. 42 N. Lon. 17. 30 E.

GEVER, (ST.) a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon 7. 32 E.

GEX, a town of France. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 6. 1 E.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbekr, in Aſia, ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Tigris. Lat. 36. 36 N. Lon. 40. 50 E.

GHENT, the capital of Flanders, in Auſtrian Netherlands. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Scheld, Lis, Lieve, and Moore, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 3 N. Lon. 3. 49 E.

GAILAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients; and is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of Perſia. Reſcht is its principal town.

GHILAN, (ST.) a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. Lat. 50. 28 N. Lon. 3. 53 E.

GIBRALTAR, a ſtrong town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Gibraltar was formerly thought to be impregnable; but it was taken by Sir George Rook, in 1704, and has remained in the hands of the Engliſh ever ſince. It has been ſeveral times attacked by the Spaniards, who have always been unſucceſsful: their laſt effort to recover it was made Sept. 13, 1782, with floating batteries, in which were mounted 212 braſs cannons and mortars. General Elliot, who was governor of Gibraltar, had prepared a great number of red-hot balls againſt the attack; and theſe ſo effectually deſtroyed the floating batteries, that the Spaniards were greatly annoyed, and relinquiſhed the enterprize. Lat. 36. 6 N. Lon. 5. 17 W.

GIEN, a town of Orleanois, in France. Lat. 47. 34 N. Lon. 2. 43 E.

GIERACE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 38. 13 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

GIGNAC, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

GIHON, a river of Aſia, which has been miſtaken for the river Oxus.

GILLES, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 41 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

GILOLO, a large iſland of the Eaſt Indies. It lies directly under the equinoctial line, in lon. 130. 0 E. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel.

GIMONT, a town of Gaſcony, in France, ſeated on the river Gironde. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

GIOVANALO, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 16. 30 E.

GIRGE, a conſiderable town of Upper Egypt, in Africa. Lat. 27. 15 N. Lon. 31. 25 E.

GIRONNA, an epiſcopal town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 2. 52 E.

GIRONS, a town of Conſerans, in France. Lat 42. 53 N. Lon. 1. 16 E.

GISBORN, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 219 miles N. N. W. of London.

GISBOROUGH, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 255 miles N. by W. of London.

GISOIS, a town of Normandy, in France. Lat. 49. 15 N. Lon. 1. 43 E.

GIVET, a town of Liege, in the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 13 N. Lon. 4. 34 E.

GIULA, a town of Upper Hungary, 30 miles S. W. of Great Waradin. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 20. 40 E.

GIUSTANDEL, an epiſcopal town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 20. 36 E.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, having Brecknockſhire on the N. the Severn Sea on the S. Monmouthſhire on the E. and Carmarthenſhire on the W. It contains about 57,900 inhabitants, and 10,000 houſes. It ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the county-town. Cardiff is the principal town.

GLANDFORD BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays.

GLANDIVES, an epiſcopal town of Provence, in France. It has been nearly deſtroyed by the inundations of the river War. Lat. 43. 59 N. Lon. 6. 58 E.

GLARIS, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland. Its principal town is of the ſame name, and is 32 miles S. E. of Zurich. Lat. 46. 56 N. Lon. 9. 1 E.

GLASGOW, a large city of Clydeſdale, in Scotland. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is very populous. In October 1791, the river Clide overflowed its banks, owing to the very heavy rains which fell in the neighbourhood of this town, inſomuch that the lower parts of it were laid under water, and great damage was done to furniture and articles of merchandize. It is 35 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52 N. Lon. 4. 10 W.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is noted for a famous abbey, ſome magnificent ruins of which ſtill remain. It is 129 miles W. by S. of London.

GLATZ, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. Lat. 50. 25 N. Lon. 16. 50 E.

GLOUCESTER, a county of England, having Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire on the W. Worceſterſhire on the N. Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire on the E. and Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire on the S. It contains about 162,600 inhabitants, 280 pariſhes, and 27 market towns. It ſends 8 members to parliament, 2 of whom are for the county. The Cotſwold hills in this county are remarkable for feeding vaſt flocks of ſheep; and the vale of Eveſham for producing excellent wheat.

GLOUCESTER, the capital town of the above county. It has 2 weekly markets, one on Wedneſday, and the other on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a common-council; and is 106 miles W. by N. of London.

GLOGAW, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1741. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 16. 31 E.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Opelen, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is 3 miles S. E. of Great Glogaw. Lat. 51. 38 N. Lon. 16. 33 E.

GLUCKSTADT, a ſtrong town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 53. 53 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

GNESNA, an epiſcopal town of Poland, 90 miles N. by E. of Breſlau. Lat. 52. 28 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

GNIEF, or GNIEW, a ſtrong town of Poliſh Pruſſia.

GOA, a ſtrong town on the Malabar Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies, belonging to the Portugueſe. The chief trade is in arrack. Lat. 31. 31 N. Lon. 73. 50 E.

GOCH, a town of Cleves, in Germany, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 39 N. Lon. 5. 52 E.

GODALMING, a town of Surrey, having a market on Saturdays. It is 34 miles S. W. of London.

GOES, or TER GOES, the capital of South Beveland, in Zealand, one of the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 33 N. Lon. 3. 50 E.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, in Cambridgeſhire, remarkable for ſome ancient fortifications.

GOITO, a town of Mantua, in Italy. Lat. 45. 16 N. Lon. 10. 40 E.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but is moſt remarkable for its valuable diamond-mines.

GOLD COAST, a country of Africa, extending about 180 miles along the ſea coaſt. The negro inhabitants are in general rich, and their chief trade is in gold duſt.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, in Poland. Lat. 56 48 N. Lon. 22. 21 E.

GOLNAW, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 46 N. Lon. 14. 59 E.

GOMBRON, or GOMBROON, a ſea-port town of Farſiſtan, in Perſia. The natives call it BANDER ABASSI. It is a place of great trade. Lat. 27. 30 N. Lon. 36. 35 E.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Iſlands, belonging to Spain. Lat. 28. 6 N. Lon. 17. 3 W.

GONDAR, a town of Abyſſinia, in Africa, where the king of that country reſides. The inhabitants trade largely in gold and rock ſalt. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennaar. Lat. 13. 10 N. Lon. 31. 25 E.

GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 6. 9 E.

GONESSE, a town of the Iſle of France, 10 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 2. 30 E.

GONGA, an ancient town of Romania, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 53 N. Lon. 37. 31 E.

GOREE, a ſmall barren iſland extending about three quarters of a mile in length, of a triangular form. It belongs to the French. Lat. 14. 40 N. Lon. 17. 25 W.

GOREE, a town of Holland. Lat. 51. 44 N. Lon. 4. 20 E.

GORE ISLAND, a place diſcovered by Captain Cook, in his laſt voyage. Lat. 64. 0 N. Lon. 169. 0 W.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the Tuſcan Sea, remarkable for its anchovy fiſhery. Lat. 43. 22 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the South Sea, about 12 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru. Lat. 3 20 S. Lon. 77. 50 W.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a town of Carniola, in Germany. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 13. 30 E.

GORLITZ, a town of Luſatia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 15. 40 E.

GOSLAR, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, where it is ſuppoſed, Gunpowder was firſt invented by a monk. It is 28 miles S. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 10. 42 E.

GOTHA, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 10. 52 E.

GOTHIA, or GOTHLAND, a conſiderable part of Sweden.

GOTTENBURG, a maritime town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 57. 42 N. Lon. 11. 44 E.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover. King George II. founded an univerſity at this place. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 9. 53 E.

GOTTORP, a town of Sleſwick, in Denmark. Lat. 54. 36 N. Lon. 9. 56 E.

GOUDA, or TURGOU, a town of South Holland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 52. 2 N. Lon. 4. 41 E.

GOUDHURST, a town of Kent, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 44 miles S. E. of London.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Mantua, in Italy, 12 miles N. W. of Mirandola. Lat. 45. 4 N. Lon. 10. 56 E.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Mazovia, in Poland; the greater part of the inhabitants are eccleſiaſtics. Lat. 52. 1 N. Lon. 21. 50 E.

GOURNEY, a town of Normandy, in France, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 0. 36 W.

GOWER, (ST.) or ST. GOAR, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. See Gever.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 53. 26 N. Lon. 11. 44 E.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. See Azores.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. Lat. 45. 21 N. Lon. 18. 39 E.

GRADO, a ſtrong town of Friuli, in Italy. Lat. 45. 46 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 47 N. Lon. 3. 59 E.

GRAMMONT, a town of Limoſin, in France. Lat. 46. 1 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

GRAMPOUND, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 244 miles W. by S. of London.

GRAN, an archiepiſcopal town of Lower Hungary. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 18. 6 E.

GRANADA, a conſiderable province of Spain, having the title of a kingdom. It is bounded by Andaluſia on the N. and W. by Murcia on the E. and by the Mediterranean Sea on the S. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, fruits, honey, and wax. It was taken from the Moors in 1492.

GRANADA, the capital of the above province. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 225 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 8 N. Lon. 3. 30 W.

GRANADA, the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbee Iſlands. It was ceded to England in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of Nicaragua, in America. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, by the means of which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. Lat. 11. 28 N. Lon. 87. 0 W.

GRANADA, (NEW,) a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. See New Mexico.

GRANADILLOES, the name of ſome of the Caribbee Iſlands. They were ceded to England in 1763.

GRANSON, a town of Vaud, in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 6. 30 E.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam. See Cam.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, has the title of an earldom, and is 110 miles N. by W. of London.

GRANVILLE, a ſea-port town of Lower Normandy, in France. It gives title to an Engliſh earl, and is 185 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 1. 32 W.

GRASSE, an epiſcopal town of Provence, in France. Lat. 43. 39 N. Lon. 6. 56 E.

GRASSE, a town of Languedoc, in France.

GRATELEY, a village of Hampſhire, where, in 916, king Athelſtan held a grand council of the nobility.

GRATZ, the capital of Stiria, in Germany, where the Jeſuits have a college,

It is the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 47. 4 N. Lon. 15. 30 E.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Culm, in Poland. Lat. 53. 36 N. Lon. 18. 52 E.

GRAVE, a ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands. Lat. 51. 47 N. Lon. 5. 45 E.

GRAVELINES, a ſtrong ſea-port town of French Flanders, 12 miles E. of Calais. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 2. 13 E.

GRAVESEND, a town on the ſouth bank of the Thames, in Kent, having two markets, one on Wedneſdays, and the other on Saturdays. Great part of the town, together with the church, was burnt down in 1727; and the firſt ſtone for rebuilding the church was laid June 3, 1731. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, and common-council; and is 22 miles S. E. of London.

GRAVINA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy.

GRAYS, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, 24 miles E. of London.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, in Europe. The Turks call it ROMELIA; and it is by them divided into 6 parts, viz. Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Iſle of Candia, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Alexander the Great, and Homer the celebrated poet, were natives of Greece.

GREENLAND, a large country in the North, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and other nations, go every year in queſt of whales.

GREENWICH, a town of Kent, remarkable for its magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, its delightful park, and its aſtronomical obſervatory. It is 5 miles E. of London.

GRENOBLE, an epiſcopal town of Dauphiny, in France. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 5. 49 E.

GRIGNAN, a town of Provence, in France. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 57 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

GRIMM, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

GRIMPERG, an epiſcopal town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 6. 59 E.

GRIMSBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, having two weekly markets, one on Wedneſdays, and the other on Saturdays. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 170 miles N. of London.

GRINSTEAD. See Eaſt Grinſtead.

GRIPSWALD, a town of Pomerania, in Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 54. 4 N. Lon. 13. 44 E.

GRISONS, a people who inhabit the mountains of the Alps, in Italy, and who are in alliance with the Switzers. They can ſend 35,000 men into the field.

GRODNO, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 125 miles N. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 28 N. Lon. 24. 15 E.

GROENDALE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

GROLL, a town of Guelderland, in the Netherlands. The French, who took it in 1672, demoliſhed its fortifications. Lat. 52. 8 N. Lon. 6. 26 E.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, having Eaſt Frieſland on the W. the German Ocean on the N. and Overyſſel on the S.

GRONINGEN, the capital of the above province, is the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 53. 10 N. Lon. 6. 31 E.

GROSSETTO, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 11. 1 E.

GROTSKAW, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 17. 25 E.

GROYN. See Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a ſtrong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Houſe of Hanover. Lat. 51. 31 N. Lon. 10. 3 E.

GRUNDE, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 13. 35 E.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 11. 41 E.

GRUNINGEN, a ſtrong town of Zurich, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 14 N. Lon. 8. 43 E.

GRUYIRES, a town of Fribourg, in Switzerland. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 6. 43 E.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 30 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 2. 47 W.

GUADALAJARA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in North America. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 20. 50 N. Lon. 104. 49 W.

GUADALOUPE, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. Lat. 39. 12 N. Lon. 5. 3 E.

GAUDALOUPE, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America. The French firſt ſettled here in 1632. Lat. 16. 30 N. Lon. 61. 40 W.

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain, which riſes in Andaluſia, and falls into the Gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 45 N. Lon. 3. 48. W.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and, after a ſerpentine courſe, empties itſelf into the Gulph of Cadiz.

GUADIX, an epiſcopal town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 37. 4 N. Lon. 2. 47 W.

GUAM, the principal of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the South Sea. Lat. 13. 5 N. Lon. 145. 15 E.

GUANAHARIA, or ST. SALVADORE, now called CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands, in America. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, on the day that the ſhip's crew deſigned to have murdered him, in 1492. Lat. 24. 25 N. Lon. 75. 5 W.

GUANUGO, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in S. America. Lat. 9. 55 S. Lon. 74. 55 W.

GUANZAVELCA, a town of Peru, in South America. Its neighbourhood abounds in mines of quickſilver. Lat. 12. 36 S. Lon. 74. 39 W.

GUARDAFU, a cape of Abyſſinia, in Africa, at the entrance of the Streight of Babel Mandel. Lat. 11. 46 N. Lon. 52. 5 E.

GUARDIA, or GUARDA, an epiſcopal town of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40. 22 N. Lon. 6. 37 W.

GUARDIA ALFEREZ, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 39 N. Lon. 14. 56 E.

GUARMA, a maritime town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 10. 10 S. Lon. 77. 49 W.

GUASTALLA, a ſtrong town of Mantua, in Italy. 20 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 56 N. Lon. 10. 38 E.

GUATIMALA, an audience of New Spain, in North America, in which are included 12 provinces.

GUATIMALA, a province of the above audience.

GUATIMALA, the principal town of the above province, and of the whole audience. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. On June 7, 1773, this town was ſwallowed up by an earth quake, together with about 8000 families. Soon after this dreadful cataſtrophe a new town was built at a little diſtance from the ſite of the old one, and is at preſent well peopled. Lat. 13. 40 N. Lon. 90. 30 W.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, in North America. It contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal.

GUAXACA, the capital of the above province, and the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 17. 45 N. Lon. 100. 0 W.

GUBEN, a town of Luſatia, in Germany, 25 miles S. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 14. 39 E.

GUBIO, an epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 28 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 12. 38 E.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, which is divided among the ſovereigns.

GUELDRES, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 26 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

GUERAUD, a town of Brittany, in France. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

GUERNSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy, in the Eng. Channel, ſubject to Gr. Britain. It is governed by Norman laws.

GUETA, an ancient town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 60 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 22 N. Lon. 1. 56 W.

GUIANA, a large country of South America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazons. The French poſſeſs one part of the coaſt, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another.

GUIAQUIL, or GUYAQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of Peru, in South America. It ſtands on boggy ground. Lat. 2. 11 N. Lon. 81. 6 W.

GUIENNE, a province of France, having Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limoſin on the N. Limoſin, Auvergne, and Languedoc on the E. the Pyrennees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn on the S. and the Ocean on the W. Bourdeaux is the principal town.

GUILDFORD, a town of Surrey, having a market on Saturdays. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 30 miles S. W. of London.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 35 N. Lon. 8. 21 W.

GUINEA, a large country of Africa, of which little is known to Europeans, except the coaſt; to which ſeveral nations trade for gum-ſenega, grain, elephants teeth, gold, and ſlaves.

GUINEA, (NEW,) lies to the northward of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Streight. The inhabitants go naked.

GUISE, a town of Picardy, in France, 95 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 3. 42 E.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

GURIEL, a province of Mingrelia, in Aſia, the inhabitants of which are cruel, treacherous, and ſhameleſs.

GURK, an epiſcopal town of Carinthia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 14. 18 E.

GUSTROW, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 53. 57 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

GUZURAT, a province of Mogulſtan, in Aſia; the inhabitants of which are generally thieves.

GYFHORN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 49 N. Lon. 10. 49 E.

H.

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 18 N. Lon. 12. 15 E.

HABAR, an ancient town of Perſia, in Aſia. Lat. 36. 12 N. Lon. 49. 25 E.

HABSBURGH, or HAPSBURG, an ancient caſtle of Bern, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 8. 4 E.

HACHA, a ſea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name. The Spaniſh galleons touch at this place on their arrival in South America. Lat. 11. 30 N. Lon. 72. 0 W.

HADAMER, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

HADDINGTON, a royal borough of Eaſt Lothian, in Scotland, which ſends one member to parliament. Lat. 55. 58 N. Lon. 3. 39 W.

HADERSLEBEN, a ſea-port town of Sleſwick, in Denmark. Lat. 55. 18 N. Lon. 9. 50 E.

HADRAMUT, a town and province of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. Lat. 15. 0 N. Lon. 45. 30 E.

HADLEY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, 64 miles N. E. of London.

HAERLEM. See Harlem.

HAESBROUK, a ſmall town of Flanders. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 2 34 E.

HAGIAR, a town of Arabia, in Aſia. Lat. 25. 30 N. Lon. 39. 25 E.

HAGUE, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces. The ſtadtholder uſually reſides here. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, and 30 miles S. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 4. 23 E.

HAGUENAU, the capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in Germany, but ſubject to the French. Lat. 48. 47 N. Lon. 7. 53 E.

HAILBRON, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 19 N. Lon. 9. 25 E.

HAIMBURG, an ancient town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 12 N. Lon. 16. 58 E.

HAINAN, an iſland on the coaſt of China, in Africa. It is about 400 miles in circumference; and the vallies, in general, produce two crops of rice annually.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands, having Brabant on the N. Flanders and Artois on the W. Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne, on the S. and Liege and Namur on the E. This province is divided between the Auſtrians and the French.

HALABAS, a ſtrong town of Indoſtan, in Aſia. Lat. 25. 55 N. Lon. 80. 49 E.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, capital of a principality of the ſame name. Judaiſm is tolerated here. Lat. 52. 6 N. Lon. 11. 24 E.

HALES OWEN, a town of Shropſhire, but included in Worceſterſhire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge.

HALESWORTH, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 101 miles N. E. of London.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in America. The Engliſh planters began to build it in 1749. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 63. 30 W.

HALIFAX, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It has the title of an earldom; and is 197 miles N. by W. of London.

HALITZ, a town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. Lat 49. 20 N. Lon. 25. 19 E.

HALLAND, a diſtrict of the iſland of Schonen, in Sweden.

HALLATON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 90 miles N. by E of London.

HALLE, a diſmantled town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 4. 20 E.

HALLE, a conſiderable town of Magdeburg, in Upper Saxony. It is the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 12. 8 E.

HALLE, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 9. 52 E.

HALLEIN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 11. 33 E.

HALLER, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 5. 18 E.

HALSTED, or HALSTEAD, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Fridays. It is 47 miles N. E. of London.

HALSTEREN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 7. 27 E.

HALY, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. Lat. 19. 45 N. Lon. 42. 45 E.

HAM, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 7. 50 E.

HAM, a town of Picardy, in France, 48 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

HAMADAN. See Amadan.

HAMAH, a town of Syria, in Aſia, 78 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 36. 15 N. Lon. 34. 55 E.

HAMAR, a town of Aggerhuus, in Norway. Lat. 60. 30 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

HAMBURG, one of the largeſt towns in Germany. It is well fortified; and a ſufficient garriſon is maintained in it. Hamburg is a convenient place for foreigners; becauſe, beſide the cheapneſs of proviſions, there are people of all nations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, and Italy. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and none but the Engliſh have the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. There are a great many Jews, but Judaiſm is not tolerated. It is 60 miles S. of Sleſwick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 34 N Lon. 9. 55 E.

HAMELBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 16 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 6. N. Lon. 9 36 E.

HAMILTON, a town of Clydeſdale, in Scotland. It has the title of a duchy. Lat. 55. 58 N. Lon. 4. 16 W.

HAMMERSMITH, a village of Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London.

HAMONT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51. 17 N. Lon. 5. 31 E.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of England, 40 miles long, and 35 broad. It has Berkſhire on the N. Suſſex and Surrey on the E. Dorſetſhire on the W. and the Britiſh Channel on the S. It contains 253 pariſhes, 20 market towns, and about 162,400 inhabitants. It ſends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county. The air is wholeſome, and its chief commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, oyſters, and lobſters.

HAMPSHIRE, (NEW,) one of the United States of North America. It was formerly one of the diviſions of New England.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleaſant village of Middleſex, 4 miles N. of London.

HAMPTON, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 90 miles W. of London.

HAMPTON, a ſea-port town of North America. Lat. 43. 5 N. Lon. 74. 0 W.

HAMPTON COURT, a town of Middleſex, famous for a magnificent palace, which was built by Cardinal Wolſey, and preſented by him to King Henry VIII. It is 14 miles S. W. of London.

HANAU, a ſtrong town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name, and is 10 miles E. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 8. 55 E.

HANOVER, a territory of Germany. It comprehended at firſt nothing but the county of Lawenroad; but now contains Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great Britain, was the firſt who gained poſſeſſion of all theſe ſtates: they extend about 200 miles in length; but the breadth is various, being in ſome places 150 miles, and in others not 50.

HANOVER, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is the capital of the king of Great Britain's dominions in Germany. It is 25 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 25 N. Lon. 10. 5 E.

HANSE TOWNS, a ſociety of ſea-port towns united together for their common intereſt, and the protection of their trade. The only ones remaining under the Hanſeatic government are Bremen and Lubeck.

HAPAEE, 4 ſmall iſlands among the Friendly Iſles, in the South Seas.

HAPSAL, a ſea-port town of Livonia, belonging to the Ruſſians. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea. Lat. 59. 4 N. Lon. 22. 47 E.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 83 miles W. by N. of London.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 9. 56 E.

HARDERWICK, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. It is the ſeat of an univerſity; and is 32 miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 23 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

HARFLEUR, a ſea-port town of Normandy, in France, 36 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 0. 19 E.

HARLEBECK, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 3. 29 E.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethſhire, in North Wales. It has a market on Saturdays, ſends a member to parliament, and is 223 miles W. N. W. of London.

HARLEM, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, which boaſts of the invention of the art of printing. It is 10 miles W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 24 N. Lon. 4. 38 E.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 88 miles N. E. of London.

HARLINGEN, a maritime town of West Friesland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 9 N. Lon. 5. 14 E.

HARLOW, a town of Essex, 23 miles N. E. of London.

HARTLAND, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 213 miles W. by S. of London.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of Durham, having a market on Mondays. It is 254 miles N. by W. of London.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, having a market on Tuesdays and Fridays. It sends 2 members to parliament; and is 72 miles E. N. E. of London.

HASLEM, an island of the Categate, belonging to Denmark. Lat. 56. 4 N. Lon. 11. 50 E.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surrey, having a market on Tuesdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 42 miles S. W. of London.

HASLINDEN, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 196 miles N. N. W. of London.

HASSELT, a town of Overyssel, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 36 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

HASSELT, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 57 N. Lon. 5. 15 E.

HASTINGS, a town of Sussex having a market on Wednesdays and Fridays. It is one of the Cinque-Ports, and is remarkable for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is 64 miles S. E. of London.

HATFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, a town of Essex, having a market on Saturdays It is 30 miles E. N. E. of London.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Fridays. It is 201 miles W. by S. of London.

HATTEM, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 6 6 E.

HATTENGEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 17 N. Lon. 7. 14 E.

HATUAN, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, 28 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 44 N. Lon. 18. 54 E.

HAVANNAH, a sea-port town of the island of Cuba, in the West Indies. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored at the treaty of peace, the year following. In June 1791, there fell a most violent rain in the neighbourhood of the Havannah, so as to cause the most tremendous flood ever remembered in that country. The king of Spain's tobacco-mills were swept away, together with the village in which they stood. Upwards of 230 of the inhabitants perished in it. In the spot where the mills stood, the water, and, it is thought a slight earthquake, opened the ground to the depth of 45 feet, and, in one of the openings, a river appeared of the purest water. On the site of a house cavities were discovered more than 60 feet deep, from one of which issued a thick smoke. At a moderate calculation, upwards of 3000 of the inhabitants perished, with near 12,000 cattle of various kinds. Lat. 23. 12 N. Lon. 82. 13 W.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 64 miles W. by S. of London.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg.

HAVELBERG, an episcopal town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is 37 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lat. 53. 5 N. Lon. 12. 26 E.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of Pembrokeshire, in south Wales, having a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It sends 1 member to parliament, and is 239 miles W. by N. of London.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 59 miles N. E. of London.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a very strong sea-port town of Normandy, in France. It is 112 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 25 N. Lon. 0. 11 E.

HAUTE RIVE, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 1. 26 E.

HAWKSHEAD a town of Lancashire, having a market on Mondays. It is 273 miles N. N. W. of London.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 151 miles W. by S. of London.

HAYE, a town of France. Lat. 46. 56 N. Lon. 0. 46 E.

HAYLESHAM, a town of Sussex, having a market on Saturdays. It is 58 miles S. E. of London.

HEADFORD, a town of Galway, in Ireland. Lat. 53. 29 N. Lon. 9. 3 W.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a number of islands on the West coast of Scotland.

HEBRIDES, (NEW,) a group of islands in the South Sea, so called by Captain Cook, who visited them in 1774. They were called by Quiros, who discovered them in 1606, Tierra Australia del Espi-

ritu Santo; and by Bougainville, who visited them in 1768, the Great Cyclades. These islands are situated between lat. 14. 29 and 20. 4 S. and lon. 166. 41 and 170. 21 E.

HEDEMORA, a town of Westmania, in Sweden, 55 miles N. W. of Upsal. Lat. 60. 14 N. Lon. 17. 7 E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the House of Wirtemburg. Lat. 48. 47 N. Lon. 10. 9 E.

HEIDELBERG, the capital of the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It is remarkable for having a great tun, which is capable of containing 800 hogsheads of Rhenish wine. It has suffered greatly by war; so that it is much reduced. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 8. 48 E.

HEILA, a town at the mouth of the river Vistula, in Regal Prussia. Lat. 54. 53 N. Lon. 19. 25 E.

HEILEGEN HAVE, a maritime town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 54. 30 N. Lon. 10. 57 E.

HEILIGE LAND, an island of the German Ocean, belonging to the duke of Holstein. Lat. 54. 21 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

HEILIGENPEIL, a town of Natangen, in Prussia. Lat. 54. 24 N. Lon. 20. 17 E.

HEILIGENSTADT, or HEILINGSTADT, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 10. 14 E.

HEILSPERG, a town of Polish Prussia. Lat. 54. 6 N. Lon. 21. 35 E.

HELAVERD, a town of Persia, in Asia. Lat. 31. 13 N. Lon 73. 15 E.

HELENA, (ST.) an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East India Company, to whom it was given by king Charles II. soon after it was taken from the Dutch by admiral Munden, in 1672. Lat. 15. 55 S. Lon. 5. 49 W.

HELLESPONT. See Dardanelles.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 31 N. Lon. 5. 37 E.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY BLACKMORE, a town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 220 miles N. by W. of London.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunswick, in Germany. It is the seat of an university, and is 20 miles E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lat. 52. 16 N. Lon. 11. 16 E.

HELMSTADT, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, 55 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 39 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden. Lat. 56. 2 N. Lon. 13. 2 E.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Nyland, in Finland. Lat. 60. 20 N. Lon. 25. 0 E.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, full of mountains and forests.

HELSTON, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Mondays. It sends 2 members to parliament. The inhabitants neither pay towards the maintenance of the church, nor the poor, the revenues of the town being sufficient for that purpose. It is 274 miles W. by S. of London.

HELVOETSLUYS, a maritime town of Holland, one of the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 45 N. Lon. 4. 23 E.

HEMPSTEAD, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 23 miles N. W. of London.

HENLEY, or HENLEY UPON THAMES, a town of Oxfordshire, having a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is 35 miles W. of London.

HENLEY, a town of Warwickshire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 102 miles W. N. W. of London.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, having Thuringia on the N. Hesse on the W. Wurtzburg on the S. and Bamberg on the E.

HENNEBERG, a town of the above county, in Germany. It is defended by a castle. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 10 38 E.

HENNEBON, a town of Brittany, in France, 22 miles N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 3. 4 W.

HENRY, (CAPE,) a promontory at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay, in North America. Lat. 36. 56 N. Lon. 76. 5 W.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Mentz, in Germany Lat 49. 29 N. Lon 8. 41 E.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 27. 58 E.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Asia. Lat. 34. 30 N. Lon 61. 0 E.

HERBORN, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Here is an university. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillemberg. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

HERCINIAN, HERCYNIAN, or HYRCANIAN FOREST, an ancient forest which extended through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. Some parts of it are still remaining.

HERCOLA, (PORTO,) a sea-port town

of Tuſcany, in Italy, belonging to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lat. 42. 11 N. Lon. 11. 9 E.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Naples, which was overwhelmed with aſhes, ſulphur, and other matter thrown out of Mount Veſuvius in the reign of the emperor Titus, A. D. 79 It has been ſince diſcovered by digging, and many valuable remains of antiquity have been taken from it.

HERCULES' PILLARS, Mount Calpe, (now Gibraltar) in Spain, and Mount Abila, or Avila, in Africa, at the entrance of the Streight of Gibraltar.

HERCULES' PROMONTORY. See Spartivento.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, having Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire on the E. Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire on the W. Shropſhire on the N. and Monmouthſhire on the S It is 40 miles long, and 27 broad, containing about 660,000 acres, 176 pariſhes, 8 market towns, whereof 3 ſends members to parliament, and 96,000 inhabitants. This county produces an abundance of cyder

HEREFORD, the capital of the above county, has markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is the ſee of a biſhop, which was founded about the year 680, and is valued in the king's books at 76l. 11s. 0d. halfpenny. It ſuffered much during the civil wars. Hereford is governed by a mayor, and 6 aldermen, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 130 miles W. N. W. of London.

HERENTHALS, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 4. 54 E.

HERFORDEN, HERVORDEN, or HERWERDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 52. 9 N. Lon. 8 47 E.

HERGRUNDT, or HERNGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 18. 15 E.

HERK, a town of Liege, in Germany, 2 miles W of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 5. 38 E.

HERMANSTADT, an epiſcopal town of Tranſylvania, in Hungary, 25 miles E. of Weiſſemburg. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 24. 40 E.

HERMANSTEIN, or EBRENBEITSTEIN, an exceedingly ſtrong caſtle of Treves, in Germany, which commands the town of Coblentz.

HERNOSAND, a ſea-port town of Sweden, on the Gulph of Bothnia. Lat. 62. 38 N. Lon. 17. 58 E.

HERSTAL, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HARTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, having Eſſex on the E. Buckinghamſhire on the W. Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire on the N. and Middleſex on the S. It is 31 miles long, and 28 broad, containing about 451,000 acres, 120 pariſhes, 8 market towns, 2 of which ſend members to parliament, and 100,000 inhabitants. It abounds in corn, and the air is exceedingly ſalubrious.

HERTFORD, or HARTFORD, the county town of Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Saturdays, has the title of a marquiſate, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 21 miles N. of London.

HERTZBERG, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 41 N. Lon. 13. 17 E.

HERVEY'S ISLE, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the South Sea, viſited by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lat. 19. 18 S. Lon. 159. 6 W.

HESDEN, or HESDIN, a ſtrong town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 25 miles S. S. W. of St Omer. Lat. 50. 24 N. Lon. 2. 6 E.

HESSE, or HESSE CASSEL, a landgravate in the circle of the Upper Rhine, Germany. It has Paderborn and Brunſwick on the N. Aixfield and Thuringia on the E. Wetteravia on the S. and the counties of Naſſau, Witgenſtein, Hatzfield, and Waldeck on the W.

HEVER, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

HEUKELUM, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 55 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

HEUSDEN, a ſtrong town of Holland, in the United Provinces, 8 miles N. W. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 44 N. Lon. 5. 3 E.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 284 miles N N. W. of London.

HEYDON, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 181 miles N. by W. of London.

HELSHEN, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 43 N. Lon. 5 7 E.

HEYTSBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 93 miles W. by S. of London.

HIERES, a town of Provence, in France, 12 miles E of Toulon. Lat. 51. 12 N. Lon. 2. 8 W.

HIERES, ſmall iſlands of the Medi-

terranean Sea, on the coaſt of Provence, in France.

HIEROPOLIS, now BAMBOUKKALE, or BAMBUKALASI, an ancient town of Aſia Minor. It is at preſent almoſt in ruins. Lat. 38. 7 N. Lon. 29. 30 E.

HIGHGATE, a large village, 4 miles N. of London.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It ſends one member to parliament, and is 66 miles N. N. W. of London.

HIGH WICKHAM. See Chipping Wycomb.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 77 miles W. of London.

HILDESHEIM, a ſtrong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 10. 10 E.

HILPERHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 11. 3 E.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 17. 25 S. Lon. 168. 33 E.

HINCKLEY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 101 miles N. N. W. of London.

HINDON, a town of Wiltſhire. It has a market on Thurſdays, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 97 miles W. by S. of London.

HINDOSTAN. See India within Ganges.

HINDOW, a town of Moguliſtan, in Aſia. Lat. 26. 30 N. Lon. 82. 25 E.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays. It is 97 miles N. E. of London.

HIO, a town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 57. 53 N. Lon. 14. 0 E.

HIPPOLITE, (ST.) a town of Lorrain, in France. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

HIPPOLITE, (ST.) a town of Lower Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 55 N. Lon. 0. 4 E.

HIRCHFELDT, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 50. 56 N. Lon. 9. 50 E.

HIRCH HORN, a ſtrong town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 28 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

HIRSBERG, a town of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 16. 14 E.

HISPANIOLA. See St. Domingo.

HITCHING, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 34 miles N. W. of London.

HITHE, or HEDE, a town of Kent having a market on Saturdays. It is one of the Cinque-Ports, and is 68 miles S. E. by E. of London.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, in Germany, noted for a bloody battle, between the Allies and the French in 1704, when upwards of 20.000 of the latter were ſlain, and 13.000 taken priſoners. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 10. 33 E.

HODNET, a town of Shropſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is 135 miles N. W. of London.

HODSON, or HODDESDON, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 17 miles N. of London.

HOENTZWIL, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 8. 56 E.

HOESHT, a town of Mentz, in Germany. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 8. 35 E.

HOFALISE, or HONFALISE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 3 N. Lon. 5. 56 E.

HOFF, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 12. 12 E.

HOGUE, (LA,) a town and cape of Normandy, in France. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 1. 52 W.

HOHENBERG, a caſtle of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 52 N. Lon. 11. 0 E.

HOHEN EMS, a ſmall territory of Germany.

HOLBECHE, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 108 miles N. of London.

HOLBECK, a town of Seeland, in Denmark.

HOLDERNESSE, a diviſion of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having the title of a duchy.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 215 miles W. by S. of London.

HOLGATE, a river of Yorkſhire, which empties itſelf into the Swale.

HOLLAND, one of the United Provinces. It is about 66 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into North and South Holland, the former of which is ſometimes called Weſt Frieſland. It has the German Ocean on the W. the Zuider Zee, the province of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland on the E. Dutch Brabant and Zealand on the S. and the Zuider Zee on the N. To defend it from the encroachments of the ſea, ſeveral dykes have been erected at an immenſe expence, and innumerable canals cut to drain it, becauſe it is naturally low and marſhy.

HOLLAND, (NEW,) the largeſt iſland in the world, extending from 10. 30 to 43. 41 of S. lat. and from 110. 30 to 153. 30 of E. lon. Different parts of this vaſt iſland, which ſurpaſſes the habitable parts of Europe in magnitude, were diſcovered at various times by navigators belonging to different European ſtates. Captain Cook, in the year 1770, explored the eaſtern coaſt with great perſeverance and danger, to which he gave the name of New South Wales. Botany Bay is ſituated on this coaſt, in lat. 34 0 S. and lon. 151. 28 E. To this place the convicts have of late been ſent from England, with a view to form a colony.

HOLLAND, the S. E. diviſion of Lincolnſhire. This tract of land was recovered from the ſea at different times.

HOLLEN, a town of Aggerhuus, in Norway.

HOLME, or ABBEY HOLME, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Saturdays. It is 310 miles N. N. W. of London.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has Slefwick on the N. the Baltic Sea and Saxe Lawenburgh on the E. Bremen and Lunenburg on the S. and the German Ocean on the W. The king of Denmark, as Duke of Holſtein, is a prince of the empire.

HOLT, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays. It is 122 miles N. E. of London.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of Angleſea, in Wales. From this place, wind and weather permitting, packet-boats ſail every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, to Dublin, in Ireland. Lat. 53. 19 N. Lon. 4. 22 W.

HOLYWELL, a town of Flintſhire, in North Wales. It has a market on Fridays, is remarkable for St. Winifrede's Well, and is 212 miles N. W. of London.

HOMARA, a town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 35. 10 N. Lon. 50. 35 W.

HOMBURG, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

HONAN, a province of China, which abounds with wheat, rice, and paſtures.

HONDURAS, a province of New Spain, in North America. Columbus diſcovered this country in 1502, and the Engliſh have poſſeſſed that part of it where logwood grows for a great while, cutting great quantities of it every year.

HONFLEUR, a ſea-port town of Normandy, in France, 110 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat 49. 24 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

HONITON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. Three-fourths of the town was deſtroyed by an accidental fire in 1747. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 156 miles W. by S. of London.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Treves, in Germany, Lat. 49. 48 N. Lon. 3 12 E.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, 20 miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 4. 52 E.

HOPE, (THE,) a ſtation below Graveſend, at the mouth of the river Thames.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia. See Sinai.

HORN, a ſtrong town of Holland, in the United Provinces, 13 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 38 N. Lon. 4. 59 E.

HORNBACH, a town of Deux Ponts, in Germany. Lat. 49. 10. N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of the Black Foreſt, in Germany. Lat. 48. 12 N. Lon. 8. 27 E.

HORN, (CAPE.) See Cape Horn.

HORN CASTLE, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 136 miles N. of London.

HORNDON, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Saturdays, 25 miles E. of London.

HORNSEY, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays.

HORSHAM, an ancient town of Suſſex. It has a market on Saturdays, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 36 miles S. E. of London.

HOTTENTOTS, the native Africans, inhabiting the country adjoining the Cape of Good Hope. See Cape of Good Hope.

HOUAT, an iſland on the coaſt of Bretagne, in France.

HOUDAN, a ſmall town of the Iſle of France. Lat. 48. 47 N. Lon. 1. 41 E.

HOUNSLOW, a village of Middleſex, 10 miles from London.

HOU QUANG, a province of China, in Aſia, ſo fertile, that it is uſually called the Garden of the Chineſe empire. Gold is frequently found among the ſands of its rivers.

HOWDEN, formerly HOVEDENE, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 179 miles N. by W. of London.

HOWE'S ISLAND, an iſland of the South Sea, diſcovered by Captain Wallis, July 30, 1767. Smoke was ſeen to ariſe from it, but no inhabitants could be diſcerned. Lat. 16. 46 S. Lon. 154. 8 W.

HOXNE, or HOXONE, a village of Suffolk, where Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, was murdered by the Danes, in 870. It is 94 miles N. E. of London.

HOXTER, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 9. 36 E.

HOY, one of the Orkney Iſles, in the North of Scotland. Lat. 58. 56 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

HOYE, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 52. 57 N. Lon. 9. 6 E.

HRADISCH, a town of Morsvia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 17. 53 E.

HUA, or KAHUA, the capital of Cochin China, in Aſia. The inhabitants are ſincere, good-natured, and civil to ſtrangers. Lat. 17. 40. N. Lon. 105. 5 E.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea. Lat. 16. 44 S. Lon. 151. 1 W.

HUBERT, a town of Tremecen, in Africa. Lat. 34. 32 N. Lon. 0. 20 W.

HUBERT, (ST.) formerly ANDAGIUM, a town of Luxembourg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 5. 12. E.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, extending from 51 to 63 degrees of N. lat. The Engliſh Hudſon's Bay Company have ſeveral forts here, and trade with the natives for beaver ſkins, and other rich ſkins and furs.

HUDSON'S STREIGHTS, the paſſage from the Atlantic Ocean to Hudſon's Bay. They lie between 60 and 64 degrees of N. lat.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a large river of North America.

HUDWICKSWALD, or HUDIXWALD, a town of Helſingia, in Sweden. Lat. 60 0 N. Lon. 18. 30 E.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Arragon, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 0. 2 W.

HUESCAR, a town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 37. 45 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

HUESNE, or HUENA, a ſmall iſland of the Baltic Sea. Lat. 55. 54 N. Lon. 12. 38 E.

HUETA GUETA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 40. 22 N. Lon. 1. 55 W.

HUGLEY, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on the banks of the Ganges, and is a place of great trade. Lat. 22. 0 N. Lon. 88. 25 E.

HUI, or HUY, a town of Liege, in the Netherlands, 16 miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 30. N. Lon. 5. 22 E.

HULIN, or MOUNT HULIN, a town of Picardy, in France.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of great trade, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It has alſo the title of a duchy, and is 173 miles N. of London.

HULPEN, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 44 N. Lon. 4. 37 E.

HULST, a town of Flanders, in the Dutch Netherlands, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 4. 6 E.

HUMBER, a conſiderable river in the North of England, formed by the Trent, Ouſe, and Derwent.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 9 N. Lon. 17. 18. E.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, 600 miles long, and 250 broad. It has Poland on the N. Germany on the W. and European Turkey on the E. and S. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. Hungary Proper, Sclavonia and Tranſylvania. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, and the Save. The lakes and bogs, with which this country abounds, render the air ſomewhat unhealthy. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron. The language is a dialect of the Sclavonian.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 64 miles W. of London.

HUNNINGUEN, a town of Alſace, in Germany, belonging to the French, 5 miles N. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 11. 40 E.

HUNNONBY, or HUNMANBY, a town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 209 miles N. of London.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonſhire. It has a market on Saturdays, has the title of an earldom, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 65 miles N. by W. of London. Oliver Cromwell was born here.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles long, and 11 broad, containing 660,000 acres, 79 pariſhes, and 49,300 inhabitants. The air of the fenny parts is aguiſh. It has Cambridgeſhire on the E. Northamptonſhire on the W. Lincolnſhire on the N. and Bedfordſhire on the S. It ſends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for the county-town.

HUNTINGDON, a town of Long Iſland, in North America.

HUNTSPIL, a town of Somerſetſhire, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater.

HU QUANG. See Hou Quang.

HUREPOIX, a diſtrict of the Iſle of France.

HURON, (LAKE,) a large lake of North America.

HURONS a ſavage nation of Indians, inhabiting the country contiguous to the above lake.

HURST CASTLE, a fortreſs built by king Henry VIII. for the defence of New Foreſt, in Hampſhire.

HUSUM, a town of Sleſwick, in Denmark. Lat. 54. 45. N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

HUTHERSFIELD, or HUDDERSFIELD, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays.

HYBLA. See Megara.

HYLE, (LAKE,) a lake of Cheſhire, between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Merſey.

HYRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Perſia, in Aſia.

HYRCANIAN FOREST. See Hercinian Foreſt.

I, J.

JA, (ST.) a ſtrong place of Piedmont, in Italy.

JAAR, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which falls into the Maeſe, at Maeſtricht.

JABLONKA, or JABLUNKA, a town of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 41 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

JACCA, or XACCA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 0. 9 W.

JACI DE AGUILA, a ſea-port town of Sicily. Lat. 37. 27 N. Lon. 15. 26 E.

JAEN, or JAEN PACAMOROS, an epiſcopal town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 38 N. Lon. 3. 22 W.

JAFFA, anciently JOPPA, a town of Paleſtine, in Aſia. The Maccabees deſtroyed the Syrian fleet before this place. Lat. 32. 16 N. Lon. 35. 0 E.

JAFNAPATAN, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1658, and have kept it ever ſince. Lat. 9. 47 N. Lon. 80. 45 E.

JAGERNSDORFF, a town and duchy of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 4 N. Lon. 17. 24 E.

IAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, (ST.) See Compoſtella.

IAGO DE NATA DE LOS CAVELLEROS, (ST.) a town of Terra Firma, in South America.

JAGO (ST.) or ST. IAGO DE LA NEUSTRIA ESTRAMADURA, the capital of Chili, in South America; it was founded in 1541. Lat. 34 10 S. Lon. 71. 5 W.

IAGO, (ST.) one of the principal of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, having a town of the ſame name. See Cape de Verd Iſlands.

IAGO DE LOS VALLES, (ST.) a town of Panuco, in New Spain. Lat. 23. 0 N. Lon. 100. 0 W.

IAGO DE CUBA, (ST.) once the capital of the iſland of Cuba, in the Weſt Indies. It was nearly damaged by an earthquake in 1776. Lat. 20. 0 N. Lon. 76. 44 W.

IAGO DE LA VEGA, (ST.) or SPANISH TOWN, the capital of the Iſland of Jamaica. It was greatly damaged by ſtorm in 1772. Lat. 18. 6 N. Lon. 76. 49 W.

JAGODNA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 15 N. Lon. 21. 54 E.

JAIEZA, a ſtrong town of Boſnia, in European Turkey. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 18. 0 E.

JAKUTSKOI, a town of Siberia, in Ruſſia. Lat. 62. 1 N. Lon. 129 53 E.

JAMAICA, a large iſland of the Weſt Indies. It was diſcovered by Columbus in 1494, and is about 160 miles long, and 50 broad, containing upwards of 4,000,000 of acres. The vallies of Jamaica are embelliſhed with plantations, curiouſly laid out, and always verdant. The mornings are exceſſively hot till about 9 o'clock, when the ſea breeze ariſes, and the people are enabled to proceed on their buſineſs. Jamaica has ſuffered ſeveral times by earthquakes and hurricanes, particularly in 1688, 1692, 1712, 1722, and 1780. The natural productions of this iſland are ſugar, rum, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, drugs, tobacco, and various kinds of fruit. Vaſt quantities of mahogany are exported from Jamaica. The whole iſland is divided into 3 counties, viz. Middleſex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and theſe into 20 pariſhes or diſtricts, each of which ſends 2 members to the aſſembly, and allows a competent maintenance to a miniſter. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1656, and has remained in the hands of the Engliſh ever ſince.

JAMANA, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia.

JAMBA, a ſmall kingdom of Indoſtan, in Aſia, having a town of the ſame name, which is ſituated lat. 30. 0 N. lon. 80. 0 E.

JAMES, (ST.) a town of Normandy, in France, 17 miles W. of Paris.

JAMES TOWN, formerly the capital of Virginia, in North America, but now much reduced. Lat. 37. 3 N. Lon. 76. 29 W.

JAMETS, a town of Barrois, in France. Lat. 49. 28 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

JANEIRO, a province of Brazil, in South America. It is one of the richeſt diſtricts of Braſil, and produces gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones.

JANEIRO, (RIO.) See Rio Janeiro.

JANNA, a territory of Theſſaly, in European Turkey. Its capital bears the ſame name. Lat. 39. 44 N. Lon. 21. 36 E.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 48 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 15. 38 E.

JAPAN, an empire of Aſia, compoſed of ſeveral iſlands. They are ſituated in the Chineſe ſea, between the latitudes of 30 and 40 degrees N. and between the longitudes of 130 and 144 degrees E. The iſlands which compoſe this empire are ſituated in a moſt deſirable climate, and are bleſſed with a very fruitful ſoil. The Japaneſe treat their women with the greateſt ſeverity; they puniſh adultery with death, but allow a plurality of wives. The religion of Japan is Paganiſm. The Dutch are maſters of the trade of Japan, no other nation trading to this place except the Chineſe, who are Pagans. Its principal town is Jeddo.

JAPARA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 6. 35 S. Lon 111. 5 E.

JARGEAU, an ancient town of Orleannois, in France. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the following year. It is 70 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 2. 13 E.

JARISLAU, or YARISLAU, a town of Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Wolga. Lat. 57. 35 N. Lon. 38. 59 E.

JARNAC, a town of Orleannois, in France, where king Henry III. gained a victory over the Hugonots in 1569. Lat. 45. 43 N. Lon. 0. 4 W.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, 52 miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50 22 N. Lon. 15. 57 E.

JASQUE, a ſea-port town of the Gulph of Ormus, in Perſia, Aſia. Lat. 26. 10 N. Lon. 59 15 E.

JASSY, a town of Moldavia, in Europe. Lat. 47. 8 N Lon 27, 25 E.

JAVA is ſituated S. of Borneo, and is 700 miles miles long, and 200 broad. It is a mountainous and woody country in the middle, but it has a flat coaſt, and there are a great many bogs and moraſſes in it, which render the air unhealthful. It produces pepper, ſugar, tobacco, rice, coffee, cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The preſent inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral Indian nations, whom the Dutch have brought from various iſlands in theſe ſeas, of which their ſtates have poſſeſſed themſelves. Many of them are Chineſe fugitives, who have preferred leaving their country to ſubmitting to the Tartar princes, who now reign in that kingdom. The Dutch are abſolute maſters of the greateſt part of the iſland, particularly to the North coaſt; though there are ſtill ſome princes beyond the mountains on the South coaſt, who maintain their independency. In the year 1740 the Dutch pretended that the Chineſe were plotting an inſurrection, and therefore diſarmed them. A ſhort time after the Dutch gave orders for a general maſſacre among the Chineſe; and upwards of 20,000 men, women, and children, were put to the ſword, and their effects ſeized. Its principal town is Batavia.

JAWER, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, 88 miles E. of Prague. It is the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. Lat 50. 58 N. Lon 16. 36 E.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, in Germany. Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

ICELAND, a large iſland of the North Sea, about 400 miles long, and 150 broad. During two months in ſummer the ſun never ſets; and, conſequently, during two months in winter it never riſes. Mount Hecla on this iſland is a volcano, and ſometimes emits ſulphureous torrents. The houſes are miſerable huts, ſcattered at a diſtance from each other; they are generally covered with ſkins. The inhabitants on the coaſt are principally Chriſtians; but thoſe of the inland country are Pagans. The iſland belongs to Denmark; and the Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and ſea-horſes' teeth, which are nearly as good as ivory. Lat. 65. 30 N. Lon. 20. 0 W.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, 74 miles N. N. E. of London.

ICONIUM. See Cogni.

IDA, (MOUNT,) a famous mountain in the iſland of Candia, of great note in ancient hiſtory.

IDA, (MOUNT,) a mountain of Natolia, remarkable for the judgement of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, were moſt beautiful: he declared in favour of the latter, whereupon ſhe received the prize.

IDANHA LA NUEVA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 37 N. Lon. 6. 19 W.

IDANHA VELLA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 3 miles N. E. of Idanha la Nueva. Lat. 39. 39 N. Lon. 6. 14 W.

IDRIA, a town of Friuli, in Italy. There are rich quickſilver mines in this town. It is 25 miles N. of Triefte. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 13. 52 E.

IDSTEIN, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 2 N. Lon. 8. 23 E.

IDUMEA, the ancient EDOM, a ſmall territory of Aſia, bounded by Paleſtine, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa.

JEAN, (ST.) a town of France, 12 miles W. of Deux Ponts. Lat. 49 16 N. Lon. 7. 12 E.

JEAN, (ST) a river of Nova Scotia, in North America, famous for its ſalmon fiſhery.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of Saintonge, in France. It was taken from the Hugonots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demoliſhed its fortifications It is 32 miles S. E of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 59 N. Lon. 0. 20 W.

JEAN DE LAUNE, (ST.) a town of Burgundy, in France, 25 miles S. E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 8 N. Lon. 5. 19 E.

JEAN DE LUZ, (ST.) a town of Gaſcony, in France, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 23 N. Lon. 1. 40 E.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, (ST.) an epiſcopal town of Savoy, in Italy. Lat. 45. 17 N. Lon. 6. 20 E.

JEAN D'ULHOA, (ST.) an iſland of New Spain, in South America. Lat. 20. 20 N. Lon. 101. 15 W.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 12 N. Lon. 1. 33 W.

JEDBURG, the capital of the ſhire of Roxburg, in Tiviotdale. Lat. 55. 35 N. Lon. 2. 25 W.

JEDDO, the metropolis of the empire of Japan. It is entirely open on all ſides, having neither ramparts nor walls; and the houſes are built with earth, and boarded on the outſide, to preſerve the walls from the rains. In every ſtreet there is an iron gate, which is kept ſhut during the night. It is about 9 miles long, and 6 broad; and contains 1,000 000 of inhabitants. In 1658 a dreadful fire happened in this place, by which accident 100,000 houſes were reduced to aſhes in leſs than 48 hours, and many of the inhabitants periſhed in the flames. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 139. 30 E.

JEKYL, a ſmall iſland in a road of the ſame name, in Georgia, N. America, at the entrance of the river Alatamaha.

JEMPTERLAND, a province of Sweden.

JENA, a ſtrong town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 51. 2 N. Lon. 12. 4 E.

JENDA, an inland lake of Finland, in Sweden.

JENGAPORE, a town of Mogulſtan, in Aſia, 187 miles N. W. of Dehli. Lat. 30. 50 N. Lon. 75. 55 E.

JENISKOI, a large river of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, which, after a courſe from S. to N. of near 1600 miles, falls into the Frozen Sea.

JENISKOI, a ſtrong and populous town, ſeated on the above river. Lat. 57. 46 N. Lon. 92. 35 E.

JENIZZAR, or JENIZZARIA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 38 N. Lon 22. 57 E.

JENCOPING, or JENKIOPING, a town of Smaland, in Sweden. Lat. 57. 12. N. Lon. 14. 46 E.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S. of Great Waradin. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 14. 46 E.

JEREBY, or IREBY, ſuppoſed to be the ancient ARREIA. See Ireby.

JERICHO, a very ancient town of Paleſtine, in Aſia. It is now called HERUBI, by the Arabs, whoſe habitations are a few miſerable huts. It is 20miles E. by N. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 58 N. Lon. 35. 50 E.

JERSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy, in France, which has belonged to the Engliſh ever ſince the Norman conqueſt. It is about 30 miles in circumference; and the inhabitants are ſtill governed by the ancient Norman laws.

JERSEY, (NEW,) one of the United States of North America, having Penſylvania on the W. Maryland on the S. New York on the N. and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. It is about 140 miles long, and 60 broad.

JERUSALEM, a very famous and ancient city of Paleſtine, in Aſia. According to Manetho, the celebrated Egyptian hiſtorian, it was founded by the ſhepherds, who invaded Egypt in an unknown period of antiquity. According to Joſephus, it was the capital of Melchizedek's kingdom. It was taken from the Jebuſites by king David, who made it the capital of his kingdom, which it ever after continued to be. It was taken by Hazael, the king of Aſſyria, in the days of Jehoaſh, who ſlew all the nobility, but did not deſtroy their city. It was afterwards taken by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in the 11th year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon: 70 years after, permiſſion was granted by Cyrus, king of Perſia, to the Jews, to rebuild their city, which was done, and it continued the capital of Judea, till the time of Veſpaſian, the Roman emperor,

by whose son, Titus, it was totally destroyed. Titus endeavoured to save the temple, but it was to no purpose; for after it was reduced to ashes, the Roman soldiers ploughed up its foundations in quest of treasure: and for the like reason, not only the bellies of the dead, but those of the living were ripped up, under the supposition that they had swallowed vast quantities of gold. Above 1,100 000 Jews are said to have perished during this siege; and those Jews, who had been the cause of the rebellion, were crucified, by order of Titus, all around the city, till no more wood for crosses could be had. About 97,000 were taken prisoners, many of whom were sent into Egypt for slaves: about 11,000 perished with hunger; and vast quantities were transported to Syria, to be devoured by wild beasts, in the public diversions, or sold at the lowest rate for slaves. Not a descendant of David that could be found, was left alive. About the year 134, the emperor Elius Adrian, appointed a colony of heathens to rebuild the city, and named it ELIA after himself. In contempt of the Jews, he ordered a marble statue of a sow to be erected over its principal gate, and for above 500 years afterwards, they durst not, without bribing the soldiers, or hazarding their lives, approach the ruins of their once sacred capital. It was taken by the Persians in 614; and by the Saracens in 636: in 1099, it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, making Jerusalem the capital, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187; and the Turks captured it in 1217, and have retained it ever since. They have given it the name of HELEODS, *i. e.* The Holy City. It is at present about 3 miles in circumference, including Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing which renders it considerable is, the great and incredible number of pilgrims that resort to it. It stands about 112 miles S. W. of Damascus, and 45 E. from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55 N. Lon 35. 25 E.

JESELMERE, a town and province of Mogultan, in Asia. Lat. 26. 40 N. Lon. 72. 40 E.

JESI, an ancient episcopal town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 13. 16 E.

JESSO, or YEDSO, a large island of Asia, governed by a tributary prince, dependant on the empire of Japan. It is situated to the N. of Niphon. This country is very little known to Europeans.

JESUAT, a territory of Mogulsan, in Asia, having Bengal on the S. Necbali on the N. Acem on the E. and Patna on the W. Rajapore is its principal town.

JEVER, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 28 miles N. E. of Embden. Lat. 53. 33 N. Lon. 7. 41 E.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Westphalia, in Germany, of which Jever is the capital.

IF, an island of Provence, in France, before the harbour of Marseilles.

IGIS, a town in the country of Grisons. Lat. 46. 33 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

IGLAW, a considerable town of Moravia, in Germany, 62 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49. 8 N. Lon. 15. 42 E.

IGLESIAS, an episcopal town of Sardinia. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 8. 59 E.

IHOR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Malacca, Asia. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 45 N. Lon. 103. 41 E.

ILA, or ISLA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, being about 24 miles long, and 18 broad. In the midst of it is Loch Finlagan, a fresh water lake about 3 miles in circumference, containing a small island of the same name, where the great Macdonald, lord of the Isles, once resided in all the pomp of royalty. The ruins of his palace and offices are still to be seen.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Ivel or Yeovil, and is a place of great antiquity, Roman coins being frequently dug up here. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 123 miles W. by S. of London.

ILDEFONSO, (ST.) a palace belonging to the king of Spain, 6 miles from Madrid. Here king Philip V. resided during his abdication of the crown in 1724. It received considerable damage by fire Oct. 16, 1773.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACAS, (ST.) a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 17. 55 N. Lon. 97. 30 W.

ILESUGAGUEN, a strong town of Morocco, in Africa.

ILFRACOMB, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is governed by a mayor and his bailiffs; and is 181 miles W. by S. of London.

ILHAS DESERTAS, small barren isles near the Madeiras, corruptly called by English sailors Deserters.

ILHEOS, or RIO DOS ILHEOS, a captainry of Brasil, in South America.

ILHEOS, the capital of the above captainry. It is a maritime place; and the Jesuits have a college here. Lat. 15. 15 S. Lon. 41. 25 W.

ILIUM, or ILION, the ancient Troy. See Troy.

ILKUCH, a royal town of Cracow, in Poland, remarkable for its silver mines intermixed with lead. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 19. 40 E.

ILL, anciently ELL, a river which rises near Basle, in Switzerland, and falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

ILLE, a town of Rousillon, in France. Lat. 42. 35 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

ILLINOIS, a people of North America, who inhabit the country cantiguous to a large river of the same name.

ILLINOIS, or MICHIGAN, a large lake of North America.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Selavonia, in Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 20. 6 E.

ILMEN, a lake which communicates with lake Ladoga, in Russia. Lat. 58. 0 N. Lon. 34. 0 E.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 137 miles W. by S of London.

ILSLEY, (EAST,) a town of Berkshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 53 miles W. of London.

ILST, a town of Friezland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 1 N. Lon. 5. 24 E.

ILSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 13. 37 E.

IMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

IMOLA, an episcopal town of Romagna, in Italy, 45 miles N. by E. of Florence. Lat. 44 28 N. Lon. 11. 45 E.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chili, in South America. It was taken from the Spaniards by the native Americans, who keep possession of it. Lat. 38. 42 S. Lon. 73. 25 W.

INDIES, (EAST,) These are divided into India within the river Ganges, and India beyond the river Ganges. The various provinces and kingdoms of both the divisions of India are described under their respective names.

INDIA WITHIN GANGES. This country is situated between the latitudes of 6 and 34 degrees N. and between 65 and 91 degrees of E. longitude. A great part of this space is covered with the sea. India within Ganges is bounded on the N. by Usbec Tartary and part of Thibet; by the Indian Ocean on the S. by Great Thibet, India beyond Ganges, and the Bay of Bengal on the E. and by Persia and the Indian Ocean on the W. The chief mountains are those of Caucasus, Naugracut, and Balagate, which run almost the whole length of India from N. to S. Many of the mountains produce diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones. This great country, which is said to be extremely populous, contains inhabitants of various complexions, manners, and religions. The manufactures of India, are chiefly muslin, callicoe, and silk. They have some merchant-ships of their own, and traffic with the countries bordering upon India, and particularly with Persia. The Europeans usually purchase most of their manufactures.

INDIA BEYOND GANGES, is situated between the latitudes of one and 30 degrees N. and between the longitudes of 83 and 109 degrees E. Great part of these limits is covered by the sea It is bounded on the N. by Thibet and China; by China and the Chinesian Sea on the E. by the same sea and the Streights of Malacca on the S. and by the Bay of Bengal and part of India on the W. In the north of this country the air is dry and healthful; but the southern provinces are very hot and moist, especially in the vallies and low lands near the sea and rivers.

INDIES, (WEST,) a vast number of large and small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of America. They were so called when they were first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, under the supposition that they were a part of the East Indies. These islands are described under their proper names.

INDOSTAN, or MOGULSTAN. See India Within Ganges.

INDUS, or SCINDE, a large river of Asia, which rises N. of Cashmir, and running in a southerly direction falls into the ocean by several mouths near Tatta.

INGELSTONE, a town of Essex, having a market on Wednesdays, 23 miles N. E. of London.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 48 N. Lon. 8. 15 E.

INGLEBOROUGH, a very high and barren hill in Lancashire; from which, when heavy rains fall, the waters carry down vast quantities of large pebbles into the subjacent villages, sometimes upwards of 1000 loads in one night: the rumbling noise of which is heard at the distance of some miles.

INGOLSTADT, a strong town of Ba-

varia, in Germany, 45 miles N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

INGRIA, or INGERMANLAND, a province of Ruſſia, having the river Nieva and the Gulph of Finland on the N. Great Novogorod on the E. and S. and Livonia on the W.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and ſea-port town of Fifeſhire, in Scotland, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 3 N. Lon. 3. 25 W.

INNERLOCHY, or FORT WILLIAM, a fortreſs in Lochabar, Scotland. Lat. 57. 0 N. Lon. 5. 0 W.

INNISKILLING, a town of Ulſter, in Ireland. Its inhabitants diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favour of king William, againſt king James's party. Lat. 54. 25 N. Lon. 6. 50 W.

INOWSLADISLAW, or INOWLOCZ, a ſtrong town of Poland. Lat. 52. 58 N. Lon. 18. 50 E.

INSPRUCK, a town of Tyrol, in Germany. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 11. 27 E.

INSTADT, a town of Germany. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 13. 39 E.

INVERARY, a town of Argyleſhire, in Scotland, 45 miles N. W. of Glaſgow. Lat. 56. 16 N. Lon. 5. 0 W.

INVERNESS, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends members to parliament.

INVERNESS, the capital of the above ſhire, 106 miles N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30 N. Lon. 4. 5 W.

JOANNE, (ISLE OF,) one of the Comoras, in Africa. Here the Eaſt India ſhips, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and freſh proviſions. Lat. 12. 0 S. Lon. 45. 25 E.

JOCELIN, a town of Brittany, in France. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 2 23 W.

JOHANSBERG, a ſtrong town of Poland. Lat. 53. 16 N. Lon. 22. 39 E.

JOHN'S, (ST.) one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia. Lat. 8. 30 N. Lon. 128. 15 E.

JOHN'S, (ST.) an iſland in the Bay of St. Laurence, North America.

JOIGNI, a town of Champagne, in France, 17 miles from Sens. Lat. 47. 59 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

JOINVILLE, an ancient town of Champagne, in France, 125 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 5. 20 E.

IONIA, the ancient name of NATOLIA. The Turks give it the appellation of SARCAN.

JONQUIERES, a town of Provence, in France, 15 miles from Aix.

JORDAN, a river of Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey, which riſes in Mount Libanus.

IPSALA, a town of European Turkey; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 57 N. Lon. 26. 10 E.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, having markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament. The celebrated Cardinal Wolſey was born here. It is 69 miles N. E. of London.

IRAC, a large country of Aſia, which is divided into Irac Arabi, and Irac Agemi.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, is between Ghilan Tabiſtan, the territory of Heri Sableſtan, Farſiſtan, Lawriſtan, and Turcomania. Iſpahan is the capital.

IRAC-ARABI, which takes its name from the deſart of Arabia, which lies to the weſtward of it, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Bagdad is the principal town.

IREBY, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated at the ſpring head of the river Ellan; and is 299 miles N. N. W. of London.

IRELAND, JERKIN, or YARKAN, the capital of Little Bokhara, in Tartary. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 73. 25 E.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh Iſles, is ſituated between 51 and 56 degrees of N. lat. and between 5 and 11 degrees of W. lon. It has the Deucaledonian Sea on the N, the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and S. and St. George's Channel on the E. which ſeparates it from Great Britain. It is divided into 4 parts: viz. 1. Leinſter, containing 12 counties; 2. Ulſter containing 9 counties; 3. Connaught, containing 5 counties; and 4. Munſter, containing 6 counties. See the Geographical Grammar.

IRELAND, (NEW.) See New Britain.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Tranſylvania, part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a race of people inhabiting the country contiguous to Lake Ontario, in North America. They are generally known by the name of the Five Indian Nations.

IRROMANGO, or ERRAMANGO, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 18. 48 S. Lon. 169. 20 E.

IRRONAM, another of the Hebrides, in the ſame ſea. Lat. 19. 31 S. Lon. 170 26 E.

IRTIS, or IRTISK, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Calmuc Tartary, and falls into the Oby, near Tobolſki.

IRWIN, a ſea-port town of Cunningham, in Scotland, 60 miles W. by S. of

Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 38 N. Lon. 2. 41 W.

ISABELLA, (ST.) an island of the South Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

ISAURA, or ISAUROPOLIS, anciently the metropolis of Isauria, in Asia Minor; it is now almost ruined.

ISCHIA, an island on the coast of Naples, in Italy, about 15 miles in circumference. Gold mines were discovered here in Strabo's time.

ISCHIA, the capital of the above island. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong fortress. Lat. 40. 41 N. Lon. 14. 2 E.

ISENACH, or EYSENACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 10. 10 E.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, 8 miles from Coblentz. Lat. 50. 32 N. Lon. 7 34 E.

ISENHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a considerable town of Austria, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 25. N. Lon. 15. 4 E.

ISERNIA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 46 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 14. 24 E.

ISIGNI, a town of Normandy, in France. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 14. 24 E.

ISIS, a river of Gloucestershire, rising on the Cotswold Hills, and joining the Tame at Lechlade, receives the name of Thames [Tam-Isis], and continuing its course by London, &c. falls into the sea below the Nore.

ISLE OF FRANCE, one of the general governments of France, having Picardy on the N. Normandy on the W. Orleanois on the S. and Champagne on the E. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island in the Gulph of Mexico, North America so called from the vast quantity of cattle which are fed upon it.

ISLE JOURDAIN, a town of Armagnac, in France. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 1. 2 E.

ISLE ROYALE. See Cape Breton.

ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, a large village of Middlesex, 10 miles W. of London.

ISLINGTON, a very large village on the N. side of London. It now joins to that city.

ISLIP, a small market town of Oxfordshire, where Edward the Confessor was born and baptized, 56 miles from London.

ISNIC, a town of Asiatic Turkey. The ancient Nice. See Nice.

ISNY, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 42 N. Lon. 10. 3 E.

ISOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 39. 2 N. Lon. 17. 26 E.

ISPAHAN, or SPAUHAUN, the capital of Persia, in Asia, seated on a fine plain in the province of Irac Agemi, about a mile from the river Zenderhend, which supplies it with water. This city is supposed to be 12 miles in circumference. It contains several fine squares, the largest of which is between 500 and 600 yards in length, and about 300 in breadth. The site of the royal gardens is about 3 miles in circuit. The streets of Ispahan do not correspond with the grandeur of the squares. They are narrow and crooked, and formerly contained about 600,000 inhabitants, with 160 mosques, 1800 caravanseras, 260 public baths, fine palaces, and canals, with rows of trees planted on their banks for the conveniency of the inhabitants. But this city has never recovered its splendour since the ravages made in the wars under Kouli Khan. It is 260 miles N. E. of Bussorah, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 25 N. Lon. 52. 55 E.

ISSEL, a river which rises in Westphalia, in Germany, and falls into the Zuyder Zee in Holland.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, falls into the Maese near Rotterdam.

ISSEQUIBO and DEMERARY, two settlements in the province of Surinam, in America. These colonies belong to the Dutch, and are in a flourishing state; they were taken by the English during the American war, but they did not long keep them.

ISSOUDUN, a town of Berry, in France. Lat. 46. 57 N. Lon. 2. 6 E.

ISSORE, an ancient town of Auvergne, in France. Lat. 45. 34 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

ISSUS, or AJEZZO, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey. Near this place Alexander the Great fought the second battle with Darius. Lat. 36. 26 N. Lon. 36. 45 E.

ISTRIA, a district of Venice, in Italy. Its principal town is Capo d' Istria.

ITALY, an exceedingly large peninsula in Europe, having the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland and Germany on the N. the Ionian Sea and the Streights of Messina on the S. the Gulph of Venice and part of Germany on the E. and the Mediterranean, the river Var, and part of

the Alps, which divide it from France, on the W. But for a more particular deſcription of this vaſt peninſula, we refer our readers to the Geographical Grammar, and alſo to various parts of this Dictionary, were its different principalities, duchies, republics, &c. are treated of under their proper names. The eſtabliſhed religion of the Italian ſtates, is that of the Church of Rome.

ITZEHOA, an ancient town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 58 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the South Sea. Admiral Anſon landed here in 1741. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, lived 4 years and 4 months on this iſland, till he was taken up by an Engliſh ſhip which paſſed that way.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, (ST.) a town of Chili, in South America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. Lat. 33. 25 S. Lon. 68. 55 W.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America. It is 100 miles long, and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It produces ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits. This iſland was taken by the earl of Cumberland, in queen Elizabeth's reign, but he was obliged to abandon it, on account of a dreadful ſickneſs which raged among his men. Its capital town is of the ſame name. Lat. 18. 37 N. Lon. 67. 4 W.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a province of New Spain, in North America. It is unhealthy, by reaſon of frequent inundations. The Engliſh cut log-wood here.

JUDEA. See Paleſtine.

JUDENBURG, a town of Auſtria, in Germany. Lat. 57. 10 N. Lon. 14. 26 E.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 16 miles N. of Namur. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 5. 2 E.

IVES, (ST.) a town of Huntingdonſhire, having a market on Mondays. Here is the largeſt market in England for cattle, except Smithfield. It is 63 miles N. by W. of London.

IVES, (ST.) a maritime town of Cornwall, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 276 miles W. by S. of London.

IVICA, anciently EBUSUS, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, about 60 miles in circuit. The iſland produces corn, wine, and fruits; and the inhabitants export vaſt quantities of ſalt.

IVICA, the capital of the above iſland. The Engliſh took it in 1706. Lat. 38. 52 N. Lon. 1. 25 E.

IVINGHO, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Fridays, 32 miles N. W. of London.

JULIEN DU SAULT, (ST.) a town of Gatinois, in France, 5 miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It produces a vaſt quantity of woad, much uſed by dyers.

JULIERS, the capital of the above duchy, 27 miles E. by N. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 56 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

JULPHA, (OLD,) once the capital of Armenia, in Aſia; but now a vaſt heap of ruins, the inhabitants having been compelled to people a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called NEW JULPHA, for the ſake of trade. They profeſs Chriſtianity, and have ſeveral churches.

JUMIEGE, a town of Normandy, in France, 77 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 24 N. Lon. 0. 55 E.

JUNIEN, (ST.) a town of the Lower Marche, in France, on the frontiers of Limoſin. Lat. 45. 42 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

JUNSALAM, a ſea-port town of Siam, in Aſia. Lat. 8. 56 N. Lon. 98. 30 E.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, 20 miles long, and 5 broad.

IVREA, an epiſcopal town of Italy; it is an ancient and ſtrong place, being the capital of Canavez, in Piedmont. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 7. 48 E.

IVRY, a town of Normandy, in France, 37 miles from Paris. Lat. 48. 54 N. Lon. 1. 28 E.

JUSTINOPOLIS. See Capo d' Iſtria.

JUTLAND, the ancient Cimbrian Cherſoneſe, a large peninſula of Europe, and the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It has Holſtein on the S. E. and is ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea. It is 180 miles long, and 50 broad. The air is wholeſome, though cold; and it produces corn, horſes, and cattle.

IXAR, or HIGAR, a town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon. 0. 19 E.

IXWORTH, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Fridays. It is 77 miles N. E. of London.

IZDOGAS, a town in the province of Haſcora, in Morocco, Africa. It ſtands on the top of a hill, and contains about 500 families.

K.

KACKETI, a ſmall territory of Georgia in Aſia. The principal town is Zagan

KADR IDRIS, or CADR IDRIS, a very high mountain of Merionethſhire, in North Wales.

KAFFA, anciently THEODOSIA, the largeſt ſea-port town of Crim Tartary.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monaſtery of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

KAFREY CHIRIN, a town of Perſia. built by king Nouchirevon Aadel. Lat. 34. 40 N. Lon. 53 15 E.

KAIEN, a town of Perſia, in Aſia. Lat. 36. 22 N. Lon. 65. 45 E

KAIRIOVACOU, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America. Lat. 12. 20 N. Lon. 61. 10 W.

KAIROVAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 35. 40 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

KALAAR, a town of Ghilan, in Perſia. Lat. 36. 23 N. Lon. 58. 45 E.

KALIMBURG, a town of Zeeland, in Denmark. Lat. 55. 47 N. Lon. 11. 11 E.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

KALISH, a province of Lower Poland, having its principal town of the ſame name, where there is an exceedingly magnificent college of the Jeſuits. It is 110 miles N. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 18. 5 E.

KALMICK, a ſtrong town of Bracklaw, in Poland. Lat. 48. 57 N. Lon. 29. 18 E.

KALO, or KALOO, a town of Upper Hungary, 22 miles S. E of Tokay. Lat. 47. 56 N. Lon. 21. 54 E.

KAMAKURA, an iſland on the coaſt of Niphon where the Emperor of Japan confines the great men, who have been guilty of any material fault. The coaſt of this iſland is ſo ſteep, that they are obliged to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIEC, or KAMINIEG PODOLSKI, a very ſtrong epiſcopal town of Podolia, in Poland. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, but reſtored at the treaty of Carlowitz, in 1699. It is 35 miles W. of Bracklaw. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 26. 30 E.

KAMTSCHATKA, a large peninſula, running nearly North and South, from 52 to 61 degrees N. latitude; and the longitude of its ſouthern extremity is 156. 45 E. It is joined to the continent on the N. by an iſthmus, which lies between the Gulph of Olutorſk and Penſhinſk. Its ſhape nearly reſembles that of a ſhoe; and its greateſt breadth is computed to be 236 miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Koriaks; by the North Pacific Ocean, on the S. and E. and by the Sea of Okotſk, on the W. A chain of mountains divides it nearly into two equal parts.

KANIOW, a ſtrong town of Ukrain, in Poland, 100 miles N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISHKA, a very ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, 100 miles S. by E. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 43 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

KARGAPOL, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Ruſſian empire. Lat. 62. 30 N. Lon. 38. 9 E.

KARHAIT, a town of Bretagne, in France. Lat. 48. 11 N. Lon. 3. 30 W.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, where the Engliſh and Dutch have factories. Lat. 23. 30 N. Lon. 88. 15 E.

KAUSSBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 30 miles W. by S. of Augsburg. Lat. 47. 58 N. Lon. 10. 43 E.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an iſland of the South Sea, viſited by Captain Cook, in his laſt voyage. Lat. 59. 49 N. Lon. 143. 0 W.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of Alſace, in France. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 7. 25 E.

KAYSERSLAUERN, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 38 miles S. by W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 7. 51 E.

KAYSARSTHUL, or KEISERTOUL, a town of Baden, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 8 N. Lon. 8. 24 E.

KEYSERVERD, or KEISEWERT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 14 N. Lon. 6. 45 E.

KEIL, a fortreſs of Germany, built for the defence of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 7. 53 E.

KELLINGTON. See Kilkhampton.

KELSO, a town of the ſhire of Roxburgh, in Scotland. It is 306 miles N. N. W. of London.

KEMPEN, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 6. 30 E.

KEMPLEN, a free town of Suabia, in Germany. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It has been ſeveral times taken; but has always recovered its liberty. Lat. 47. 49 N. Lon. 10. 21 E.

KENDAL, a town of Weſtmoreland, having a market on Saturdays. It is 258 miles N. N. W. of London.

KENNEMERLAND, a territory of North Holland, in the Low Countries.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace in Middlesex, with very handsome gardens. It is 2 miles W. of London.

KENT, a maritime county of England, having the Sea on the S. E. and N. and on the W. the counties of Sussex and Surrey. It is 58 miles long, and 48 broad, containing about 1,248,000 acres, 39,340 houses, 239,450 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market towns, 7 of which send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make 16 in all. Kent is reckoned unwholesome to strangers, by reason of an ague, which they frequently catch in the fenny parts; but the natives are hardy and robust. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures. Maidstone, where the assizes are held, is the capital, but Canterbury and Rochester are the principal.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of North America, is an inland state, bounded on the N. by Great Sandy Creek, on the N. W. by the Ohio, on the W. by Cumberland river, on the S. by North Carolina, and on the E. by Sandy river, and a line drawn due S. from its source till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. It is upwards of 250 miles long, and 200 broad, containing 5000 square miles. The chief town is Lexington. See Geographical Grammar.

KERGUELEN, a barren island visited by Captain Cook in 1779. Lat. 48. 41. S. Lon. 76. 50 E.

KERMAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Persia. Lat. 29. 40 N. Lon. 57. 55 E.

KERPEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 6. 56 E.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, having Limerick and Cork on the E. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. the river Shannon on the N. and Desmond on the S.

KESSEL, a town of Guelderland, in the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 16 N. Lon. 5. 49 E.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Saturdays. The finest black lead in the world is dug up in its neighbourhood. It is 287 miles N. N. W. of London.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, having a market on Fridays. It is 75 miles N. W. of London.

KEW, a village of Surrey, opposite to Old Brentford, 7 miles W. of London. Here is a handsome seat, which belonged to the late prince of Wales, but now to the king.

KEXHOLM, or CARELOGOROD, the capital of a territory of the same name in Russia. Lat. 61. 3 N. Lon. 30. 25 E.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somersetshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 115 miles W. of London.

KHANDEISH, a considerable province of Mogulstan, in the East Indies, having Chytor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo.

KIAN NAN, a province of China, in Asia, having Hainan and Hou Quang on the W. Tihe Chian and Kian-si on the S. the Gulph of Nanquin on the E. and Chanton on the N.

KIAN-SI, a province of China, in Asia, having Kian Nan on the N. Hou Quang on the S. Quang Tong on the W. and the mountains of Fokien on the E. In this province are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin.

KIBURG, a strong town of Zurich, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 28 N. Lon. 8. 46 E.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, having a market on Thursdays. It is remarkable for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. It is 125 miles N. W. of London.

KIDG, the capital of Mecran, in Asia. Lat. 27. 50 N. Lon. 62. 25 E.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 223 miles W. by N. of London.

KIELL, a large and strong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is the seat of an university, and is 46 miles N. by E. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 20 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 54. 50 N. Lon. 25. 21 E.

KILDARE, a county of the province of Leinster, in Ireland, having Dublin and Wicklow on the E. King and Queen's counties on the W. East Meath on the N. and Catherlough on the S. It sends 10 members to parliament, and its principal town bears the same name.

KILDARE, an episcopal town of Kildare, in Ireland. Lat. 53. 9 N. Lon. 6. 37 W.

KILGARREN, a town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 229 miles W. N. W. of London.

KILHAM, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 200 miles N. of London.

KILIANOVA, a strong town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 28. 46 E.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, having Catherlough and Wexford on the E. Tipperary on the W. Queen's County on the N. and Waterford on the S. It contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above county. It was once the see of a bishop; and its cathedral still remains. Lat. 52. 36 N. Lon. 6. 55 W.

KILLALA, or KILLALO, a sea-port town of Mayo, in Ireland. It is a bishop's see. Lat. 54. 15 N. Lon. 9. 11 W.

KILLALO, a town of Clare, in Ireland. It is the see of a bishop, and is 10 miles N. W. of Limerick.

KILLIBEGS, a sea-port town of Donegal, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 40 N. Lon. 8. 6 W.

KILLONY, a town of Sligo, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 11 N. Lon. 8. 25 W.

KILMAC THOMAS, a town of Waterford, in Ireland. Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon. 7. 10 W.

KILMANAR. See Persepolis.

KILMORE, a town of Cavan, in Ireland, and the see of a bishop. Lat. 54. 2 N. Lon. 7. 11 W.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, having a market on Fridays. Queen Catharine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in the castle of this town. It is 63 miles N. of London.

KIMI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Swedish Lapland. Lat. 65. 30 N. Lon. 23. 40 E.

KIMPER, a town of Lower Bretagne, in France. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 47. 58 N. Lon. 4. 2 W.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name. Lat. 57. 5 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

KINETON, a town of Warwickshire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 88 miles N. W of London.

KING GEORGE's SOUND. See Nootka Sound.

KINGHORN, a town of Fifeshire, in Scotland. Lat. 56. 8 N. Lon. 3. 10 W.

KING's BRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 219 miles W. by S. of London.

KING's CLEAR, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 56 miles W. of London.

KING's COUNTY, a county of Ireland, having West Meath on the N. Kildare on the E. Queen's County and Tipperary on the S. and the river Shannon on the W.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See Hull.

KINGSTON, or KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a town of Surrey, having a market on Saturdays. The assizes are sometimes held here. It is 12 miles S. W. of London.

KINGSTON, the capital of King's County in Ireland. Lat. 53. 15 N. Lon. 7. 50 W.

KINGSTON, a town on the North side of the Port Royal Bay, in Jamaica, West Indies. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is a place of good trade. Lat. 17. 50 N. Lon. 76. 52 W.

KINGTON, or KYNETON, a town of Herefordshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of London.

KINROSS, the principal town of a shire of the same name, in Scotland. Lat. 56. 15 N. Lon. 3. 22 W.

KINSALE, a sea-port town of Cork, in Ireland. Lat. 51. 41 N. Lon. 8. 26 W.

KINTORE, a town of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland. Lat. 57. 38 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

KIOGE, a trading town of Zealand, in Denmark. Lat. 59. 31 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

KIOW, the capital of Russian Ukrain, in Poland. It is the see of an archbishop; and the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade. It is 335 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 31. 7 E.

KIRKBY LONSDALE. See Lonsdale.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, a town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 224 miles N. by W. of London.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, or KIRKBY STEPHEN, a town of Westmoreland, having a market on Mondays. Here is a good manufacture of stockings. It is 262 miles N. N. W. of London.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

KIRKALDY, a town of Fifeshire, in Scotland. Lat. 56. 8 N. Lon. 3. 8 W.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a shire of Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament; one for the shire, and the other for New Galloway, &c.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the principal town of the above shire, seated on a bay of the Irish Sea. Lat. 55. 0 N. Lon. 4. 8 W.

KIRKHAM, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 223 miles N. N. W. of London.

KIRKLEES, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Hutherfield. In a neighbouring park is the funeral monument of Robin Hood.

KIRK OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Thursdays. It is 292 miles N. W. of London.

KIRKWALL, the capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys, in the

North of Scotland. Lat. 58. 58 N. Lon. 2. 57 W.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 151 miles N. W. of London.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 14. 6 E.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Switzerland. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 8. 12 E.

KNARESBOROURGH, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 200 miles N. by W. of London.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 155 miles N. W. of London.

KNOTSFORD, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 183 miles N. N. W. of London.

KOEI TACHEOU, a province of China, in Aſia. The inhabitants are partly independent of the Chineſe empire. There are ſeveral copper mines in this province.

KOKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Livonia. Lat. 56. 42 N. Lon. 23. 3 E.

KOLA, the capital of Ruſſian Lapland, ſeated at the entrance of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 68. 52 N. Lat. 33. 13 E.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of Muſcovy. Lat. 55. 40 N. Lon. 38. 16 E.

KONINGFLUTTER, a town of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. Lat. 52. 25 N. Lon. 1. 7 E.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 52. 50 N. Lon. 14. 40 E.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 5 N. Lon 10. 44 E.

KONIGSFELD, a bailiwic of Switzerland.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 125 miles N. of Warſaw. Lat. 54. 42 N. Lon. 20. 55 E.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, 35 miles S. W. of Glatz. Lat. 50. 6 N. Lon. 16. 8 E.

KONINGSHOFEN, an epiſcopal town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 34 N. Lon. 9. 36 E.

KONINGSTEIN, a ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 52 N. Lon. 13. 43 E.

KONITZ, a town of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland. Lat. 53. 36 N. Lon. 18. 16 E.

KOPPERSBERG. See Fahlun

KOPPING, a town of Weſtmanland, in Sweden. Lat. 59. 38 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

KOPYS, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 54. 22 N. Lon. 29. 43 E.

KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of Zealand, in Denmark, defended by a fortreſs. Lat. 55. 29 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

KORSUM, or KORSON, a town of Ruſſian Ukraine. Lat 49. 3 N. Lon. 31. 20 E.

KOSAL, or KOSSEL, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 26 N. Lon. 17. 56 E.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 54. 56 N. Lon. 24. 12 E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Carniola, in Germany. Lat. 46. 34 N. Lon. 14. 6 E.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 17. 49 E.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 23. 0 E.

KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 237 miles N. W. of London.

KREMPEN, a ſtrong town of Holſtein, in Denmark, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 58 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

KRIEZOW, an epiſcopal town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 53. 50 N. Lon. 33. 15 E.

KRUMLAW, a town of Moravia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 16. 49 E.

KUFSTEIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, 46 miles S. by E. of Munich. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

KUR. See Cur.

KURAB, or KESGAR, a town of Ghilan, in Perſia. Lat. 37. 36 N. Lon. 50. 15 E.

KURILES, a cluſter of iſlands in the Sea of Kamtſchatka. They were firſt viſited by the Ruſſians in 1713.

KYLBURG, a town of Treves, in Germany, 16 miles N. W. of Treves. Lat. 50. 1 N. Lon. 6. 57 E.

KYNETON. See Kington.

L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Auſtria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 15. 9 E.

LAAS, a town of Carniola, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Czirnitz. Count Cilley was ſhamefully repulſed before this town in 1435.

LABADIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, 20 miles N. W. of Ferara. It belongs to the Venetians. Lat. 45. 39 N. Lon. 11. 54 E.

LABEZ, a kingdom of Africa, tributary to Algiers.

LABIA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey.

LABIAU, a capital bailiwic of Pruſſia, in which are many rivers and canals abounding with fiſh.

LABIAU, a trading town of the above bailiwic, 30 miles N. E. of Koningsberg. Lat. 54. 57 N. Lon. 21. 40 E.

LABON, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies. The trade, which conſiſts in gold duſt and camphire, is in the hands of the Dutch.

LABOURD, a territory of Gaſcony, in France, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be the firſt that went on the whale fiſhery. Its capital town is Bayonne.

LABRADOR. See Eſkimaux.

LABRADOR, ſeveral lakes ſo called in the iſland of Cape Breton, in North America.

LACANOW, a town of the kingdom of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants trade in linen.

LACEDEMON. See Miſitra, Sparta.

LACK, or BISCHOFF'S LACK, a town of Carniola, in Germany. Vaſt quantities of quickſilver, iron, and ſteel, are found in its neighbourhood. It is 35 miles N. of Trieſt. Lat. 46. 31 N. Lon. 14. 7 E.

LADENBURG, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 8 miles N. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

LADOGA, an inland lake of Ruſſia, between the Gulph of Finland and Lake Onega. It communicates with the Gulph of Finland by means of the river Nieva; is computed to be about 120 miles long, and 100 broad.

LADOGA, a town belonging to Ruſſia, ſeated on the banks of the above lake. Its inhabitants trade largely in fiſh. Lat. 60. 0 N. Lon. 33. 29 E.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 1 N. Lon. 15 46 E.

LADRONE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, between the latitudes of 12 and 24 degrees N. and about 140 degrees of W. longitude. They comprehend the iſlands of Grogan, Pagan, Mahan, Tinian, Guam with a town of the ſame name, and ſome other iſlands. They are ſometimes called the Marian Iſlands, and are about 12 in number. Guan, the largeſt, is 40 miles long, and 12 broad. Here the Spaniards have a fort, and a ſmall garriſon of 30 or 40 men. Ships generally touch here in their voyages from Mexico to the Eaſt Indies. They were diſcovered by Magellan, in his voyage to the Spice Iſlands, by the Weſt, in the year 1521.

LAGNY, a town of the Iſle of France, 15 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 2. 45 E.

LAGOON ISLAND, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the South Sea. Captain Cook viſited it in 1769. Lat. 18. 47 S. Lon. 139. 28 W.

LAGOS, a ſea-port town of Algarve, in Portugal. 120 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 37. 2 N. Lon. 8. 33 W.

LAGOVIA, a town of Sendomir, in Poland, noted for its trade in earthen-ware.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOPHER DE LAGONA, a town of Teneriff, one of the Canary Iſlands. Lat. 28. 30 N. Lon. 16. 13 W.

LAGUNES, or LACUNES OF VENICE, a vaſt number of ſmall iſlands, about 60, upon which the city of Venice is built. By means of the channels between theſe iſlands Venice is rendered remarkably ſecure, and veſſels of burthen are enabled to ſail to different parts of the town. See Venice.

LA HOGUE. See Hogue.

LAHOLM, a ſea-port town of Gothland, in Sweden, 50 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat 56. 31 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

LAHOR, or PENJAB, a province of Indoſtan, in Aſia, having Caſſimere on the N. Audin on the N. E. Siba and Jomba on the E. Jengapore and Dehli on the S. and Multan on the W. It produces corn, rice, pulſe, fruit, ſugar, and wine.

LAHOR, the capital of the above province, is ſeated on the banks of the river Indus, is a large well-built city, and was the principal trading place of Indoſtan when the Armenians and Indians traded by land to Aleppo. Lat. 30. 40 N. Lon. 72. 35 E.

LAINO, a town of Calabria, in Italy. Lat. 40. 4 N. Lon. 16. 11 E.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark. It is ſeparated from Zealand by a narrow channel, and is very fertile in corn.

LAMBALE, a town of Bretagne, in France, 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 2. 21 W.

LAMBESC, a town of Provence, in France, 9 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 5. 31 E.

LAMBETH, a village of Surrey, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Thames, oppoſite to Weſtminſter. The archbiſhop of Canterbury has a magnificent palace here.

LAMEGO, an epiſcopal town of Beira, in Portugal, 150 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon. 7. 30 W.

LAMPEDOSA, a ſmall iſland on the

coaſt of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 11. 0 E.

LAMPSACO, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſia. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop; and is 6 miles from the Dardanelles. Lat. 40. 12 N. Lon. 27. 20 E.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, having Yorkſhire on the E. the Iriſh Sea on the W. Weſtmoreland and Cumberland on the N. and Cheſhire on the S. It contains about 1,150,000 acres, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns, 5 of which ſend members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold, ſharp, and healthful. The ſoil is various, ſome parts being low and fruitful, while others are hilly and barren. There are ſeveral lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander Meer, greatly noted for an excellent fiſh called the char, which is not found in any other part of England. Lancaſhire was elected into a county palatine by Edward III. who conferred it as an appendage on his ſon, John of Gaunt, thence called duke of Lancaſter.

LANCASTER, the principal town of the above county, has a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 235 miles N. N. W. of London.

LANCIANO, a conſiderable town of Naples in Italy, 87 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

LANDAFF, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales. A biſhopric was erected here about the year 490; and it was valued in the king's books, temp. H. VIII. at 154*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* It is 168 miles W. of London.

LANDAU, an ancient and ſtrong town of Lower Alſace, in France It is 270 miles E of Paris. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon 8. 12 E.

LANDEN, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 18 miles N. E. of Namur Lat. 52. 41 N. Lon. 5. 5 E.

LANDES, a ſandy and barren country of Gaſcony, in France.

LANDGUARD FORT, a ſmall fort erected and maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich, in Eſſex.

LANDRECY, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. Prince Eugene beſieged this place in 1712, but in vain. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50 7 N. Lon. 3. 47 E.

LANDSCROON, a ſea-port town of Gothland, in Sweden, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 52 N. Lon. 12. 52 E.

LANDSCROON, a fort of Upper Alſace, in France. Lat. 47. 36 N. Lon. 7. 32 E.

LAND'S END, or CAPE CORNWALL, the Weſtern extremity of the iſland of Great Britain. Lat 50. 6 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

LANDSHUT, a ſtrong town of Bavaria, in Germany, 35 miles S. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

LANDSPERG, a town of Brandenburg, in Saxony, 32 miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder. Lat. 52. 50 N. Lon. 15. 10 E.

LANDSPERG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 23 miles S. of Augsburg.

LANDSTUL, a ſtrong town of Waſgow, in Germany. Lat. 49. 15 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

LANEHAM. See Lavenham.

LANERK, or CLYDESDALE, a ſhire of Scotland, having Annandale, and Mid-Lothian on the S. E. Dumfries on the S. Airſhire on the S. W. Renfrew on the N. W. Dunbartonſhire on the N. Stirlingſhire on the N. E. and Linlithgowſhire on the E. The country is pleaſant and fruitful, and ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the ſhire, and the other for Glaſgow, &c.

LANERK, the county town of the above ſhire, 20 miles S. E. of Glaſgow. Lat. 55. 40 N. Lon. 3. 49 W.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Leinſter, in Ireland. Lat. 53. 37 N. Lon. 8. 8 W.

LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town of Berkſhire, 68 miles W. of London.

LANGEAC, or LANGHAC, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, 42 miles S. by E. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

LANGELAND, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, 22 miles long, and about 8 broad. It is fruitful in wheat, rye, and barley. Lat. 55. 4 N. Lon. 11. 0 E.

LANGETZ, a town of Touraine, in France, 12 miles from Tours. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 0. 31 E.

LANGIONA, a large and ſtrong town of Laos, in Aſia. Lat. 22. 38 N. Lon. 96. 45 E.

LANGLEY, (ABBOTTS,) a town of Hertfordſhire.

LANGLEY, (KINGS,) a town near the above. Edmund of Langley, duke of York, ſon to Edward III. was buried here.

LANGON, a town of Gaſcony, in France, famous for its trade in wine. Lat. 44. 33 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

LANGPORT, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 130 miles W. by S. of London.

LANGRES, an ancient epiſcopal town of Champagne, in France It is 35 miles E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 52 N. Lon. 5. 24 E.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France, having Quercy, Rou-

erque, Auvergne, and Lionnois, on the N. Dauphiny and Provence on the E. Gascony on the W. and the Mediterranean Sea, and Roussillon on the S. It is very fertile in corn and fruits; and its wine is excellent. Toulouse is the principal town.

LANNOY, a town of Flanders, in France, 8 miles from Tournay. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

LANZAROTA, one of the Canary Islands. Lat. 29. 7 N. Lon. 13. 2 W.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 12 miles N. W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 9 N. Lon. 7. 28 E.

LAON, a town of the Isle of France, 77 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 34 N. Lon. 3. 43 E.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, having China on the N. Tonquin and Cochin China on the E. Cambodia on the S. and Siam on the W. It abounds in rice and fruits; and its rivers teem with fish.

LAPLAND, a large country in the northern part of Europe. It is divided into three parts, viz. Danish, Swedish, and Russian Lapland. This country is exceedingly cold; and for the course of 3 months in the year, the inhabitants do not see the sun. The seasons change so sudddenly in this district, that some authors have asserted there is neither spring nor autumn. The air is healthy; but the soil is rocky and mountainous. The rein-deer is a very serviceable animal to the Laplanders; for it draws their sledges over the snow with amazing rapidity: its skin serves for cloathing to the inhabitants, and its flesh for food. Instead of bread, the Laplanders make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder.

LAR, a town of Fars, in Persia. Its chief trade is in silk. Lat. 27. 30 N. Lon. 52. 45 E.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 35. 40 N. Lon. 5. 59 W.

LARDOE, a sea-port town of Biscay, in Spain, 30 miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 23 N. Lon. 3. 53 W.

LARIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 60 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 33. N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

LARISSA, an ancient town of Janna, in European Turkey. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is said to be the birth-place of Achilles. It is 120 miles N. by W. of Athens. Lat. 39. 48 N. Lon. 22. 47 E.

LARIBUNDAR, a sea-port town of Indostan, in Asia. Lat. 25. 0 N. Lon. 67. 0 E.

LARTA. See Arta.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, a very ancient town of Syria, in Asia. It is the see of a bishop; and here are many valuable remains of antiquity. It is 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 40 N. Lon. 34. 30 E.

LAVAGNY, a town of Genoa, in Italy.

LAVAL, a town of the Lower Maine, in France, 40 miles W. of Mans. Lat. 48. 7 N. Lon. 0. 42 W.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, an episcopal town of Carinthia, in Germany. Lat. 46. 44 N. Lon. 15. 18 E.

LAVAUR, an episcopal town of Upper Languedoc, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 1. 52 E.

LAUBACH, a strong episcopal town of Carniola, in Germany. It is seated on the banks of a river of the same name, wherein are the largest craw-fish in Europe. Lat. 46. 24 N. Lon. 14. 25 E.

LAUDA, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 18 miles S. W. of Wertzburg. Lat. 49. 28 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

LAUDER, a borough-town of Scotland, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 36 N. Lon. 3. 5 W.

LAUDERDALE, a small district of Scotland, in which the above town is situated.

LAVELLO, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 80 miles E. by N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 5 N. Lon. 15. 55 E.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village of Liege, in the Netherlands, remarkable for a battle in which the French obtained the superiority in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or LANEHAM, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 60 miles N. E. of London.

LAUFFEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 9. 25 E.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Suabia, in Germany, 17 miles E. of Basil. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 8. 2 E.

LAVINGTON, a town of Wiltshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 81 miles W. by S. of London.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 214 miles W. by S. of London.

LAUNCE, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 51. 21 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

LAVORIS, (TERRA DI,) a province of Naples, in Italy, having Campagna di Roma and the Farther Abruzzo on the W. the Hither Abruzzo and Molisa on the N. the Farther Principato on the E. and the Hither Principato on the S. It is about 63 miles long, and 35 broad; and very fertile in corn, wines, and fruits.

LAURENT LES CHALONS, a town of Burgundy, in France, 37 miles N. E. of Dijon. Lat. 46. 46 N. Lon. 5. 1 E.

LAUSANNE, a large and ancient town of Switzerland. It is the fee of a bishop, and is 50 miles S. W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 31 N. Lon. 6. 50 E.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Culm, in Poland, 73 miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 53. 20 N. Lon. 19. 51 E.

LAUTERBURG, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1744. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 8. 26 E.

LAWA, an inland town of the iſland of Borneo. Lat. 0. 45 N. Lon. 110. 30 E.

LAWENBURG, a territory of Saxony, in Germany, having the title of a duchy. It is about 35 miles, long, and 20 broad.

LAWENBURG, or SAXE LAWENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and is 40 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 26 N. Lon. 10. 50 E.

LAWENBURG, a town of Ducal Pomerania, ſubject to the elector of Brandenburg. Lat. 54. 33 N. Lon. 17. 39 E.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 32 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

LAWRENCE, (ST.) a very large river of N. America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a courſe of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable upwards of 400 miles to Quebec.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Germany, within 10 miles of Vienna. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 16. 28 E.

LEA, a river of England. It riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire; and, after a winding courſe, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. Vaſt quantities of corn and malt are brought down this river from Hertfordſhire to London.

LEAWAVA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 6. 40 N. Lon. 83. 15 E.

LEBANON. See Libanus.

LEBEDA, an ancient ſea-port town of Tripoli, in Africa 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lat. 32. 50 N. Lon. 1. 50 E.

LEBRIXA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lat. 37. 8 N. Lon. 5. 44 W.

LEBUS, an epiſcopal town of Saxony, in Germany, 43 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 31 N. Lon. 14. 39 E.

LECCE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 195 miles E. S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

LECCO, a town of Milan, in Italy. Lat. 45. 53 N. Lon. 9. 21 E.

LECH, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, and falls into the Danube, near Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 77 miles W. by N. of London.

LECHNICH, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 7. 8 E.

LECLUSE, a town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands, 5 miles S. of Douay. Lat. 50. 17 N. Lon. 3. 10 E.

LECTOURE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Gaſcony, in France. Lat. 43. 56 N. Lon 0. 42 E.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 120 miles W. N. W. of London.

LEDESMA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Leon, in Spain, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 9 N. Lon. 5. 31 W.

LEEDS, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade in cloth. It has the title of a duchy, and is 194 miles N. by W. of London.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Sea. It was viſited by Capt. Cook in 1776, who conſiders it, in ſome reſpects, ſuperior to Anamooka. The iſland is ſituated near Hapaee, and is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad.

LEEK, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 155 miles N. N. W. of London.

LEERLAM, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lat. 51. 56 N. Lon. 5. 13 E.

LEERWICK, a town of Mainland, one of the Orkney Iſlands. The Dutch begin their herring fiſhery about this place every year. Lat. 59. 0 N. Lon. 3. 10 W.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See Caribbee Iſlands.

LEEWE, a ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 5. 7 E.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, a large and ſtrong town of Tuſcany, in Italy. It has one of the moſt famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which is viſited by all the European nations. The port is free; and the merchandizes carried to Leghorn are never inſpected, for the officers of the city promote, rather than interrupt trade. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and people of all other perſuaſions are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion: ſo that an univerſal toleration ſubſiſts here. There are about 50,000 inhabitants, of whom near 20,000

are Jews. At a little diſtance from the town is an excellent light-houſe, on the top of which upwards of 30 lamps are lighted up every night. An earthquake did conſiderable damage to Leghorn in 1741. The commodities which the Engliſh bring from this place are ſilk, wine, and oil. It is 145 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 10. 17 E.

LEGNANO, a town of Venice, in Italy, 25 miles from Verona.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Gratz.

LEICESTER, an Engliſh county, 33 miles long, and 30 broad. It has Nottinghamſhire on the N. Northamptonſhire on the S. Warwickſhire and Derbyſhire on the W. and Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire on the E. It contains about 560,000 acres, 11 market towns, and 112,200 inhabitants. It ſends 4 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, and 2 for the county-town. The air is good, and the ſoil in the ſouthern parts fruitful, but the northern is more ſtony and barren.

LEICESTER, the principal town of the above county, has markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Soar, over which there are 4 bridges; one of which, named Bow Bridge, is the place where Richard the Third's body is ſuppoſed to have been thrown into the river. This bridge fell down Nov. 19, 1791. Leiceſter is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, has the title of an earldom, and is 99 miles N. W. by N. of London.

LEIGH, a town of Lancaſhire. Its market is very little frequented; and it is 190 miles N. W. of London.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, or BEAUDEZART, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 41 miles N. W. of London.

LEININGEN, a town of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 8. 22 E.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, having the Iriſh Sea on the E. Connaught on the W. Ulſter on the N. and the Atlantic Ocean on the S. It is 112 miles long, and 70 broad. Dublin is the principal town, and the capital of the kingdom.

LEIPSIC, a large and ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, to which ſix public, beſides private, colleges belong. It is 40 miles N. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

LEITH, a ſea-port town of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, 2 miles N. of Edinburg. It is conſidered as the port to that city. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 3. 7 W.

LEMAN, a large lake of Switzerland, generally called the LAKE OF GENEVA It is 60 miles long, and 12 broad. The river Rhone runs through it, and the melting of the ſnow on the mountains in the ſummer occaſions the water to riſe higher during that ſeaſon than at any other period of the year.

LEMBERG, a town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It has a Roman Catholic archbiſhop, as well as an Armenian, and a Ruſſian biſhop; but Proteſtantiſm is not tolerated. In 1704, Charles XII. king of Sweden, took it by ſtorm. It is 212 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 49. 51 N. Lon. 24. 26 E.

LEMBRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 22 miles in circumference. Lat. 40. 25 N. Lon. 26. 0 E.

LEMBURG, or LEMBERG, a palatinate of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It is divided into four diſtricts, each of which receives its name from its reſpective capital.

LEMGOW, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 17 miles S. of Minden. Lat. 52. 5 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

LEMNOS, now STALIMENE, an iſland at the entrance of the Dardanelles, having a town of the ſame name, which is the capital of the iſland. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad; and contains upwards of 70 villages; the inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and its capital is 20 miles S. E. of Mount Athos, whoſe ſhadow covers it a little before ſun-ſet. Lat. 40. 3 N. Lon. 25. 28 E.

LEMPTA, a territory of Zaara, in Africa, whoſe inhabitants are of a ſavage diſpoſition.

LENA, a large river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Tartary, and falls into the Frozen Ocean.

LENCICIA, a ſtrong town of Poland, 110 miles N. by W. of Cracow. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 47 miles E. S. E. of London.

LENOX, a county of Scotland, bounded by Argyleſhire on the N. and W. Montieth and Sterlingſhire on the E. and the river Clyde on the S. The lake Lough Lomond is in this county, which ſee. This ſhire ſends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of Artois, in France. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 95 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 26 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, 20 miles

N. W. of Syracuſe. Lat. 37. 18 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

LENTZBURG, a town of Bern, in Switzerland, 8 miles W. of Baden. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 8. 8 E.

LEO, (ST.) a ſtrong epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 8 miles S. W. of San Marino. Lat. 43. 55 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

LEOMINSTER, or LEMSTER, a town of Hereforaſhire, having a market on Fridays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 137 miles W. N. W. of London.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It has Galicia and Portugal on the W. Auſtrias on the N. Caſtile on the E. and Eſtramadura and part of Caſtile on the S. It is about 125 miles long, and 100 broad; and is exceedingly fruitful.

LEON, the capital of the above province, was built by the Romans in the time of Galba, and is now a biſhop's ſee. It is 165 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 45 N. Lon. 5. 13 W.

LEON, an ancient town of Bretagne, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 280 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 3. 58 W.

LEON, (NEW,) a populous kingdom of New Spain, in N. America, in which are ſeveral ſilver mines.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, an epiſcopal town of New Spain, in N. America. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1685, in ſight of a Spaniſh army, which was 6 times their number. It is 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12. 25 N. Lon. 88. 10 W.

LEONARD DE NOBLET, (ST.) an ancient town of Guienne, in France, 195 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 54 N. Lon. 1. 32 E.

LEONHART, a town of Carinthia, in Germany. Lat. 46. 57 N. Lon. 15. 23 E.

LEOPOLSTADT, a ſtrong town of Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold, in 1665. It is 62 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 18. 6 E.

LEOTONG, a large country of Aſia, having part of China, and a gulph of the ſame name on the S. Chineſe Tartary on the N. another part of Tartary on the W. and Korea on the E. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themſelves maſters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, leſs polite, and not ſo induſtrious as the Chineſe. Leotong is the principal town.

LEPANTO, a ſtrong town of Livadia, in European Turkey. It was taken from the Turks in 1687 by the Venetians, who afterwards evacuated it. The neighbouring country produces wine, oil, corn, rice, tobacco, and Turkey leather. It is 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 22. 0 E.

LEPERS, one of the iſlands of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 15. 23 S. Lon. 168. 0 E.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, an epiſcopal town of Eſtramadura, in Portugal. It is 60 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 37 N. Lon. 8. 46 W.

LERICI, a town of Genoa, in Italy. Lat. 44. 5 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

LERIDA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Lerida declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, 1705; but the duke of Orleans retook it in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is 200 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 44 N. Lon. 0. 45 E.

LERIUS, the name of 2 iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coaſt of Provence, in France.

LERMA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It has the title of a duchy. Lat. 42. 16 N. Lon. 3. 25 W.

LERNICA, anciently a large city on the iſland of Cyprus, now reduced to a few houſes.

LESBOS. See Metelin.

LESKAR, an epiſcopal town of Gaſcony, in France, 42 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 17 N. Lon. 0. 7 W.

LESKARD, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its caſtle is in ruins. The inhabitants of Leſkard trade conſiderably in yarn, great quantities of which they ſend to Exeter. It is 221 miles W. by S. of London.

LESSINES, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 22 miles S. W. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 3. 46 E.

LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town on the ſea-coaſt of Suffolk, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 117 miles N. E. of London.

LESTWITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Fridays. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here courts are kept belonging to the ſtannary. It is 230 miles W. by S. of London.

LETRIM, or LEITRIM, a county of Connaught, in Ireland, 44 miles long, and 17 broad. It has Cavan and Fermanagh on the E. and N. E. Sligo and Roſcommon on the W. and S. W. and Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

LETTEN LAND, or LETTONIA, the

south part of Livonia. It has Esthonia on the N. Courland on the S. Muscovy on the E. and the Gulph of Riga on the W. It belongs to Russia.

LETTERE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 42 N. Lon. 14. 38 E.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies EAST; but when speaking of trade, ships are said to come from the Levant, when they come from any of these places, Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barca, the Isle of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA comprehends the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of Lower Languedoc, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 3. 9 E.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 12. 26 E.

LEVERPOOL, or LIVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Saturdays. The name is supposed to have been derived from the Lever family, which is of ancient date in Lancashire, and partly from a body of water formerly spread there like a pool. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Mersey. The first authentic mention of the spot where the town now stands is, perhaps, the record of the estates between the Ribble and the Mersey, then belonging to Roger de Poictiers, in Doomsday Book. This Roger, according to Camden, built a castle here, and bestowed the government upon Vivian de Molineaux. We find charters were granted and confirmed to this town by Henry I. king John, Henry III. Richard III. and Henry IV. In 1565 there were 138 householders and cottagers in Liverpool; and only 12 vessels, from 6 to 40 tons, belonged to it; these were manned by 76 men. The town, however, has always been increasing; for in 1753 there were about 20,000 inhabitants; and in 1783 the number of inhabitants were double that quantity. In 1771, 198 ships were entered inwards, and 1024 sailed from this place. Here is a commodious modern built custom-house, and 5 public docks for shipping, 3 wet and 2 dry. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 205 miles N. W. of London.

LEUK, a town of Valais, in Switzerland, remarkable for its hot baths. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 7. 39 E.

LEVREUX, an ancient town of Berry, in France. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 1. 40 E.

LEUSE, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

LEUTKIRK, a free town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat 47. 53 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

LEUTMERITZ, an episcopal town of Bohemia, 40 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lat. 50. 31 N. Lon. 14 30 E.

LEWARDEN, the capital of Friesland, in the United Provinces. Canals run through many of its streets. It is 65 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 11 N. Lon. 5. 32 E.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. Lat. 48. 21 N. Lon. 18. 31 E.

LEWES, a town of Sussex, having a market on Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants, and is 49 miles S. of London.

LEWIS, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. It is considerable, being about 80 miles long, and 40 broad.

LEWIS, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 5. 7 E.

LEWISBURG, or LOUISBOURG, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, in North America. It shared the fate of the island. See Cape Breton. Lat. 45. 54 N. Lon. 59. 58 W.

LEXINGTON, the capital of Kentucky, one of the United States of North America. Lat. 38. 25 N. Lon. 88. 8 W.

LEYDEN, a large town of Holland, in the United Provinces. It is about 4 miles and a half in circumference, stands on 50 small islands, has 8 gates, and 145 bridges, the greater part of which are built with free-stone. Here is a noted university, at which there are generally 200 students. The famous Elzevir, so well known in the annals of printing, had his printing-office in the upper story of this school. It is 15 miles S. S. W. of Haerlem. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 4. 33 E.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia. Lat. 11. 0 N. Lon. 125. 0 E.

LEZINA, a town of Naples, in Italy, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 44 N. Lon. 15. 14 E.

LHON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, or LEBANON, a vast chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. They extend from Sidon on the Levant Sea in the W. to Arabia in the E. The summits of these mountains are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below they are exceedingly pleasant and fruitful. These mountains were much noticed in sacred and profane history. It was from these that Solomon was furnished with the cedar which he

made uſe of in building the temple of Jeruſalem.

LIBAU, a ſea-port town of Courland, 45 miles N. of Memel. Lat. 56. 31 N. Lon. 21. 40 E.

LIBOURNE, a town of Guienne, in France, 20 miles N. N. W. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 58 N. Lon. 0. 12 E.

LIBYA, the ancient name of all Africa; but afterwards given to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Heſſe, in Germany. Lat. 50. 15 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

LICHTENBERG, a ſtrong place of Alſace, in France. Lat. 48. 55 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Cullembach. Lat. 50. 25 N. Lon. 12. 2 E.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 16 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

LICHSTEIN, a town of Baſle, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 29 N. Lon. 7. 39 E.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland. Lat. 47. 17 N. Lon. 9. 4 E.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a lake of Naples, in Italy, formerly known for its plenty of excellent fiſh; but by an earthquake which happened in 1538, one part of it was changed into a mountain of aſhes, and the remainder into a moraſs.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 53. 34 N. Lon. 25. 34 E.

LIDD, a town of Kent, having a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in Rumney Marſh, and is a member of the Cinque Ports. On each ſide of it are vaſt heaps of ſtones, which the inhabitants pretend are the tombs of Criſpin and Criſpinus. It is 71 miles S. E. of London.

LIDDESDALE, a diſtrict of Scotland, having Tiviotdale on the N. Cumberland on the S. E. and Annandale on the S. W.

LIDKOPING, a town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 58. 25 N. Lon. 13. 40 E.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 17 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

LIEGE, a biſhopric in Germany, having Brabant and Guelderland on the N. Limburg and Juliers on the E. Luxemburg and Ardennes on the S. and Brabant and Namur on the W. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fruitful in corn, wine, wood, and paſture. Here are mines of iron and lead, pits of coal, and quarries of marble and other ſtone. The biſhop is elected by the chapter, which is compoſed of 60 canons; and his revenue amounts to about 300,000 ducats per ann.

LIEGE, a large and ancient town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is the capital of the above biſhopric. The river Maeſe, or Meuſe, divides itſelf into three branches at this town, and, after paſſing through the ſtreets under ſeveral bridges, unites again. Here is an univerſity, and a convent of Engliſh nuns. The Jeſuits have a college here. In 1691 this town was bombarded; and in 1701 it was delivered up to the French. In 1702 the Allies retook it; and in 1705 the French beſieged it again; but retired before the duke of Marlborough. It is 15 miles S. W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

LIERS, a village of Weſtphalia, in Germany, near which a battle was fought in 1746, between the allies under prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French under count Saxe. It is 7 miles S. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

LIESINA, an iſland of Dalmatia, ſituated in the Gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It belongs to the Venetians.

LIESINA, the capital of the above iſland. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 16. 23 E.

LIESSE, a town of Picardy, in France, 6 miles E. of Laon. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 3. 51 E.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the county of Wicklow, and falls into the Iriſh Channel a little below Dublin.

LIFFORD, a town of Donnegal, in Ireland. Lat. 54. 47 N. Lon. 5. 45 W.

LIGNE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

LIGNIERS, a ſtrong town of Berry, in France, 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 47 N. Lon. 2. 24 E.

LIGNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Glogaw. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 16. 36 E.

LIGNY, a town of Bar, in France, 8 miles S. E. of Bar le Duc. Lat. 48. 39 N. Lon. 5. 26 E.

LIGOR, a town of Malacca, in the Eaſt Indies. The Dutch Eaſt India Company have a magazine here. Lat. 7. 40 N. Lon. 100. 5 E.

LIGUEIL, a town of Touraine, in France, 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 3 N. Lon. 0. 52 E.

LILLERS, a town of Artois, in France, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

LIMA, the middle diviſion of Peru, in South America. It has Quito on the N.

the mountains called the Andes on the E. the audience of Los Charcos on the S. and the Pacific Ocean on the W. There are many wild beafts in this audience.

LIMA, the capital of the above audience. It is a very famous and much-frequented place. It is fituated in a large, pleafant, and fertile plain, on the South fide of the river Rimac. The city ftands at the diftance of about 6 miles from Callao, which is the fea-port to Lima. The white people in Lima are eftimated at about 15,000. and the whole number of inhabitants are about 60,000. Earthquakes being very frequent in thefe parts, the houfes are, in general, built of very flight materials. They are well fupplied with water from the river. The churches abound in magnificent ornaments, to a degree which may well furprize ftrangers. The merchants are immenfely rich, and carry on a trade with all parts of the world. But the pleafures arifing from the climate, fertility, and riches of this country, are confiderably damped, from the terror of the evils to which thefe parts of the world are fubject. Lima has been more than once nearly deftroyed by earthquakes. One in the year 1747, laid above half the city in ruins, and entirely overwhelmed the port town of Callao, where 3000 inhabitants perifhed. Only one man was faved, who happening to be in an elevated fort, next the harbour, faw the inhabitants in the utmoft conftternation, running from their houfes, which immediately funk, and the fea, rolling inland with great fury, buried all the people. A fmall boat, at that inftant, was driven clofe to the fort: the man jumped into it, and was thus miraculoufly faved from the dreadful catafrophe which deftroyed his countrymen. Lima is the fee of an archbifhop, and the feat of an univerfity. The inhabitants are very debauched; and the monks and nuns, of whom there are a great number, are no more chafte than the reft of the inhabitants. If any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry daggers concealed. Lat. 12. 1 S. Lon. 76. 44 W.

LIMALES, a town of Brabant, in the Auftrian Netherlands, 13 miles S. E. of Bruffels. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 4. 42 E.

LIMBURG, a province in the Auftrian Netherlands, having the title of a duchy. It is bounded by Juliers on the N. and N. E. by Aix la Chapelle on the E. and by Liege on the S. and W. It is fruitful in corn and paftare; and it abounds in excellent iron.

LIMBURG, the capital of the above duchy, was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialifts in 1702, and was afterwards ceded to Auftria. It is 15 miles S. E. of Liege. Lat. 50. 38 N. Lon. 6. 5 E.

LIMERICK, a county of Munfter, in Ireland, having the river Shannon on the N. the Ocean on the W. the counties of Kerry and Cork on the S. and Tipperary on the E. It is 48 miles long, and 23 broad; and fends 8 members to parliament.

LIMERICK, an epifcopal town of Munfter, in Ireland, the capital of the above county. It underwent 2 fharp fieges in 1690 and 1691, and at laft furrendered to king William III. but the garrifon had the liberty of retiring to what place they pleafed. It is 90 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 42 N. Lon. 8. 34 W.

LIMMINGTON, a town of Hampfhire, having a market on Saturdays. It fends 2 members to parliament, and is 90 miles S. W. of London.

LIMNEVADY, a town of Londonderry, in Ireland. Lat. 55. 12 N. Lon. 6. 50 W.

LIMOGES, the capital of Limofin, in France. Great part of this town was confumed by an accidental fire in 1790; by which misfortune 800 families were reduced to the greateft diftrefs. It is 110 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 50 N. Lon. 1. 20 E.

LIMOSIN, a diftrict of Guienne, in France, having La Marche on the N. Auvergne on the E. Quercy on the S. and Perigord and Angoumois on the W. It contains mines of copper, lead, tin, and iron.

LIMOUX, a ftrong town of Languedoc, in France, 50 miles S. E. of Toulouie. Lat. 43. 4 N. Lon. 2. 16 E.

LIMPURG, a barony of Franconia, in Germany, about 15 miles long, and 8 broad.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, 20 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 24 N. Lon. 7. 51 E.

LINCHANCHI, a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 20. 40 N. Lon. 87. 50 W.

LINCHE, a ftrong town of French Flanders. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

LINCOLN, the county-town of Lincolnfhire. It is pleafantly feated on the fide of a hill on the river Witham, and has a market on Fridays. It had formerly 50 churches, but has now only 14, befides the cathedral or minfter. Lincoln is the fee of a bifhop, whofe diocefe is of the largeft extent of any in England. The bifhopric was firft founded at Dorchefter, in Oxfordfhire, about the year 635; it

was removed to Sidnaceſter, in Lyndſey, about 675; and afterwards to Lincoln in 1086. Its value in the king's books is 828*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* halfpenny. The great bell of the cathedral, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 132 miles N. by W. of London.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, having the German Ocean on the N. and E. Nottinghamſhire on the W. and Rutlandſhire and Cambridgeſhire on the S. It is 75 miles long, and 44 broad, containing 1,740,000 acres, 361 pariſhes, 31 market towns, 24,500 inhabitants, and ſends 12 members to parliament, 2 of which are for the county. There are ſeveral rivers in Lincolnſhire. The air is in ſome parts wholeſome, but in others unhealthy and foggy, on account of the fens and large marſhes. Vaſt quantities of fiſh and fowl are ſent to London weekly from this county.

LINDENFELLS, or LINDENFELD, a town of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 42 N. Lon. 8. 47 E.

LINDKOPING. See Lidcoping.

LINDOW, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany, 75 miles S. by W. of Augsburg. Lat 47. 38 N. Lon. 9. 50 E.

LINDSEY, the northern diviſion of Lincolnſhire, which gives title to a marquis.

LINGEN, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 30 miles W. of Oſnaburg. Lat. 52. 30 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

LINLITHGOW, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends 3 members to parliament.

LINLITHGOW, the capital of the above ſhire. Here is a royal palace which was finiſhed by king James I. Lat 56. 0 N. Lon. 3. 34 W.

LINOSA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Africa, and is about 12 miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon 12. 31 E.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 49 miles N. by E. of London.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Auſtria, in Germany. The French became maſters of this place in 1741; but the Auſtrians recovered it the year following. It is 100 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 14. 3 E.

LINTZ, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

LIONS, a town of Normandy, in France, 17 miles from Rouen. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 1. 32 E.

LIPARI, the largeſt of the Lipari Iſlands, on the coaſt of Sicily, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 15 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, figs, grapes, bitumen, ſulphur, alum, and mineral waters. The names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicuſa, Alicor, and Uſtica. Some of theſe are volcanoes.

LIPARI, the capital of the above iſland, and the ſee of a biſhop. In 1544 Barbaroſſa carried all the inhabitants into ſlavery, and demoliſhed the town; but the emperor Charles V. afterwards rebuilt it. Lat. 38. 35 N. Lon. 15. 10 E.

LIPPA, a town of Temeſwaer, in Hungary. In 1552 it was taken by the Turks; in 1668 it was retaken by the Imperialiſts; in 1691 the Turks took it again, but abandoned it, after having demoliſhed the fortifications in 1695. It is 75 miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 51 N. Lon. 22. 45 E.

LIPPE, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, through which runs a river of the ſame name.

LIPSTADT, the capital of the above county. It is 30 miles S. E. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

LIQUE, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 12 miles W. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

LIQUEO ISLES, ſeveral iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, the largeſt of which is about 170 miles long, and 10 broad. Lat. 27. 56 N. Lon. 128. 40 E.

LIRE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 9 miles N. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 9 N. Lon. 4. 16 E.

LIS, a river of the French Netherlands, which riſes in Artois, and falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal. It was once the greateſt port in Europe, except London and Amſterdam; and is ſituated on the northern bank of the river Tagus. It is a difficult matter to aſcertain the number of the inhabitants in Lisbon. In 1739 Antonio de Oliveria Freire, in his Chorographical Deſcription of Portugal, attributed 800,000 inhabitants to this place; in 1754 the atteſtation ſent to Rome, in order to procure bulls, aſſigned 600,000 inhabitants to the metropolis. Nov. 1, 1755, a moſt dreadful earthquake happened here. About ten o'clock in the morning, the ſky being ſerene and calm, a great noiſe was heard rolling along the ſtreets of Lisbon, much reſembling the noiſe of coaches; and at the ſame time the earth received a violent ſhock. In an inſtant, the whole city exhibited a ſcene of the moſt dreadful confuſion. The large quay near the cuſtom-houſe, piled up with goods which had lately been landed

from the Brazil and India fleets, sunk with about 600 men upon it, and all the merchandize; and where the quay stood is now deep water. The number of people who perished by this catastrophe has been computed at upwards of 40,000. December 21 following, another dreadful earthquake overturned the straggling walls and parts of buildings which had escaped a total destruction on the first of November. The parliament of England, in consideration of the distress of the surviving inhabitants, voted 100,000*l.* for their relief. Dr. Twist, who visited Lisbon in 1772, says, that it is pretty nearly in the same ruinous state that it was the day after the earthquake in November, 1755. There are, however, vast numbers of buildings in great forwardness; but it must be confessed, that great quantities of rubbish are to be seen in different parts of the city. It is supposed that about one-fifth of the inhabitants are blacks or mulattoes. In the harbour of Lisbon ships ride in 18 fathoms water. It is 12 miles long, and will contain several thousand sail; but it has two entrances which are defended by forts, and are so difficult of access, that the assistance of a skilful pilot is very necessary. May 31, 1764, the custom-house, with its contents, were reduced to ashes by an accidental fire. In November, 1791, the inhabitants of this place felt a very severe shock of an earthquake. It is 255 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42 N. Lon. 9. 5 W.

LISBURN, a town of Antrim, in Ireland. It was burnt down some years ago, but has since been rebuilt. Lat. 54. 41 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

LISCA BIANCA, a small desert island of the Tuscan Sea, 5 miles from Lipari.

LISIEUX, an episcopal town of Normandy, in France, 40 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 11 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

LISLE, a large and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital. It was taken in 1708 by the duke of Marlborough, after a siege of 3 months, during which time he lost several thousands of men: it was restored to the French at the treaty of Utrecht, on condition of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. It is 130 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38 N. Lon. 3. 9 E.

LISMORE, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland. It is about 8 miles long, and 2 broad.

LISSA, an island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice. It produces excellent wine, and is subject to the Venetians. Lat. 42. 52 N. Lon. 17. 0 E.

LISSA, a town of Poland. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 16. 50 E.

LITCHFIELD, or LICHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, having markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is a city and a county of itself. Litchfield, together with Coventry [See Coventry] form the see of a bishop. Oswy king of Mercia erected it in 656. It was originally at Litchfield, whence it was removed to Chester, and afterwards to Coventry. The valuation of this diocese in the time of Henry VIII. was 559*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* halfpenny. It was once the see of an archbishop. It is 118 miles N. W. of London.

LITHUANIA, (GREAT,) a large country of Europe, formerly independent, but in 1501 united to, or entered into an alliance with the kingdom and republic of Poland, of which it is the third general division, and the greatest of all. The Poles call it LITEWSKI, and the natives LITWA. It has Samogitia, Livonia, and part of Russia on the N. Volhinia and Polesia on the S. Prussia and Pulachia on the W. and another part of Russia on the E. It is almost of a circular form, and is near 250 miles over. Its principal rivers are the Borysthenes or Dnieper, and the Bogs, both having their sources in this country. Its rivers, as well as its lakes, abound with fish. The air in general is thick and foggy, on account of the great number of woods and lakes. Many of its woods have been burnt down, with a view to increase agriculture. Their chief trade consists in exporting pitch, tar, and timber; in return for which they receive woollen cloth, salt, and wine. They have different manners and customs from the Poles; and their language differs considerably. The peasants are more miserable than those of Poland; and they observe neither holidays nor Sundays, their lords having instilled into them a notion, that if they eat on Sundays, they must work also.

LITHUANIA, (LITTLE,) a territory of Memel, in Brandenburg Prussia. It is full of woods, being 26 miles long, and about 10 broad. In 1710 it was almost depopulated by a plague, which king William Frederic of Prussia new-peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c. at the expence of 5,000,000 of rix-dollars; and again in 1732 the king of Prussia planted it with 12,500 Saltzburghers, at the charge of 350,000 rix-dollars. By this means it has been greatly cultivated and improved.

LIVADIA. See Achaia.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of European Turkey, the capital of Livadia. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 23. 36 E.

LIVERDUN, a town of Lorrain, 8 miles N. E. of Toul. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 6. 3 E.

LIVERPOOL. See Leverpool.

LIVONIA, a frontier province of Ruſſia on the W. which divides it from Poland. This province is divided into 2 parts, viz. North and South: the northern retains the name of Livonia, and the ſouthern has that of Eſtonia, or Eſthonia. The whole country of Livonia, including Eſtonia, borders on Courland, the Baltic Sea, the Gulph of Finland, Ingria, Ruſſia, and Poland; extending from North to South about 270 miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 220 miles. The air is clear and ſalubrious; the winter long and ſevere, and the ſummer ſhort and exceedingly hot. Notwithſtanding its ſevere winter, it is ſo very fertile, that it has been ſtyled the granary of the North. Many thouſands of laſts of barley are annually exported from this country. The horned cattle, horſes, and goats of Livonia, are numerous and much eſteemed: their ſheep are not very good, and their wool is coarſe. Vaſt quantities of flax, hemp, linſeed, leather, and ſkins are exported in foreign bottoms. The Ruſſians and Poles long diſputed the ſovereignty of Livonia; but the Swedes invaded it, and made it, for ages, the ſeat of war. Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, at laſt conquered it, and it was ceded to him by the treaty of Oliva. Peter the Great, czar of Ruſſia, took it from the Swedes, and the Ruſſians have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

LIVRADE, a town of Guienne, in France. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 0. 37 E.

LIZARD, anciently OCRINUM, the moſt ſoutherly promontory of England. It is 36 miles from the Land's End. About a quarter of a mile from the ſhore are ſeveral ſteep rocks above the water, called the Stags. From this place the ſhips uſually take their departure, when they are bound to the weſtward. Lat. 49. 57 N. Lon. 5. 30 W.

LIZIER, an ancient epiſcopal town of Guienne, in France, 390 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 42. 56 N. Lon. 1. 15 E.

LLANBEDR, or LLANBEDER, a town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 199 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANDILOVAUR, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Tueſdays, and another on Saturdays. It is 196 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, having a market on Tueſdays. The inhabitants trade largely in pitcoal. It is 217 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 185 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham.

LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Fridays. It is 203 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of London.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 228 miles N. W. of London.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Fridays. Here is the Pratyddy Prydd, a bridge reaching from one mountain to another, over the river Taf. This bridge is well worth the attention of the curious; and the more ſo, as it was the work of one William Edwards, an illiterate Welſh bricklayer. The breadth of it is only 8 feet; which renders it ſtill more aſtoniſhing, that ſo long, and yet ſo narrow a bridge, ſhould ſubſiſt. It is 166 miles W. of London.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 179 miles N. W. of London.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is 180 miles N. W. of London.

LO, a town of Normandy, in France, 120 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 6 N. Lon. 0. 53 W.

LOANDO, an iſland on the coaſt of Angola, in Africa. It is about 12 miles long, and 3 quarters of a mile broad, and on it is ſeated the capital of the kingdom of Angola. This town was built in 1578 by the Portugueſe. The Jeſuits have a college here, and about 2000 ſlaves. The town lies in lat. 8. 15 S. Lon. 13. 25 E.

LOANGO, a kingdom of Africa, the inhabitants of which are exceedingly black, well ſhaped, and affable. The country abounds with poultry, black cattle, ſheep, goats, elephants, tigers, leopards, civet cats, and other animals. The king is ſaid to have 1500 wives, over whom a very ſtrict guard is kept. His revenue conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, &c. but his greateſt riches ariſe from his trade in ſlaves.

LOANGO, BANZA LOWANGIRI, or BOARIC, the capital of the above kingdom. The king's palace is in the midst of the town. Lat. 2. 41 S. Lon. 11. 12 E.

LOBAW, a town of Polish Prussia, 25 miles S. by E. of Culm. Lat. 53. 8 N. Lon. 19. 0 E.

LOBOA, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. Lat. 38. 32 N. Lon. 6. 22 W.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, 55 miles N. by W. of Milan. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 8. 31 E.

LOCHABER, or LOQUABAR, a district of Scotland, having Inverness on the N. Badenoch and Athol on the E. Lorn on the S. and the Ocean on the W. It is mountainous and barren, not producing a sufficiency of corn to support its inhabitants. The only town, or rather village, is Glenco, except that of Maryburg, near the garrison of Fort William, or Inverlochy. Soon after the revolution the whole of the inhabitants of Glenco, except one child, who was the heir, were massacred by a party from that garrison.

LOCHEM, a town of Guelderland, in the Dutch Netherlands, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 12 N. Lon. 6. 13 E.

LOCHES, a town of Touraine, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 0. 54 E.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Dumfries, in Scotland. Lat. 55. 19 N. Lon. 3. 19 W.

LOCHTA, a sea-port town of the Gulph of Bothnia, in Sweden, 90 miles S. of Bornea. Lat. 64. 20 N. Lon. 24. 16 E.

LOCHRIDA, or OCHRIDA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 20. 40 E.

LODDON, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Fridays. It is 114 miles N. E. of London.

LODESAN, a fertile and populous district of Milan, in Italy.

LODEVE, an episcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 27 miles N. W. of Montpelier. Lat. 42. 47 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

LODI, a strong town of Milan, 20 miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 15 N. Lon 9 26 E.

LADRONE, a town of Italy, 31 miles S.W. of Trent. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 10. 46 E.

LOEMEL, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 30 miles S. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 5. 22 E.

LOEWENSTEIN, a small territory of Franconia, in Germany, having a fortress of the same name.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Volhinia, in Poland, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 31. 7 E.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Old Castile, in Spain, 52 miles E. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 29 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which rises in Viverais, and falls into the Ocean between Croisie and Bourgneuf. It overflowed its banks in Nov. 1790, laying a great quantity of land under water, and doing considerable damage.

LOMBARDY, a kingdom which formerly included almost the whole of the northern parts of Italy, as Piedmont, Milan, the greater part of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and some other provinces. It was erected by the Longobardi, or Lombards, a nation of Germany, who, upon the decline of the Roman empire, invading Italy, and taking the city of Ravenna from Eutychius, the last exarch of it, erected a kingdom in that part of Italy called Gallia Togata. Their first king Albion began his reign in 568, who, through a succession of 21 princes of his family, kept possession of Lombardy about 200 years. But their last king being at war with the Pope, laid siege to Rome; whereupon Pepin, king of the Franks, upon the invitation of Leo III. came to that prelate's assistance, and caused the Lombards to raise the siege. In 799, Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, put an end to the kingdom of the Longobardi, and laid the foundation of a new empire; which he extended over Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain. He was solemnly declared Roman Emperor at Rome, December 25, 800.

LOMBEZ, a small episcopal town of Gascony, in France, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 29 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

LOMOND, (LOCH,) a large lake of the county of Lenox, in Scotland, 20 miles long, and 8 broad. It abounds in various kinds of fish, and contains about 30 small islands, many of which are inhabited.

LONDON, a city and county of itself, in Middlesex. It is the capital of Great Britain, and of all the British dominions. It was formerly the see of an archbishop; but about 604 it was transferred to Canterbury, and London became a suffragan, bishopric, Mellitus being consecrated its first bishop. It is valued in the King's Books at 1000*l.* The bishop retains his own tenths, and those of the dean, chapter, prebendaries, and canonries, and also the rectory of St. Alphage. It is the royal residence, and is situated mostly on the north bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependancy of the city of London, being in Surrey, and on the S. bank of the said

river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compaſs: but the general acceptation of London takes in all that vaſt maſs of buildings, reaching on the N. ſide of the river, without any intermiſſion, from Kenſington in the W. to Blackwall in the E. an extent of about 8 miles, and on the S. ſide, in the ſame direction, from Greenwich to Vauxhall about 7 miles. Whilſt N. and S. in the adjacent parts, from the late increaſe of buildings, we find the well-built and populous villages of Hackney, Knightsbridge, Kenſington, Kingſland, Mile-end, Stepney, Clapton, Kentiſh-town, Chelſea, and Paddington; on one ſide of the river, and on the other, Camberwell, Peckham, Newington, and Walworth, and that large ſpace of ground called St. George's Fields, which has all been built on within theſe few years, all nearly ſwallowed up by this metropolis, and the roads and ſtreets leading to thoſe places are well furniſhed with lamps and watchmen, in the winter. A prodigy, that nothing in the world does or ever did ſurpaſs, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were ſaid to be 50 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000. The figure of London is very irregular, being ſtretched out in buildings at the pleaſure of every one, for conveniency of trade, or otherwiſe: London, however, including the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, is of an irregular oblong ſquare. Its breadth, in ſome places, only conſiſting of one ſtreet, as from Limehouſe to Blackwall, and from Rotherhithe to Deptford, and, in others, including the buildings on both ſides of the river the breadth is 4 miles, in ſome 3: but were we to reckon from its greateſt extremity, as from Kingſland to Peckham, the breadth is 6 miles, but for about 2 miles of this, the buildings only conſiſt of one ſtreet. In fine, it is variouſly indented the whole length, which makes the circumference of it not eaſy to be aſcertained. In 1760, an act of parliament was paſſed for new paving, and pulling down the ſigns and gates, which has rendered it the moſt healthy, and at the ſame time, moſt commodious city in the world, the ſtreets, particularly the new ones, being wide enough to admit 4 carriages abreaſt, beſides a paved foot-way on each ſide, with flag ſtones from 6 to 10 feet wide. Under every ſtreet is a drain to convey the filth into the Thames, which is carried away by the tide twice every 24 hours, aſſiſted by pipes leading from the different water-works that ſupply every houſe with water. The city in general is well lighted. It appears to have been founded between the reigns of Julius Cæſar and Nero, in 49, but by whom is uncertain, for we are told by Tacitus that it was a place of great trade in Nero's time, and that it ſhortly after became the capital of the whole iſland. It was walled about with ſtone and bricks by Conſtantine the Great, when its circuit was about 3 miles of an oblong form, with 7 gates. The Danes deſtroyed it in 849, and it was nearly reduced to aſhes by an accidental fire in 893, when Alfred cauſed it to be quickly rebuilt, and divided the city into wards and precincts, and inſtituted the office of Sheriff; when brick and ſtone buildings were firſt introduced; before which period, the houſes were of timber, pitched over. In 1015 the opulence of this city induced Canute to levy a tax of 10,000 *l.* on it, towards the payment of his Daniſh troops; while all the reſt of the nation was only taxed 72,000 *l.* In 1046, at the election of Harold, was the firſt inſtance of the Londonners ſending repreſentatives to the grand council of the nation, or Wittena-gemot, and thoſe ſent were called pilots, or magiſtrates. At this Wittenagemot none were admitted but the nobility and the pilots of London; ſuch was its importance at this early period. William the Conqueror granted it two charters, and confirmed all the privileges it enjoyed under the Saxon and Daniſh kings. Great part of it was reduced to aſhes by accidental fires in 1077 and 1086. At the coronation of Richard I. in 1189, its chief magiſtrate claimed and acted as chief butler. In 1191, Henry Fitz Alwine was permitted to aſſume the title of Mayor, and 12 aldermen choſen to aſſiſt in the government of the city. In 1198 the city magiſtrates were authoriſed to fix a ſtandard for all weights and meaſures. King John confirmed their former charters, and granted them an unlimited exemption from tolls, the conſervancy of the Thames and Medway rivers, and the choice of their own ſheriffs. It has frequently ſuffered by the plague, but more particularly in 1665, when it is computed that 100,000 perſons were carried off by that dreadful diſorder; and during its continuance, the ſums collected for the relief of the indigent, owing to the ſtagnation of trade, is almoſt incredible, being ſaid to amount to 100,000 *l.* per week; the king is reported to have given 1000 l. weekly. The city was ſcarcely recovered from the deſolation occaſioned by the plague, when it was almoſt totally laid in aſhes by a dreadful fire, which broke

out Sept. 2, 1666, and deſtroyed 13,200 houſes, 87 pariſh churches, 6 chapels, the Royal Exchange and Cuſtom-houſe, 52 companies' halls, 3 of the city gates, Newgate, the Jail, the Seſſions-houſe, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, Bridewell, 2 Compters, St. Paul's cathedral, &c. and an immenſe quantity of valuable merchandize, &c. in all eſtimated at 10,689,000*l.* Before the conflagration in 1666, London (which, like moſt other great cities that had ariſen from ſmall beginnings) was totally inelegant, inconvenient, and unhealthy; of which latter misfortune, many melancholy proofs are authenticated in hiſtory, and which, without doubt, proceeded from the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and the diſagreeable projections of the buildings, that confined the putrid air, and, joined with other circumſtances, ſuch as the want of water, rendered the city ſcarce ever free from peſtilential devaſtation. This method of building is ſtill viſible in ſome parts of the city. The fire which conſumed the greateſt part of the city, dreadful as it was to the inhabitants at that time, was productive of conſequences which made ample amends for the loſſes ſuſtained by individuals; a new city immediately aroſe on the ruins of the old; but, though more regular, open, convenient, and healthful than the former, yet by no means of that magnificence or elegance which it might have been; for ſuch was the infatuation of thoſe times, that the elegant and uſeful plan of Sir Chriſtopher Wren was totally diſregarded, and ſacrificed to the mean and ſelfiſh views of private property. London is the centre of trade; it has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; it is the grand mart of the nation, to which every part ſend their commodities, whence they again are ſent back into every town in the nation, and to every part of the world. Hence innumerable carriages, by land and water, are conſtantly employed: and hence ariſes that circulation in the national body, which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a proſperous condition. The Thames divides the city, a river which, though not the largeſt, is the richeſt and moſt commodious for commerce of any in the world; it being continually filled with fleets, ſailing to or from the moſt diſtant climates, and its banks being from London bridge to Blackwall, almoſt one continued great magazine of naval ſtores, containing ſeveral large wet docks, a great number of dry docks for repairing, and ſlips for building of ſhips, beſides a vaſt quantity of yards for building of barges, boats, &c. and the king's yards at Deptford, for building men of war. As London is 60 miles from the ſea, it enjoys, by the means of this river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being ſurprized by an enemy's fleet, or annoyed by the moiſt vapour of the ſea. It riſes regularly from the water-ſide in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Alderſgate, Moorgate, and Biſhopſgate; which are now all taken down. On the ſide of the water there were Dowgate and Billingſgate, long ſince demoliſhed, as well as the poſtern gate near the Tower, and the greateſt part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-bar, which determines the bounds of the city weſtward. This laſt ſtill remains. The monument, near the place where the great fire began, is one of the moſt remarkable ſtructures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is ſaid William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White-tower; it is ſurrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which incloſe ſeveral ſtreets, beſides the Tower, properly ſo called: It contains the great artillery, a magazine of ſmall arms for 60,000 men, and the large horſe-armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horſeback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for ſtrange birds and beaſts. Here is one pariſh-church, and it is under the command of a conſtable and lieutenant. In Thames-ſtreet, near the Tower, is the Cuſtom-houſe, which is a large, ſtately ſtructure, where the king's cuſtoms are received for all goods imported and exported. London bridge is a little farther to the W. which was formerly admired for having fine houſes on each ſide; but they have been taken down ſome years, to render the paſſage more commodious, the middle arch has been widened, and the whole bridge beautified. The Exciſe-office in Biſhopſgate ward, is erected on the ſpot where Greſham college formerly ſtood. The Bank of England was begun to be erected in 1732, when only the centre and one wing could be completed; but a few years ago the church of St. Chriſtopher le Stock, and ſeveral houſes, were pulled down, and an additional wing to the Bank has been erected in their room. A marble ſtatue of William III. is in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally

allowed to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world. It was firſt built by Sir Thomas Greſham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland-ſtone; it was finiſhed in 1669, and coſt 66,000l. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outſide of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the ſtatue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthern is 178 feet high. There is alſo a Corn Exchange in Mark-lane, and a Coal Exchange at Billingſgate, 2 good buildings with piazzas, ſupported by ſtone columns. In the place where ſtocks-market was held is the Manſion houſe, for the lord-mayor to reſide in; the firſt ſtone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent ſtructure, but too heavy, and too large for the uſe for which it was deſigned. Guildhall, in Cheapſide, is the town-houſe of the city, whoſe great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Beſides the 2 giants, it is embelliſhed with the pictures of Edward the Confeſſor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his preſent Majeſty, and queen Charlotte, ſeveral judges, and the monuments of lord Chatham and W. Beckford. Guildhall has been ſeveral times repaired and beautified. Blackwell-hall, in Baſſiſhaw ward, is famous for being the greateſt market for woollen cloth in the world. Sion college ſtands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the uſe of the London clergy; and under it is an almshouſe, containing 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed 6 pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the fineſt Proteſtant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and the height from the ground to the top of the croſs, 344 feet. Chriſt's-hoſpital was formerly a houſe of the grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both ſexes: a mathematical ſchool was founded here in 1693, and a writing ſchool in 1694, and the charity has been otherwiſe increaſed by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors-commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a ſpacious commodious ſtructure, with ſeveral handſome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong 3 kings of arms, namely, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with 6 heralds, 4 purſuivants, who attend alternately. It is a ſpacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-bar are the Inner and Middle Temples, which are both inns of court, for the ſtudy of the law. The Temple church was founded at firſt by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the moſt beautiful Gothic ſtructures in England. There are other inns for ſtudying the law, as Gray's-Inn, in Holborn; Lincoln's-Inn, Chancery-lane; Barnard's Inn, Holborn; Clement's-Inn, near St. Clement's-church, in the Strand; Clifford's-Inn, Fleet-ſtreet; Furnival's-Inn, Holborn; Lyon's-Inn, Holywell-ſtreet; New-Inn, Wych-ſtreet; Serjeant's-Inn, Chancery-lane; and Staple-Inn, Holborn. There is alſo a magnificent ſtone bridge over the river Thames, at Black Friars. Here is a toll on Sundays for carriages and horſes, to defray the neceſſary expences of repairs, &c. The ſeſſion's-houſe is in the Old-bailey, (where they hear and determine criminal cauſes 8 times a-year,) as is Newgate the county and city gaol for felons. Fleet-priſon is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell in Bridge-ſtreet, which is an hoſpital and a houſe of correction. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is near Weſt Smithfield, contiguous to Chriſt's-hoſpital, and is deſigned for the relief of the ſick and lame. Beſides this there are ſeveral other hoſpitals for the relief of the poor. There are many places called diſpenſaries, for giving advice and diſtributing phyſic to the poor gratis. The public ſchools are thoſe of St. Paul, Merchant-taylor's ſchool, near cannon-ſtreet, Mercers-chapel ſchool, in Cheapſide, and the Charter houſe. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but ſome can hardly be called ſo, becauſe they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of theſe there are 12 principal, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fiſh-mongers, goldſmiths, ſkinners, merchant-taylors, haberdaſhers, ſalters, iron-mongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magiſtrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-council-men, a recorder, 2 ſheriffs, a chamberlain, a common ſerjeant, and a town-clerk. The lord-mayor's mayoralty begins the 9th of November, every year, on which day there

is a grand procession to Westminster, by land and water, of the city companies, where the Lord Mayor is sworn in.

SOUTHWARK, joined to the city by London-bridge, contains six parishes, and for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hospitals, alms-houses, charity-schools, &c. is inferior to few cities in England. It is mentioned in history in the year 1053, and was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff, till 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after this, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and, in consideration of a farther sum of 500 marks paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the said city; and by virtue of the said grant continues subject to its lord-mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; and it is governed by one of its 26 aldermen, by the name of Bridge-without. The military government is by the lord-lieutenant of the county, and 11 deputy-lieutenants, who have under them a regiment of 6 companies, of 150 men each. Its markets are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, which are plentifully furnished with all manner of provisions. It is divided into two parts, viz. the Borough liberty, and the Clink or manor of Southwark. The first belongs to the jurisdiction of the lord-mayor of London, who, by his steward, holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits; to which court belong three attornies, who are admitted by his steward. There are also three court-leets held in the borough, for its three manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildhall, and the king's manor, wherein, besides the other business usual at such courts, are chosen the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters. The Clink is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record, (on the bank-side, near St. Saviour's church,) by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespasses. There is a compter for the imprisonment of offenders in the bailiwick, and another for the Clink liberty. Besides these, there is the Marshalsea-prison, which is the county gaol for felons, and the admiralty-gaol for pirates. Here is a court, which was first erected for the trial of causes between the king's domestic or menial servants, of which the knight-marshal is president, and his steward judge; to whom belong 4 counsellors, and 6 attornies; and the court is held every Friday by him, or his deputy, for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for 10 miles round Whitehall, excepting London. There are also in St. George's-fields a New Bridewell, for keeping vagrants to hard labour, the Magdalen, the Circus, and the King's-bench prison. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's-bench court. The bishops of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park, (the same that is now called Southwark-park,) which is since converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the bishop of that see. Here are two hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, and Guy's, the noblest endowment of the kind perhaps in England. Dr. Gibson mentions a very particular grant here, of St. Mary-Overy's church to the church-wardens for ever, with the tythes, to provide two chaplains at their pleasure, who are neither presented, nor inducted; wherein it differs from all other churches in England.

WESTMINSTER, which has many years been the seat of our monarchs, of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament, has a magnificent abbey, a hall, the most spacious in Europe, if not in the world, without one pillar to support it; an illustrious school, which has produced men of the greatest learning, and the highest rank, both in church and state: a fine stone bridge, noble squares, and fine streets of grand buildings, many of them resembling palaces. In 1541, Henry VIII. upon the surrender of William Benson, the last abbot, made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and 12 prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex (except Fulham, belonging to the bishopric of London for its diocese. By this means Westminster became a city, as all towns do, upon their being constituted the sees of bishops: and, according to lord chief justice Coke, nothing else is required to make them such; but Westminster never had more than one bishop, viz. Thomas Thirlby; whose see was soon after dissolved by Edward VI. therefore could no longer properly be called a city, though it has retained that title ever since; in acts of parliament it is styled the city or borough of Westminster. The body of bishop Thirlby was found entire a few years ago, in Lambeth church, preserved in a kind of pickle. As for the government of Westminster, it was, before the Reformation, subject, both in spirituals

and temporals, to its lordly abbots; but by act of parliament, made the 27th of queen Elizabeth, it was governed, as it now is, by a high-steward, an officer of great state and dignity, and commonly one of the prime nobility, chosen by the dean and chapter for life; an under-steward, who likewise holds that honourable office for life; a high-bailiff, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-steward, for 3 years: it has also 16 burgesses and as many assistants, and a high-constable, chosen by the burgesses at the court-leet, which is held by the high-steward or his deputy. Out of the 16 burgesses are chosen 2 chief burgesses, viz. one for each of the two precincts. The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, and some towns in Essex, exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the archbishop of Canterbury; and from the sentence of the commissary, in the case of probate of wills, &c. there is no appeal but to the king, in his high court of Chancery. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the West end; but at the cross aile is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the East end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so curiously wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of brass, gilt with gold: this, and the other magnificent monuments so numerous in the abbey, would require a volume to contain their description. In the parish of St. Martin, is an old building, called St. James's House, to which the court removed upon the burning of Whitehall, in 1697; and it has continued to be the residence of our kings ever since. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there is a dean, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, 48 chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, 12 gentlemen of the chapel, 2 organists, 10 children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer. When this palace was built, it abutted in the S. W. upon an uncultivated swampy tract of ground, which the king inclosed, and converted into a park, called from the palace, St. James's-park; he also laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who planted it with lime trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls so called. He also formed the water into a canal 100 feet broad, and 2,800 feet long; and furnished the park with a decoy, and other ponds for water-fowl, which have been destroyed, and the park greatly improved. This park, which is near a mile and a half in circumference, and surrounded with magnificent structures, is constantly open in the day-time, and used as a thoroughfare by all sorts of people. At the E. end is a spacious parade, for the exercise of the horse and foot-guards, and a fine stone building called the Horse-guards, with the Admiralty and Treasury. At the W. end of St. James's-park, fronting the Mall and grand canal, stands the Queen's-palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present Majesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's-palace, from the particular pleasure the queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's-park in front, but has a park lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itself behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, whence there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron-rails, fronting St. James's-park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has 2 ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders. A new library has lately been added to this palace, filled with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints, and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters. Among them are the famous cartoons by

Raphael, removed from Hampton Court. Beſides St. James's-palace, built by Henry VIII. there were two other beautiful palaces within the precincts of Weſtminſter, viz. Whitehall, built by cardinal Wolſey, and burnt down all but the Banqueting-houſe, n 1697; and Somerſet-houſe, built by the duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward VI. protector of England, about the year 1549, u pon whoſe attainder it fell to the crown; nd Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-houſe during that reign; but it ſoon after recovered the name of its founder. It was the reſidence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles II. and was ſettled on the late queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived his late Majeſty. It has ſince been pulled down, and a new building, for public offices, &c. has been erected in its ſtead. In this building, called Somerſet Place, the Royal and Antiquarian Societies have apartments. Near Exeter 'Change is an ancient building, call the Savoy, from Peter earl of Savoy and Richmond, who firſt erected a houſe there in 1245. This houſe afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the friars of Montjoy; of whom queen Eleanor, wife of king Henry III. purchaſed it for her ſon, Henry duke of Lancaſter. The duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immenſe expence; and in the reign of Edward III. this was reckoned one of the fineſt palaces in England; but in 1381, it was burnt to the ground, with all its ſumptuous furniture, by the Kentiſh rebels under Wat Tyler. Henry VII. began to rebuild it in its preſent form for an hoſpital for the reception of 100 diſtreſſed objects; but the hoſpital was ſuppreſſed by Edward VI. who granted its furniture, together with 700 *l.* a year of its revenues, to the hoſpitals of Chriſt-church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever ſince belonged to the crown, and conſiſts of a large edifice, built of free-ſtone and flint, in which detachments of the king's guards lie, where they have a priſon for the confinement of deſerters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by king William III. to the French refugees, who ſtill have a chapel here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hoſpital. In queen Elizabeth's reign, Weſtminſter had but 4 pariſh churches, beſides St. Peter's, within its liberty, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Martin's near Charing-Croſs, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now it has 2 pariſh churches in that called the city, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's; and 7 pariſh churches in its liberty, viz. St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-ſquare. In St. Margaret's pariſh are 3 markets, a hay-market, one for fleſh, &c. It firſt returned members to parliament in the firſt year of Edward VI. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though in the city of London, is ſubject to the city or borough of Weſtminſter, whoſe deputy-ſteward holds a court of record here once a week, for the trial of capias's, attachments, and all perſonal actions: this precinct has therefore ſometimes claimed a right to vote for its members of parliament; but it has not always been allowed. But of all the public ſtructures that engage the attention of the curious, the Britiſh Muſeum is the greateſt. It was formerly called Montague-houſe, becauſe the noble family of that name built it for their town reſidence. It was purchaſed with money granted by parliament 1753, and deſigned not only as a library for gentlemen to ſtudy in, but alſo as a place for the reception of natural and artificial curioſities, to be ſhewn to every perſon gratis, according to a ſettled form of preſcribed rules. All the books belonging to the kings of England, from Henry VII. to the death of his late majeſty, are depoſited here, together with all the manuſcripts collected by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton. All the curioſities of the late Sir Hans Sloane are alſo here; and the whole valuable collection of manuſcripts belonging to the late earl of Oxford. Many other benefactions have been ſince added to this valuable library; particularly by Mr. Wortley Montague, and Sir William Hamilton, envoy at Naples; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the company of ſtationers is always ſent here, as it was formerly to his majeſty's library at Weſtminſter. Thus we have deſcribed, in a more extenſive manner than our narrow limits would properly allow, LONDON, SOUTHWARK, and WESTMINSTER, which join and form the vaſt maſs of building called London. In which are the following places of diverſion and pleaſure, viz. Vauxhall-gardens at Lambeth, Ranelagh rotunda and gardens near Cheliea, Hyde and St. James's parks, Kenſington-gardens, Covent-garden and Drury-lane play-houſes, the Opera-houſe, and Theatre-royal in the Hay-market. The Pantheon in Oxford-ſtreet, (which place was burnt down on Friday, Jan. 20, 1792; and the Feſtino in Hanover-ſquare, for maſquerades, concerts, &c. Beſides theſe are a

great number of assembly rooms, and other places; and the city is surrounded on all sides with tea-houses, that have spacious and elegant gardens, bowling-greens, skittle-grounds, and fish-ponds, for summer evenings amusements. The British-museum, in Great Russell-street, containing a very valuable collection of both natural and artificial curiosities and pictures, and Sir Ashton Lever's Holophusikon * must be mentioned also under places of pleasure, as they are visited by all persons of taste and judgement. In the year 1745, it was estimated that London contained 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and that the sum annually expended for provisions and firing amounted to 20,000,000l. Of late years the inhabitants and buildings about the city have so much increased in number, that it may be readily concluded, London contains nearly half as many more inhabitants at this time than it did in the year 1745: so that, if there are 1,500,000 inhabitants in and about the city of London, the sum of money requisite to support them in provisions and firing (allowing for the advance in price of the necessaries of life) will be about 50,000,000l. If we include the places mentioned in the beginning of this description, we shall find that the number of its inhabitants will amount to upwards of 2,000,000. London is situated in lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 0. 0. It is 265 miles N. W. of Paris, 590 N. by E. of Madrid, 264 S. S. E. of Dublin, 180 S. W. of Amsterdam, 600 W. N. W. of Vienna, and 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh.

LONDON, a town in the West division of Maryland, 6 miles S. W. of Annapolis.

LONDON, (NEW,) a county of Connecticut, one of the United States of N. America. It lies on the sea-coast. The E. parts of it are pleasant and fruitful, but the W. swampy and mountainous.

LONDON, (NEW,) the chief town of the above county, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Thames river.

LONDON COAST, the name given by Davis to the land on the E. side, which is part of the coast of Greenland, after he came to lat. 72. 12 N.

* This valuable museum was disposed of by lottery in 1785, and is now in the possession of Mr. Parkinson; it is to be seen at his house on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, containing the finest collection of beautiful birds ever deposited in one cabinet, and many other natural and artificial curiosities.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, having Donegal on the W. the Ocean on the N. Tironne on the S. and S. W. and Antrim on the E. It is 32 miles long, and 30 broad. It sends 8 members to parliament; and it is a fruitful champain country.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county. This town was built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of K. James I. It consists only of two streets, which bisect each other about the middle. These streets are well paved; and the houses, which are generally built of free-stone, are several stories high. Londonderry is not very large, nor are its fortifications very strong. In 1689, when king James II. was in possession of almost all the rest of Ireland, this town held out a long time against the forces of that monarch. During this siege all the commanding officers were slain, and the inhabitants, who were by no means willing to surrender, chose the Rev. Mr. Walker for their leader. By his almost unparalleled bravery and prudent conduct, the inhabitants were enabled to hold out till the king's forces raised the siege on the 31st of July, after having lain before it six weeks, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is 104 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 55. 4 N. Lon. 7. 5 W.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, having West Meath on the E. and S. Leitrim and Cavan on the N. and N. W. and the river Shannon on the W. It is about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. The inhabitants send 10 members to parliament. Its principal town is of the same name.

LONG ISLAND, an island of New York, in North America, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It is about 100 miles long, and 12 broad. The trade of this island consists chiefly in India corn, salt, beef, pork, fish, and strong beer.

LONGINICO, a town of Morea, in European Turkey, the ancient OLYMPIA. The Olympic games were celebrated at this place, and the Temple of Jupiter Olympus stood about a mile from the town. It is 50 miles S. of Lepanto. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 22. 0 E.

LONGTOWN, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Thursdays, 308 miles N. N. W. of London.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of Normandy, in France, 23 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 1. 10 E.

LONGWY, a strong town of France, 167 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 5. 58 E.

LONSDALE, or KIRBY LONSDALE,

a town of Westmoreland, having a market on Thursdays. It is 253 miles N. N. W. of London.

LONS DE SAUNIER, a town of Franche Comte, in France, 30 miles from Dole. Lat. 46. 37 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

LOO, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 8 miles W. of Debenter. Here the Prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lat. 52. 20 N. Lon. 5. 44 E.

LOOE, two towns of Cornwall. See East Low.

LOOTS, a town of Liege, in Germany, 16 miles W. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 5. 19 E.

LOP, a town of Western Tartary, in Asia. Lat. 40. 42 N. Lon. 89. 50 E.

LOQUABAR, or LOCHABER, a district of Scotland, having Inverness on the N. Badenoch and Athol on the E. Lorn on the S. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. This country is so mountainous and barren, that it does not produce a sufficiency of corn for the subsistence of its inhabitants.

LOQUABAR, a lake of the above district, about 16 miles long, and abounding with fish. It has a communication with the ocean.

LORA, a town of Granada, in Spain, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 4. 35 W.

LORA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 46 N. Lon. 5. 4 W.

LORA, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles N. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51. 30 N. Lon 10. 55 E.

LORBUS, an ancient town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 35. 35 N. Lon. 9. 0. E.

LORCA, an ancient town of Murcia, in Spain, 30 miles W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 44 N. Lon. 1. 37 W.

LORCA, a town of Suabia, in Germany.

LOREDO, a town of Venice, in Italy. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 12. 50 E.

LORETTO, an episcopal town of Ancona, in Italy. It is a small but fortified place, containing about 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly shoe-makers and taylors. The Roman Catholics imagine, that the chapel or holy house of this place, is far preferable to all other holy places under heaven; and upon that account, the rich gifts that have been made to it by emperors, kings, popes, princes, and other persons of distinction of the Roman Catholic persuasion, almost exceed imagination. The celebrated Mr. Addison, who visited this place, tells us, That the riches of this holy house are surprisingly great, and that they as much surpassed his expectation, as other sights have fallen short of it; that silver can scarce find admission, and gold itself looks but poorly among such an incredible number of precious stones. The tradition of the place is, That this was the Blessed Virgin's chamber near Jerusalem, in which she was born and saluted by the angel; that she conceived and brought up her son Jesus here, till he was 12 years of age; that after the ascension of our Saviour, the apostles consecrated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin; and St. Luke drew a picture of her, which is preserved here to this day; that the natives apostatizing from the faith of Christ, and becoming the disciples of Mahomet, the angels carried it into Dalmatia, and placed it on a monument there, called Tersatto, near the gulph of Venice; but as to the time of this removal they are not agreed, whether it was on the 9th, 10th, or 12th day of May, 1291, or in the year 1294. But the people of the country not expressing a degree of veneration for it here, 3 years and 7 months after, the angels transported it over the sea to a wood in the territory of Recanati, which is about 3 miles from Loretto. After it had remained here 8 months, on account of the wickedness of the natives, it was removed a third time, to the hill where it stands at present; but a controversy arising between two brothers to whom the ground belonged, 4 months after it was removed a little farther into a highway; and here they built over it a magnificent church, the present cathedral. Great numbers of pilgrims resort to this place, who seldom fail to make an offering to our Lady of Loretto. It is 12 miles S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 27 N. Lon. 13. 38 E.

LORGUES, a town of Provence, in France, 360 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 6. 27 E.

LORN, the North part of Argyleshire, in Scotland.

LORRAIN, a sovereign state of Europe, having Luxembourg and Treves on the N. Alsace and Deux Ponts on the E. Franche Comte on the S. and Champagne and Bar on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 75 broad. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, game and fish. There are also fine meadows and large forests. In its hills are mines of copper, and silver, and its salt springs are so exuberant, that they yield annually 200,000 *l.* The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. They have but little trade with strangers, because

they have no navigable rivers, and becauſe they have all the neceſſaries of life within themſelves. Its capital town is Nanci.

LORRIS, a town of Gatinois, in the Iſle of France. It is about 18 miles E. of Montagis.

LOT, a river of France, which riſes in Gevaudun, and falls into the Garonne, at Aiguillon.

LOTHIAN, a diſtrict of Scotland, divided into Eaſt, Weſt, and Mid Lothian. It is bounded by the Frith of Forth on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Clydeſdale, Tweedale, and Mers, on the S. and by Stirling on the W. It is reckoned the moſt healthy and fertile part of Scotland. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom of Scotland.

LOUDUN, a town of Poitou, in France, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 47. 2 N. Lon. 0. 17 E.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortreſs of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 3. 38 E.

LOUGH-LEVEN, a large lake of Fifeſhire, in Scotland. On a ſmall iſland in this lake Mary queen of Scots was kept priſoner.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 100 miles N. W. by N. of London.

LOUIS, (ST.) the capital of the iſland of Gaudaloupe, in the Weſt Indies.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a pleaſant town on the Gulph of Finland, in Sweden. It was made a frontier-town againſt the Ruſſians in 1745.

LOUISBOURG, the capital of the iſland of Cape Breton, in North America. Its harbour is one of the fineſt in that country, being almoſt 4 leagues in circuit, and 6 or 7 fathoms of water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring is good; and ſhips ride with ſafety. It was taken from the French by the Engliſh in 1745, and reſtored at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. It was again taken by admiral Boſcawen and lieutenant-general Amherſt, in 1758, and its fortifications demoliſhed. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 59. 50 W.

LOUISIANA, a very large country of North America, divided almoſt in the middle by the river Miſſiſippi, which runs from N. to S. The inhabitants of Louiſiana differ in general from thoſe of Canada, in being more ſprightly and active, leſs thoughtful and moroſe; their chiefs are more abſolute, and their government more polite. All the trees known in Europe flouriſh here, together with a variety of others unknown to us; ſuch as tall cedars, which diſtil an oduriferous gum. The whole country abounds with game, fowl, cattle, and every neceſſary of life.

LOUITZ, or LOWICZ, a town of Rava, in Great Poland. Lat. 52. 26 N. Lon. 19. 0 E.

LOURDE, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 10 miles from Bagniers. Lat. 43. 8 N. Lon. 0. 5 W.

LOUTH, a corporation town of Lincolnſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is 155 miles N. of London.

LOUTH, a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, having Armagh and Carlingford Bay on the N. St. George's Channel on the E. Monaghan and Weſt Meath on the W. and Meath on the S. E. from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is 29 miles long, and 13 broad; and the inhabitants ſend 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital town.

LOUTHER, a river of Weſtmoreland. Near this river is a ſpring, which is ſaid to ebb and flow ſeveral times a day.

LOUVAIN, or LEOVEN, a ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is the ſeat of a famous univerſity. The walls of Louvain are near 7 miles in circumference, but within their are ſeveral meadows, gardens, and vineyards. Its trade is greatly decayed. It is 40 miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

LOUVENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Holland, in the United Provinces. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maeſe. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 5. 13 E.

LOUVIERS, a town of Normandy, in France, 10 miles N. of Evreux. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 1. 15 E.

LOUVO, a town of Siam, in Aſia, where the king of that country reſides during one part of the year. It is 50 miles N. of the city of Siam. Lat. 15. 8 N. Lon. 100. 50 E.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace, formerly belonging to the king of the French, in Paris.

LOWICZ. See Louitz.

LOXA, or LOYA, a town of Granada, in Spain, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lat. 37. 15 N. Lon. 3. 52 W.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in South America, 200 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 4. 30 S. Lon. 77. 10 W.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 10 miles from Gutzkow.

LOZARI, a town of the iſland of Corſica. Lat. 42. 39 N. Lon. 9. 8 E.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, belonging

to Ruſſia, 70 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 56 55 N. Lon. 26. 36 E.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or LUBAN ZEE, a conſiderable lake of Livonia, on the confines of Courland and Lithuania. It abounds with excellent fiſh.

LUBBEN, the capital of Lower Luſatia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 13. 59 E.

LUBEC, a ſmall territory of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp, or rather to a younger branch of that houſe, who has the title of Holſtein Eatin, from the place where he uſually reſides. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

LUBEC, a ſea-port town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, the capital of the above biſhopric. It ſtands at the conflux of ſeveral rivers, the largeſt of which is the Travi; and is ſtrongly fortified with baſtions, moats, walls, and ramparts. Lubec being formerly the chief of the Hanſe towns, was very powerful, in conſequence of the vaſt trade it carried on; but a great part of that trade is transferred to Hamburg. It ſtill employs about 150 of its own ſhips, and has a great ſhare of the Baltic trade. Here is an hoſpital dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt; a houſe in which travellers are entertained 3 days, and then ſent forward with a paſs: but ſuch as happen to be ſick, are provided with all neceſſaries till they recover, or die. This city is a republic within itſelf, and both makes and executes laws in regard to civil and criminal matters, &c. A father and ſon, or two brothers, cannot be in the regency at the ſame time. The famous league of the Hanſe towns was begun here in 1164. This city had its charter of privileges from the emperor Frederic II. It is 30 miles N. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 52 N. Lon. 10. 44 E.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of Upper Poland, having Maſovia on the N. Sendomir on the S. W. and Lithuania on the E. Its principal rivers are the Viſtula and the Viepers.

LUBLIN, the capital of the above palatinate, and the ſee of a biſhop. In 1656 this town was burnt by the Swedes; and in 1703 an extraordinary diet was held here, when the throne of Poland was declared vacant. It is 75 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 14 N. Lon. 22. 45 E.

LUBOW, or LUBOWLA, a town of Poland, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 36 N. Lon. 20. 36 E.

LUC, a town of Provence, in France, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 28 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

LUC, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 46 N. Lon. 5. 48 E.

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA, (ST.) a ſea-port town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and it is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 44 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 36. 58 N. Lon. 5. 54 W.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, (ST.) a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 39 miles N. E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 18 N. Lon. 8. 16 W.

LUCAR LE MACOR, (ST.) a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 36 N. Lon. 5. 33 W.

LUCARNO, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy, 14 miles W. of Lugano. It belongs to Switzerland. Lat. 45. 54 N. Lon. 8. 18 E.

LUCAYAS. See Bahama Iſlands.

LUCAYO, one of the Bahama Iſlands, about 28 miles long, and 6 broad.

LUCAYONEQUE, another of the Bahama Iſlands.

LUCCA, a republic of Italy. It is ſituated on the ſhore of the Tuſcan Sea; it has Genoa on the W. Modena on the N. Tuſcany on the E. and the Tuſcan Sea and Piſano on the S. Lucca is about 25 miles long, and 20 broad, excluſive of ſome ſmall diſtricts which it poſſeſſes out of theſe limits. The revenue of Lucca has been computed at 30,000 *l.* per ann. and it can eaſily raiſe and maintain 10,000 men. It contains about 120,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous, but fertile in moſt neceſſaries except corn, of which it has ſcarcely a ſufficient quantity to ſerve the inhabitants 6 months in the year: to ſupply the want of this grain, great quantities are imported, and the lower claſs of people eat vaſt numbers of cheſnuts. To prevent monopolies of corn, all that is produced in the country, and all that is imported from other places, is engroſſed by the government, whoſe officers ſell it at a reaſonable price to proper bakers, who are compelled to ſell it to the public at a moderate price affixed by the legiſlature. The inhabitants export a great deal of oil of olives; and ſeveral tuns of wine: they likewiſe carry on a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, both raw and worked, together with gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

LUCCA, the capital of the above-mentioned republic. It is well fortified, is about 3 Italian miles in circumference, is ſeated in the midſt of a ſpacious and beautiful plain, and contains near one-third part of the inhabitants of the ſtate, *i. e.* about 40,000. Here the famous triumvi-

sent of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, was first set on foot; and here, in the church of St. Frediau, is a tomb-stone with an inscription, which says, "Here lies the body of St. Richard, king of England;" but who this Richard was, I believe, is no easy matter to determine. In the neighbourhood of this city, towards the sea-side are the ruins of a magnificent temple, which was formerly dedicated to Hercules. On the road to Modena are the two famous bridges of Sestri and Borgo Novo; the former of which is said, by the common people, to have been the work of the Devil. It is 37 miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 50 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

LUCERN, a canton of Switzerland. It is the largest and most powerful of all the Roman cantons, and also of the Protestant ones, except Bern and Zurich. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. It is bounded by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zuc, on the E. and by Bern on the N. W. and S. Its principal curiosity is its lake, which is nearly in the form of a cross. It is reckoned 24 miles long, and 6 broad; its depth is computed at 120 or 130 fathoms: this lake supplies the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

LUCERN, the capital of the above canton, stands on the lake Lucern. Among the curiosities preserved in the town-house, is the figure of a giant, whose bones were found in the neighbouring village of Reyden, in 1577. It is 35 miles E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5 N. Lon. 8. 6 E.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and is 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 52 N. Lon. 7. 38 E.

LUCHEN, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 38. 53 N. Lon. 0. 10. E.

LUCIA, (ST.) one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lat. 16. 45 N. Lon. 24. 32 W.

LUCIA, (ST.) one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, 22 miles long, and 21 broad. This is a fertile island; which was claimed by the English, and given to the Duke of Montague in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lat. 13. 25 N. Lon. 60. 45 W.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuscany, in Italy. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 11. 11 E.

LUCKO, or LUSUC, the capital of Volhinia, in Poland. It is the see of a bishop, and is 175 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 25. 30 E.

LUCO, a town of Naples, in Italy.

LUCON, or LUZON, an episcopal town of Poitou. It is seated on an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 27 N. Lon. 1. 5 W.

LUCONIA. See Manilla.

LUCRINE LAKE. See Licola.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, having a market on Mondays. It is encompassed with a wall, having 7 gates; is a corporate town; sends 2 members to parliament, and is 138 miles N. W. of London.

LUG, a river of South Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and falls into the Severn, at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a bailiwic of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Switzerland.

LUGANO, the capital of the above bailiwic. It was conquered from the duke of Milan by the Switzers. Lugano is 17 miles N. W. of Como. Lat. 45. 54 N. Lon. 8. 48 E.

LUGGERSHAL, a town of Wiltshire, which sends 2 members to parliament. Its market is disused. Luggershal is 75 miles W. by N. of London.

LUGO, an ancient episcopal town of Galicia, in Spain. There are several boiling springs in this city. Lat. 42. 46 N. Lon. 8. 52 W.

LUGO, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy. In its neighbourhood are the Forests of Lugo, formerly called Litania Sylva. The Romans, under Lucius Posthumus, were defeated by the Gauls in these forests.

LUIUS, a town of Touraine, in France. Lat. 47. 29 N. Lon. 0. 39 E.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden, having Tornea on the N. the Bothnic Gulph on the E. Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, the capital of the above province. Lat. 69. 29 N. Lon. 22. 10 E.

LUMELLO, a small town of Milan, in Italy. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Gothland, in Sweden. It is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an university, and is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 33 N. Lon. 13. 26 E.

LUNDEN, a town of Holstein, in Germany. Lat. 54. 26 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

LUNDY, an island in the entrance of the British Channel, about midway between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 4. 13 W.

LUNEGIANA, a small territory of Italy, belonging to the Genoese.

LUNEL, a town of Languedoc, in France, 16 miles E. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 4. 19 E.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, which, including Zell, has Holftein and Lunenburg on the N. Brandenburg on the E. Brunſwick on the S. and Bremen and Weſtphalia on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 70 broad. It abounds with wild boars; for which reaſon the German nobility hunt them in the proper ſeaſon. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, king George III. of England.

LUNENBURG, the capital of the above duchy. It is large and well-fortified. Here is a monaſtery, in the midſt of which is a a church famous for a golden table. It had a picture of maſſy gold, with figures in baſſo relievo, and adorned with all ſorts of precious ſtones; but a band of robbers entered the place in 1698, and carried it off, leaving the table in its place. They were in number 12; they were all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The ſalt ſprings in its neighbourhood produce great quantities of ſalt, which bring in a good revenue to the ſovereign, and employ the greater part of the inhabitants. It is 31 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 16 N. Lon. 10. 31 E.

LUNERA, a mountain of the Terra di Lavoro, in Italy.

LUNEVILLE, a town of Lorrain, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 36 N. Lon. 6. 35 E.

LURE, a town of Champagne, in France, 30 miles S. E. of Beſancon. Lat. 47. 38 N. Lon. 6. 33 E.

LUSATIA, a province of Saxony, in Germany, having Brandenburg on the N. Sileſia on the E. Bohemia on the S. and Miſnia and Lower Saxony on the W. It belongs to ſeveral princes.

LUSIGNAN, an ancient town of Poitou, in France, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 0. 0.

LUSUC. See Lucko.

LUTENBURG, a town of Stiria, in Germany. Lat. 46. 46 N. Lon. 16. 10 E.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Holſtein, in Germany.

LUTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 32 miles N. by W. of London.

LUTTER, a town of Brunſwick, in Germany, 8 miles S. W. of Goſlar. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. Wickliff, the famous reformer, was rector of this place. He died 1385; but his bones were dug up and burnt 40 years after. It is 88 miles N. N. W. of London.

LUTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here a battle was fought in 1632, when Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was ſlain. It is 12 miles N. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 51. 24 N. Lon. 12. 7 E.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Alſace, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 55 N. Lon. 7. 17 E.

LUXEMBURG, one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, having Treves on the E. Lorrain on the S. Champagne and Liege on the W. and Limburg on the N. It belongs partly to the Houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French. Luxemburg is the capital of the Auſtrian part, and Thionville of the French part.

LUXEMBURG, a ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which was taken by the French in 1684, who greatly augmented the fortifications, and rendered it one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe; it was however ceded to the Houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37 N. Lon. 6. 17 E.

LUXEUIL, a town of Franche Comte, in France, 15 miles W. of Veſoul. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 6. 24 E.

LUZZI, a town of the Hither Calabria, in Italy.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of Natolia. See Natolia.

LYCHAM, or LYTCHAM, a town of Norfolk; it had formerly a market, which is now diſuſed. It is 92 miles N. N. E. of London.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 22 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 6 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

LYME, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Fridays. It has a good harbour. It is a corporation town, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here the duke of Monmouth landed with a few men, in 1685; theſe were ſoon increaſed to 6,000; he was then proclaimed king; but was ſoon after defeated by king James's army, taken priſoner, and beheaded. Lyme is 143 miles W. by S. of London.

LYNN, or LYNN REGIS, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation town, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour. Lynn was formerly fortified, but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It is 91 miles N. by E. of London.

LYONNOIS, a province of France, having Burgundy on the N. Dauphiny, Breſſe, and Dombs on the E. Vivarais and Velay on the S. and Auvergne and Bourbonnois on the W.

LYONS, the principal town of Lyonnois; it is the ſecond town in the kingdom, Paris being the firſt. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſeated near the centre of Europe. The inhabitants, about 150,000, carry on a very great trade. Lyons has ſuffered greatly ſince the commencement of the war between the allies and the French republic. It is now called Ville Affranchie. It is 220 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

M.

MAATEA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea. Lat. 17. 52 S. Lon. 148. 1 W.

MACAO, a town of Canton, in China. It is ſituated on an iſland at the entrance of the river Tae. The Portugueſe have been in poſſeſſion of the harbour 150 years. They had formerly a good trade; but at preſent they have only a fort, with a ſmall garriſon. The houſes are built after the European manner. Lat. 22. 13 N. Lon. 113. 51 E.

MACARSKA, an epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro. Lat. 43. 49 N. Lon. 18. 7 E.

MACASSER, a kingdom of the iſland of Celebes, in the Eaſt Indies, under the Torrid Zone. In the mountains are excellent quarries of fine ſtone, as well as mines of gold and copper. Here are vaſt numbers of monkies, and very large ſerpents. The Macaſſers are a hearty, ſtout, robuſt, courageous, and warlike people. Their religion is Mahommedaniſm. Here are no attornies, but every one pleads his own cauſe; and the *Lex Talionis*, *i. e.* The Law of Retaliation, is very rigidly obſerved among the inhabitants.

MACASSER, the capital of the above kingdom, where the king has a palace, and uſually reſides. Lat. 5. 0 S. Lon. 119. 54 E.

MACCLESFIELD, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Mondays. Here are manufactures of mohair, twiſt, hat-bands, buttons, and thread. It is 172 miles N. W. of London.

MACEDONIA, a province of European Turkey, having Servia and Bulgaria on the N. Romania and the Archipelago on the E. Livadia, and part of Albania on the S. and by Albania on the W. Its principal town is Salonichi.

MACERATA, a large town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 20 miles S. W. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 20 N. Lon. 13. 27 E.

MACHECHOU, a town of Bretagne, in France, 20 miles from Nantz. Lat. 47. 2 N. Lon. 1. 11 W.

MACHIAN, one of the Moluccas, in the Eaſt Indies. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and exceedingly fertile; it is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, and produces the beſt cloves. Lat. 0. 0 Lon. 126. 55 E.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Mondays. It is 198 miles N. W. of London.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Perſia, having Siguiſtan on the N. Tatta, in Indoſtan, on the E. the Ocean on the S. and Kerman on the W.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, the capital of the above province. Lat. 26. 0 N. Lon. 66. 0 E.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Ethiopia, in Africa. It lies to the E. of Congo, and S. of the Equator. The Portugueſe trade with the inhabitants for ſlaves, elephants teeth, and copper; but it is very little known to Europeans.

MACON, an ancient epiſcopal town of Burgundy, in France, 188 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

MACONNOIS, a territory of Burgundy, in France, of which Macon is the capital. It was united to the crown of France in 1476.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samo, an iſland of the Archipelago.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Achaia.

MACZUA, a ſmall iſland of the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large iſland of the Indian Ocean, between 12 and 26 degrees of S. latitude, and 43 and 51 degrees of E. longitude. It is 300 miles South-Eaſt of the continent of Africa, and is near 1000 miles long from North to South, and generally between 200 and 300 miles broad.

MADEIRAS. Theſe iſlands are ſituated in 61 degrees of W. longitude, and between 32 and 33 degrees of N. latitude, about 100 miles N. of the Canaries, and as many W. of Sallee, in Morocco. They are 3 in number. The largeſt was called Madeira, or rather Mattera, on account

of its being almoſt covered with wood. It is about 125 miles in circumference, conſiſting of little hills and fruitful vallies, well watered with rivulets, and abounding in thoſe grapes which produce the Madeira wine, of which they export ſeveral thouſand hogſheads annually to the Weſt-Indies. This wine endures a hot climate better than any other; and, indeed, improves in hot weather. Of the two other iſlands, the one is called Porto Santo, which is 8 miles in circumference, and is very fertile; the other is an inconſiderable and barren rock.

MADRAS. See Fort St. George.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 10. 40 N. Lon. 76. 0 W.

MADRID, the capital of the kingdom of Spain, it is ſituated in New Caſtile, and is the place where the king uſually reſides. This town, which was formerly an inconſiderable place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo, drew the attention of the court, on account of the purity of its air. By a calculation, made by order of the king of Spain, in 1787, there appeared to be 154,018 inhabitants in the metropolis, of which number 9,329 were religious. The royal palace is built on an eminence at the extremity of the city; it was nearly deſtroyed by fire in 1734, but was afterwards rebuilt. It may be obſerved, that the fineſt houſes in Madrid have no glaſs windows, but only lattices. This city is 265 miles N. by E. of Lisbon, and 590 S. by W. of London. Lat. 40. 25 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

MADRIGAL, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. Its inhabitants trade in wine. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 4. 19 W.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan, in South America. Lat. 0. 30 N. Lon. 75. 45 W.

MADROGAM, the capital of Monomotapa, in Africa. Lat. 18. 0 S. Lon. 31. 40 E.

MADURA, a province of India within Ganges, having Tanjour and Maravar on the E. the ſea on the S. E. the Balagate mountains on the W. and Viſapour and Carnate on the N. The inhabitants are Gentoos, of a thieviſh diſpoſition, and treat their women like ſlaves. The Dutch have a pearl fiſhery on the coaſt, which is very productive.

MADURA, the capital of the above province, 300 miles S. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 10. 25 N. Lon. 77. 23 E.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which riſes in Baſſigni, France, near the village of Meuſe; and after a long courſe it falls into the ſea between the Brille and Graveſand.

MAESLAND SLUYS, a town of Delftland, in Holland, 5 miles S. W. of Delft. Lat. 51. 57 N. Lon. 4. 18 E.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and ſtrong town of the Netherlands. It is about 4 miles in circuit, and is governed by the Dutch, and the biſhop of Liege. It was ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Munſter, and is governed by a Dutch garriſon. The inhabitants make excellent fire-arms. The free exerciſe of Popery and Proteſtantiſm is allowed here. It is 15 miles N. E. of Liege. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 5. 41 E.

MAESYCK, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 51. 5 N. Lon. 5. 46 E.

MAGADOXO, a ſmall kingdom on the coaſt of Ajan, in Africa. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

MAGADOXO, the capital of the above kingdom. It is defended by a citadel. Lat. 2. 30 N. Lon. 44. 0 E.

MAGDALENE'S CAVE, a remarkable cave of Carinthia, in Germany, about 10 miles E. of Gortz.

MAGDEBURG, a territory of Lower Saxony, in Germany, having the Old Marche of Brandenburg on the N. the Middle Marche on the E. the provinces of Anhalt and Halberſtadt on the S. and the duchy of Brunſwick on the W. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad; has the title of a duchy; and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

MAGDEBURG, *i. e.* MAIDEN TOWN, the capital of the above territory, is an ancient, ſtrong, and trading town. The inhabitants of this place pretend, that they have the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his Maſter, the lanthorn which Judas carried when he betrayed our Lord and Saviour, a rib of the whale which ſwallowed Jonas, and 4 branches of a palm-tree which were uſed when Jeſus made his triumphal entry into Jeruſalem. It is 40 miles W. of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 11 N. Lon. 11. 45 E.

MAGELLAN, (STRAIGHTS OF,) or STRAIGHTS OF MAGHELHAEN, a famous ſtraight in the ſouthern part of South America. It was diſcovered by Ferdinand Maghelhaen in 1520. He was a native of Portugal, but in the ſervice of Spain. Since the year above-mentioned, ſeveral navigators have ſailed through it. The inhabitants on each ſide are of a copper colour, with long black hair; and both men and women appear naked even in the coldeſt weather. The Spaniards

erected a fort, and placed a garrison in it, on the shore of this straight, but the men were all starved through want of provisions.

MAGGIORE, a lake of Milan, in Italy, about 35 miles long, and 6 broad.

MAGHIAN, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia. Lat. 16. 3 N. Lon. 44. 15 E.

MAGNESIA, an episcopal town of Natolia, in Asia, 22 miles from Smyrna. It was once the seat of the Ottoman empire. Lat. 38. 50 N. Lon. 27. 25 E.

MAGNY, a town of the French Vexin, in France, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 1. 54 E.

MAHALEU, the capital of Garbia, in Egypt. The inhabitants trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac. Lat. 31. 30 N. Lon. 30. 31 E.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 26 miles W. by N. of London.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, having a market on Thursdays. It is a corporation-town, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 35 miles S. E. by E. of London. In 1648, the inhabitants of this town made such a stand for king Charles I. that General Fairfax could not take it, though he had 10,000 men, till he had stormed it twice.

MAIENNE, a town of Maine, in France, 37 miles N. of Mans. Lat. 38. 18 N. Lon. 0. 35 W

MAIENNE, a river of Maine, in France, which falls into the Loire.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of Poitou, in France, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 27 N. Lon. 0. 40 W.

MAINA, a district of the Morea, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies between two chains of mountains, which advance into the sea. The inhabitants were never subdued by the Turks.

MAINE, a province of France, having Normandy on the N. Perche, Dunois, and Vendomois on the E. Anjou and part of Touraine on the S. and Anjou and Bretagne on the W. It is 88 miles long, and 50 broad. Its principal town is Mans.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and after a westerly course falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINE, a province of New England, in North America, having Nova Scotia on the N. E. Massachusett's Bay on the S. and on the S. W. and N. W. New Hampshire. It is divided into the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln.

MAINLAND, or POMONA, the largest of the Orkney Isles in the N. of Scotland. Its length is about 24 miles, and its breadth 6. Kirkwall is the principal town.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Islands, in the N. of Scotland. This island is about 60 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 20 miles. Its capital town is Lerwick, and the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

MAINOTH, a market town of Kildare, in Ireland. The inhabitants had the privilege of holding a fair as early as the time of king Edward I.

MAINTENON, a town of Beauce, in France. This place gave title to the famous Madame de Maintenon. Here Lewis XIV. caused prodigious works to be begun in 1682, for the conveyance of the water of the river Eure to Versailles; but in 1688 these works were discontinued on account of the breaking out of a war. Lat. 48. 31 N. Lon. 1. 36 E.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 8 miles N. of Kenneberg. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 10. 39 E.

MAJORCA, an island of the Mediterranean belonging to Spain. It is situated between the islands Ivica and Minorca, and is about 60 miles long, and 45 broad. The inhabitants are well made, active, and industrious.

MAJORCA, the principal town of the above island, is the see of a bishop, and contains about 6,000 houses. It is also the seat of an ancient university. It was taken by the English in 1706, but was retaken by the Spaniards in 1715, since which period it has remained in their hands. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 2. 15 E.

MAIRE, (LE,) a straight between Terra del Fuego, and Staten Island, in South America.

MAIXANT, (ST.) an ancient town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 24 N. Lon. 0. 7 W.

MAKER, a land-mark tower in Devonshire, on a hill between Mount Edgcumb and Ram-head.

MAKERAN, a province of Persia, having a town of the same name.

MAKYNLETH, an old town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, having a market on Mondays. In conjunction with Montgomery, Llanidlos, Llanvillig, and Welchpool, it sends one member to the British parliament. It is 198 miles from London.

MALA, a town of Carelia, in Sweden.

MALABAR, part of the Western coast of the peninsula of India within Ganges. It is divided among several petty princes, who are for the most part tributary to the Grand Mogul. The inland districts of

Malabar are little known; but the coasts are well peopled, having many commodious bays and harbours. The natural produce of this country is so rich, that the English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Danes, &c. have made considerable settlements on the coast. It is about 400 miles long, and 100 broad. From this country pepper is chiefly exported, also a variety of drugs, good masts, wax, honey, cotton, cocoa trees, maize, and other grain, together with valuable precious stones. The air of Malabar is unhealthful, and rusts iron speedily. The inhabitants are mostly idolaters, and very superstitious.

MALACCA, or MALAYA, a peninsula joining to Siam on the North, but surrounded on the other parts by the sea. It is about 600 miles long, and lies in the direction of S. S. E. and N. N. W. Its breadth is about 140 miles. It produces few commodities for trade besides tin and elephants teeth, some pepper, and gums; but is an agreeable place for strangers to stop at, on account of the excellence of the fruits, roots, fish, and poultry. The principal trade of the English in this country is carried on at the port of Malacca, which is in possession of the Dutch. Hither the English send two or three ships every year from the coast of Coromandel and the bay of Bengal, with callicoes, slight silks, and opium. Their returns are very profitable, and consist of canes, rattans, benjamin, long pepper, sugar-candy, sapan wood, and sometimes gold. The Dutch are the sovereigns of Malacca, as they possess the city of Malacca, the capital, and several other settlements on the coast. They also usually keep a squadron of men of war here, which commands the coasts of both the hither and further India, and the straights of Malacca, through which none can pass, without their leave, into the Chinesian Sea. The Portuguese from whom they took the city of Malacca, are obliged to pay them for the liberty of passing.

MALACCA, the capital of the above peninsula, is well fortified and garrisoned. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1640. Lat. 2. 5 N. Lon. 102. 10 E.

MALAGA, an ancient episcopal town of Granada, in Spain. The English and Dutch trade with the inhabitants for fruits, and wine. It is 85 miles S. of Cordova. Lat. 36. 35 N. Lon. 4. 35 W.

MALAGUETA, a country of Guinea, in Africa, known also by the name of the Grain Coast. It receives its name from the Guinea pepper, in Spanish Malagueta, which is exported from this coast. It is divided among several petty princes.

MALATHIAH, the ancient MELITENE, and capital of a district of the same name in Asia Minor. It stands at the conflux of the rivers Arsu and Euphrates, and was once the seat of the Ottoman princes. It is called by the Turks Malathiah Vilaieti. Lat. 39. 8 N. Lon. 43. 25 E.

MALCHIN, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 13. 12 E.

MALCHWAY, a river of Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye, near Llan-Stefn.

MALDA, or MALDO, a town of Bengal, in the East-Indies, 120 miles N. of Hughley. Lat. 24. 30 N Lon. 88. 30 E.

MALDEN, a town of Essex, having a market on Saturdays. It is a very ancient town, and the remains of some Danish entrenchments are still to be seen at this place, together with the ruins of an old abbey and monastery. Oliver Cromwell made this town his head quarters; and several battles have been fought near it. Malden is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, and brandy, and rum. It is 37 miles N. E. of London.

MALDEN, a town of Massachusetts in North America.

MALDIVES, MALDIVIA, or MOLDIVES, a cluster of islands situated S. W. of the island of Ceylon, in the Indian Ocean. They extend from lat. 7. 20 N. to lat. 1. 0 S. being near 1000 in number. The seas about these islands abound in fish; but their chief trade is in cowries, a small shell-fish, whose shells are passed for money. The religion is Paganism and Mahometanism. The inhabitants generally go naked, and are exceedingly poor.

MALESTROIT, a town of Bretagne, in France. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 2. 23 W.

MALGARA, an inland town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is about 40 miles W. from Heraclea.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 60 miles long from N. to S. The soil is rich and fertile, and its vegetable productions are remarkably delicious, consisting of cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bannanas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. The inhabitants appear to be a race totally different from those of the Friendly Islands. Their form,

language, and manners, differ considerably; but they seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, or the land of the Papous. They use bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned.

MALINES. See Mechlin.

MALLING, a town of Kent, having a market on Saturdays, 30 miles E. by S. of London.

MALLO, or MOYALLOW, a town of Cork, in Ireland, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 8. 32 W.

MALMEDY, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 4 miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 18 N. Lon. 6. 2 E.

MALMISTRA, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Natolia, in Asia, 30 miles S. E. of Tarsus. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 36. 56 E.

MALMOE, or ELLEBOGEN, a seaport town of Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 55. 38 N. Lon. 13. 7 E.

MALMSBURY, or MALMESBURY, an ancient town of Wiltshire, having a market on Saturdays. Great immunities were granted to the inhabitants of this town by king Athelstan, who was buried under the high altar of the church. By charter from king William III. the town is governed by an alderman, who is chosen annually; 12 capital burgesses, and 4 assistants, land-holders, or commoners. Here is a good woollen manufactory. It is 95 miles W. of London.

MALO, (ST.) a sea-port town of Bretagne, in France. It is seated on a rocky island in the English Channel, but is joined to the mainland by a causeway, at the beginning of which is a strong castle. It is the see of a bishop, and is a place of great importance. In time of peace, the inhabitants trade largely with the English, Hollanders, and Spaniards. It is 205 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 39 N. Lon. 1. 57 W.

MALORIA, or MELORA, a small island of the Tuscan Sea in Italy, about 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 10. 4 E.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. The duke of Berwick retired to this place after the Allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lat. 39. 36 N. Lon. 5. 30 W.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, having a market on Mondays. It is 166 miles N. W. of London.

MALPLAQUET, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. See Blaregnies.

MALTA, or MELITA, anciently IPERIA, and afterwards OGYGIA, is an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The air is clear and healthful, but excessively hot. It is all a white soft rock, covered with good vegetable earth. It produces great quantities of cotton, indigo, oranges, lemons, olives, figs, and other fruits, with great plenty of pulse, peas, beans, roots, herbs, and other garden-stuff; but the Maltese have very little corn, or wine, with which they are supplied chiefly from Sicily; nor have they any wood, except fruit-trees, on the island. The town of Malta, or Valetta, is magnificently built, strongly fortified, and has an excellent harbour. This place is mentioned by St. Luke, Acts xxviii. where he says, after speaking of Paul's shipwreck, "when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita."

MALTA, or VALETTA, the principal town of the above island, is well fortified, and is the see of a bishop. Lat. 35. 54 N. Lon. 14. 34 E.

MALTON, a town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, having markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is well inhabited, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 215 miles N. by W. of London.

MALVA, a province of Indostan, in Asia, having Chiron on the W. Bengal on the E. Gualdor on the N. and Berar and Chandeish on the S. It is very fertile, and Ratipore is the capital town.

MALVASIA, an island of European Turkey, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated on the eastern coast of the Morea, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. Its principal town is Napoli di Malvasia; which see.

MALVERN, (GREAT and LITTLE,) with the Chase and Hills, in Worcestershire. In the two towns were formerly two abbies, about 2 miles asunder. Since the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey of Great Malvern has gone to decay, and the church only remains standing, which is parochial. Little Malvern stands in a dismal cavity of the hills, which are great lofty mountains, rising like stairs, one higher than another, for about 7 miles.

MAMERS, an ancient town of Maine, in France. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 0. 26 E.

MAN, (ISLE OF,) anciently MONA, is situated in St. George's Channel, between 4 and 5 degrees of Western longitude, and between 54 and 55 degrees of North latitude; it is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad. The 3 kingdoms, England,

Scotland, and Ireland, may be ſeen from it. It contains 17 parithes and 4 towns; but as it is more fully deſcribed in the Geographical Grammar, we refer to that work for an account of it.

MANACHIA, or MAGNESIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey. See Magneſia.

MANAR, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt-Indies. The Dutch took this place from the Portugueſe in 1658. Lat. 9. 0 N. Lon. 80. 45 E.

MANCHA, a territory of New Caſtile, in Spain. It is a mountainous country; and here the famous Don Quixote was ſuppoſed to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, in Lancaſhire, has a market on Saturdays. Though an inland town, neither parliamentary borough nor corporation, is one of the largeſt trading places in the North of England, being much noted for its cottons and fuſtians, and various other manufactures, known by the name of Manchester wares. Its collegiate church, built in 1422, is a large and ſtately fabric. Its college, founded by Thomas de la Ware, formerly rector of the pariſh, is no leſs remarkable. King Charles I. incorporated it by the name of the warden and fellows of Chriſt's college, Manchester. It has the title of a duchy, and is 182 miles N. N. W. of London.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Triers, in Germany, the capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 24 miles N. of Triers. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

MANFREDONIA, a ſtrong town of Naples, in Italy. It is called in Latin SIPONTUM NOVUM, becauſe it aroſe out of the ruins of the ancient Sipontum, which was deſtroyed by the Saracens in the time of Charlemagne. It had its preſent name from Manfred, the natural ſon of the emperor Frederic II. who was its founder in 1256. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name. It was once in a flouriſhing condition; but ever ſince 1620, when the Turks took it, carried off its bells, cannon, &c. and afterwards ſet it on fire, its trade has been in a declining poſture. It is 100 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 35 N. Lon. 16. 12 E.

MANGALOR, a ſea-port town on the Malabar Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It has a good road, where ſhips anchor during the rainy ſeaſon. It is ſeated on a gentle aſcent, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans; who are of a tawney complexion, and go half naked. It is ſaid to be the greateſt place for trade in the kingdom of Canary. The Portugueſe and Dutch have factories here. Its neighbouring fields produce 2 crops of rice annually; and the higher grounds furniſh pepper, beetle-nuts, ſandal-wood, iron, and ſteel. Lat. 13. 0 N. Lon. 75. 10 E.

MANGEEA, an iſland of the S. Seas, viſited by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. The iſland is about 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants appear of a warlike diſpoſition. Lat. 21. 27 S. Lon. 138. 7 W.

MANHEIM, a ſtrong town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. The French took it in 1688, at which time they diſmantled and burnt the greater part of it. In the caſtle of Eckelberg here, Balthaſar Coſſa, known by the name of Pope John XXIII. was kept priſoner, at the inſtance of the emperor Sigiſmund, and the council of Conſtance. It is 10 miles W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 8. 31 E.

MANHEIM, a town of Lancaſter county, in Pennſylvania, North America. It is 9 miles N. W. of Lancaſter.

MANIEL, a mountain of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, in North America, about 20 miles in circumference, and ſo high and craggy, that it is almoſt inacceſſible.

MANILLA, or LUCONIA, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia. It is about 400 miles long, and 100 broad. The air of this iſland is temperate, on account of its being well watered by lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are ſeveral volcanoes in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes. The iſland produces wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horſes, buffaloes and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe who prick their ſkins, and draw figures on them. To Manilla, the Spaniards carry all kinds of commodities; ſuch as ſilver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; ſilks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold duſt from China and Japan. The Spaniards ſend two large ſhips from this place to Acapulco, in Mexico, with merchandizes, and they return back with ſilver.

MANILLA, the capital of Manilla, is ſeated on the S. E. coaſt of the iſland, where a large river falls into the ſea, and forms a bay, about 90 miles in compaſs, which the Spaniards call Bahia, becauſe

the river runs out of the great lake Bahl, which lies about 18 miles inland. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

MANINGTREE, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Tueſdays, 60 miles E. N. E. of London.

MONOSQUE, a town of Provence, in France, 350 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 51 N. Lon. 5. 55 E.

MANSELA, an ancient town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 1. 56 E.

MANS, an ancient epiſcopal town of Maine, in France, 20 miles S. of Alencon. Lat. 47. 58 N. Lon. 0. 14 E.

MANSFELDT, a county of Thuringia, in Germany, having Stolberg and Schwartzburg on the W. Anhalt on the N. Saxe Mersburg and Saxe Hall on the S. and part of Anhalt and Saxe Hall on the E. It is about 30 miles long, and 18 broad.

MANSFELDT, the capital of the above county, is 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 41 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

MANSFIELD, a town of Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is a place of good trade, particularly in malt, and is 140 miles N. by W. of London.

MANSILLA, a town of Leon, in Spain, 15 miles S. W. of Leon. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 4. 55 W.

MANSOURA, a large town of Lower Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the Pathmetic, a branch of the river Nile. It is thought to be the ZOAR, mentioned by Moſes, and the TANIS of Ptolemy. Its modern name, according to Dr. Pocock, is DEQUAHALIC. Here St. Lewis, one of the Cruſaders, was taken priſoner.

MANTE, the capital of Mantois, in the Iſle of France, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 1 N. Lon. 1. 51 E.

MANTUA, a duchy of Italy, having the Veroneſe on the N. Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola, on the S. the Ferrareſe on the E. and the Cremoneſe on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and 27 broad. It is fruitful in corn, wines, flax, and fruits.

MANTUA, the capital of the above duchy, is ſeated on an iſland in the middle of a lake. The air in the ſummertime is unwholeſome. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. The famous poet Virgil was born at a village near Mantua. It is 22 miles S. W. of Verona. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 10. 50 E.

MARACAYBO, the capital of Venezuela, in South America. Its chief trade conſiſts in ſkins and chocolate. It was taken by the French buccaneers, in 1666, and 1678. Lat. 10. 0 N. Lon. 70. 45 W.

MARACAYBO, a lake of South America, near which the above town is ſituated. It is about 100 miles long, and 20 broad; it diſcharges itſelf into the North Sea.

MARAGNAN, a province of Brazil, in South America, which comprehends a fertile and populous iſland about 112 miles in circumference. The French built a town in 1612, and ſettled in this place; but the Portugueſe ſoon diſlodged them. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and the climate is wholeſome and agreeable. Lat. 1. 20 S. Lon. 54. 55 W.

MARANA, or MAROGNA, an archiepiſcopal town of Romania, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 25. 41 E.

MARANO, a town of Friuli, in Italy. It is ſeated on a moraſs, which renders it difficult of acceſs. It belongs to the Venetians. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 13. 25 E.

MARANS, a town of Aunis, in France. The inhabitants trade greatly in corn. It is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 1. 1 W.

MARANT, a town of Adinbaſin, in Perſia, Aſia. The tradition of the place is, that Noah and his wife were buried here.

MARASCH, a town of Natolia, in Aſia. Lat. 38. 15 N. Lon. 38. 25 E.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, in Greece. It was formerly a city, but is much decayed. It is famous for a victory which Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians, gained over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt upwards of 100,000 men.

MARBACH, a town of Suabia, in Germany. The French took it in 1693. It is 12 miles S. of Hailbron. Lat. 48. 59 N. Lon. 9. 25 E.

MARBELLA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 29 N. Lon. 5. 55 W.

MARCA TREVISANA, a province of Venice, in Italy, having Friuli, and the Gulph of Venice on the E. the Sea, the Dogate, and Paduano on the S. by the Feltrino and Beluneſe on the N. and by the Vicentino on the W. The inhabitants deal largely in cattle, ſilk, and woollen cloth. The principal town is Treviſo.

MARCELLIN, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 5 miles N. of St. Antoine. Lat. 45. 14 N. Lon. 5. 32 E.

MARCHE, a province of France, having Beri on the N. Auvergne on the E.

Angoumois on the W. and Limofin on the S. It is about 55 miles long, and 25 broad; its produce is chiefly corn and wine. Its principal town is Gueret.

MARCHE, a town of Barrois, in France, 20 miles S. of Neuf Chateau. Lat. 48. 6 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

MARCHENA, an ancient town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 18 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 34 N. Lon. 5. 44 W.

MARCHIENNES, a town of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 21 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 4. 22 E.

MARCHIENNES, a ſmall town of French Flanders.

MARCHPURG. See Marpurg.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in Italy. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

MARCK, a territory of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

MARCO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 22 miles N. of Coſenza. Lat. 39. 41 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

MARDIKE, a ſea-port town of French Flanders. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

MARENNES, a town of Saintonge, in France. Lat. 46. 15 N. Lon. 0. 49 W.

MARETIMO, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circuit. Lat. 38. 5 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

MARGARETTA, an iſland near Terra Firma, in South America. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1498; its length is about 40 miles, and its breadth 15 miles. The Dutch took and pillaged it in 1626. Lat. 10. 46 N. Lon. 63. 12 E.

MARGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent. This place is much reſorted to by the nobility and gentry during the ſummer ſeaſon, for the ſake of ſea-bathing. It is 72 miles E. by S. of London.

MARGENTHEIM, or MARIENTHAL, a town of Franconia, in Germany. It is ſubject to the grandmaſter of the Teutonic order, and is 60 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

MARIA, (SANTA,) an iſland of the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles long, and 5 broad. The air is exceedingly moiſt, on account of the almoſt inceſſant rains which fall upon it.

MARIA, (SANTA,) a town of the audience of Panama, in South America. It was built by the Spaniards ſoon after they diſcovered the gold mines in its neighbourhood. Lat. 7. 43 N. Lon. 78. 12 W.

MARIA, (SANTA,) one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It produces great quantities of whear, which the inhabitants export to various countries, and it contains about 5,000 people. See the Azores.

MARIA, (SANTA,) a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It was taken by the Engliſh and Dutch in 1702; and is 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 39 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

MARIAN ISLANDS, or MARIANNES. See Ladrones.

MAIRE AUX MINES, a town of Lorrain, famous for its ſilver mines. It is 25 miles N. W. of New Briſcoe. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 7. 24 E.

MARIENBURG, a town of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. In its neighbourhood are rich ſilver mines. It is 28 miles from Dreſden. Lat. 50. 49 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

MARIENBURG, a palatinate of Regal Pruſſia, having the Baltic Sea, Friſchoff, and Natangen on the N. Bartonia and Galindia on the E. Hockerland on the S. and Pomerania on the W.

MARIENBURG, or MALBORK, the capital of the above palatinate, is 30 miles S. E. of Dantzic. Lat. 54. 9 N. Lon. 19. 15 E.

MARIENBURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. This town was formerly fortified, but was diſmantled by the French after the treaty of the Pyrennees. It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont. Lat. 50. 2 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Gothland, in Sweden, 35 miles S. E. of Carlostadt. Lat. 58. 28 N. Lon. 14. 25 E.

MARIENTHAL. See Margenthelm.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Pomerania, in Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 42 N. Lon. 19. 15 E.

MARIGALLANTE, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in North America. The French planted a colony here in 1648. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1692, but the French ſoon ſettled there again. Its produce is ſugar, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. Lat. 15. 55 N. Lon. 61. 6 W.

MARIGNANO, a town of Milan, in Italy, 10 miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 16. 22 E.

MARINO, (ST.) a republic of Italy, near the confines of Romania. The territories of this republic conſiſt of one mountain, which is conſtantly covered with ſnow, and ſome neighbouring hillocks ſcattered about its baſe. It is about 10 miles in circumference; and contains one city, which is of the ſame name, and 4 or 5 villages; and in this little ſtate ſubſiſt 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants. As

there are neither ſprings nor fountains in St. Marino, the defect is ſupplied by large ciſterns of rain water.

MARINO, (ST.) the capital of the above republic. It is built on the top of the mountain, and is well defended, by nature as well as art. It is about 10 miles S. W. of Rimini. Lat. 43. 54 N. Lon. 12. 33 E.

MARINO, (ST.) a town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 54 N. Lon. 12. 46 E.

MARKET JEW, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 286 miles W. by S. of London.

MARLBOROUGH, the ancient CUNETIUM, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Kennet, and receives its name from the chalky ſoil whereon it ſtands. In 1267 a parliament was held here, when the famous ſtatutes of Marlborough were enacted. It is governed by a mayor, 2 juſtices, 12 aldermen, 24 burgeſſes, &c. This town ſo often ſuffered by fire, particularly in 1690, that the parliament paſſed an act to prevent its houſes from being thatched. Mr. Camden mentions a cuſtom ſaid to have been formerly in uſe here, viz. that every freeman gives to the mayor, at his admiſſion, a couple of beagles, 2 white capons, and a white bull. It has the title of a duchy, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 75 miles W. of London.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an Engliſh factory on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies, about 3 miles E. of Bencoolen. The trade to this place is for pepper. Lat. 3. 49 S. Lon. 0. 45 W.

MARLE, a town of Picardy, in France.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 31 miles W. of London.

MARLY, a village of the Iſle of France, remarkable for its palace. The famous engine of Marly for raiſing water, ſtands on the river Seine: it conſiſts of 14 wheels, which are turned by horſes, and which work 225 pumps. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 2. 11 E.

MARMANDE, a town of Guienne, in France. The inhabitants trade chiefly in corn and wine. It is 40 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

MARMORA, (SEA OF,) the ancient PROPONTIS. It communicates with the Euxine or Black Sea on the N. E. and with the Archipelago or AEgean Sea on the S. W. It is about 123 miles long, and 48 broad. Through this ſea all ſhips paſs in their way to Conſtantinople.

MARMORA, the name of 4 iſlands, in the above ſea. The largeſt is about 30 miles in circumference: and all of them produce corn, wine, and fruits.

MARMORA, a town of Fez, in Africa. The Engliſh took poſſeſſion of it in 1604; but the Spaniards ſoon diſlodged them, who, in their turn, were driven out by the Moors.

MARNE, a river of France, which riſes in Baſigny, and falls into the Seine, a little below Charenton.

MARO, a town of Genoa, in Italy. It has the title of a marquiſate, and is 48 miles W. S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 7. 41 E.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, in Europeaan Turkey. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 150 miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 25. 41 E.

MAROSCH, or MENSCH, a river which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the river Teyſe, at Segidin.

MAROUTIER, a town of Lower Alſace, in France, 18 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 7. 33 E.

MARPURG, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. This was once a free Imperial city; it became afterwards ſubject to its own lords; and is at preſent the capital of the Upper Heſſe, and the ſeat of the ſupreme court of judicature. An univerſity was founded here in 1526, whoſe profeſſors are Calviniſts. It is 47 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 29. 0 E.

MARPURG, or MARCHPURG, a town of Styria, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 44 N. Lon. 15. 9 E.

MARQUESAS. Theſe iſlands are 5 in number, viz. La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Chriſtina, and Hood's Iſland, ſituated between the latitude of 9. 26 and 10. 25 South; and between the longitude of 138. 47 and 139. 13 Weſt. They were firſt diſcovered by Mendena and Quiros, in 1595; and in 1774 Captain Cook aſcertained their ſituation more particularly, which before was different, in various charts. La Dominica, the largeſt, is about 15 or 16 leagues in circuit; and St. Chriſtina about 7. The other three are conſiderably ſmaller. They are in general full of rugged hills, diſjoined by deep narrow vallies, which are fertile, adorned with fruit and other trees, and watered by fine ſtreams of excellent water. The vegetable productions are nearly the ſame as at the Society Iſles.

MARR, a district of Scotland, having Buchan and Bamff on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Merns on the S. and Badenoch and Athol on the W. Its chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a strong town of Lorrain, in France, where vast quantities of salt are manufactured. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 49 N. Lon. 6. 41 E.

MARSALA, a strong town of Val di Mazara, in Sicily. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 4 N. Lon. 12. 29 E.

MARSAN, or MOUNT MARSAN, a town of Gascony, in France, 25 miles from Dax. Lat. 43. 54 N. Lon. 0. 23 W.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, having the Caspian Sea on the N. Ghilan on the W. Irac Agemi on the S. and Astrabad on the E. Its principal town is Ferabad.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, an ancient town of Tremesen, in Africa, 3 miles from Oran. The Spaniards took it in 1732. Lat. 36. 1 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

MARSEILLES, a sea-port town of Provence, in France. It is a strong place, and the inhabitants are great traders. The French gallies are usually stationed at Marseilles. This town is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. There is a chain across the mouth of its harbour. Marseilles is a bishop's see. The fort and citadel of St. John were built by Lewis XIV. in 1660, to keep the inhabitants in awe, because they pretended to be free. In the arsenal are arms for about 400,000 men. It is 13 miles N. W. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 18 N. Lon. 5. 27 E.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 102 miles W. of London.

MARSICO NUOVO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 73 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 28 N. Lon. 15. 49 E.

MARTA, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 26 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

MARTABAN, a province of Pegu, in Asia, very fertile in rice, fruits, and wines.

MARTABAN, the capital of the above province. It was formerly a rich trading place, but its harbour was destroyed by the sinking of some ships in the time of war. It is 80 miles S. by E. of Pegu. Lat. 15. 30 N. Lon. 96. 56 E.

MARTEL, a town of Guienne, in France, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 1. 44 E.

MARTHA, (ST.) a province of Terra Firma, in South America, having the North Sea on the N. Rio de la Hache on the E. New Granada on the S. and Carthagena on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 200 broad. Here the Cordillera de los Andes begin, which run the whole length of South America. This country, on the sea-coast, is exceedingly hot, but farther inland very cold, notwithstanding its situation within the Torrid Zone.

MARTHA, (ST.) the capital of the above province, is situated in a wholesome air near the sea. Lat. 11. 27 N. Lon. 74. 0 W.

MARTHA, (ST.) an exceeding high mountain of New Spain. According to some travellers, it is about 100 miles in circumference at the base, near 5 miles high, and always covered with snow. Lat. 8. 0 N. Lon. 73. 55 W.

MARTIGUES, a sea-port town of Provence, in France, 20 miles N. W. of Marseilles. Lat. 43. 19 N. Lon. 5. 2 E.

MARTIN, (ST.) a strong town of the Isle of Rhe, in France. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 1. 17 W.

MARTIN, (CAPE,) a promontory of Valencia, in Spain.

MARTIN, (ST.) one of the Caribbee Islands in America. It is about 42 miles in circumference, and has neither harbour nor river. Lat. 18. 4 N. Lon. 63. 0 W.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of North America, situated between 14 and 15 degrees of N. latitude, and 61 degrees of W. longitude. It lies about 40 leagues N. W. of Barbadoes, is 60 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The inland part of it is hilly, and, at a distance, it appears like 3 distinct mountains. It is exceedingly well watered by numerous rivulets, which fall from the hills; and there are several commodious bays and harbours on the coast; some of which are so well fortified, that they used to bid defiance to the English, who made a fruitless descent upon the island, with several thousand men, in the reign of queen Anne. The English, however, became masters of it in 1762, but restored it at the conclusion of peace in 1763.

MARTORANA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 15 miles S. of Cosenza. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

MARTOREL, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 1. 56 E.

MARTOS, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

MARVESJOLO, a town of Languedoc, in France, 10 miles N. W. of Mende. Lat. 44. 36 N. Lon. 2. 23 E.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorrain, 3 miles E. of Jametz.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of North America, having Pennsylvania on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the E. Virginia on the S. and the Apalachian Mountains on the W. It is about 134 miles long, and about 110 broad. The air of this country is exceſſively hot during ſome part of the ſummer, and equally cold in winter, when the N. W. wind blows. Their winters are not more than 3 months duration.—See the Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulph on the South-ſide of the iſland of Malton.

MARZILLA, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia. It is 75 miles in circumference, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, when the natives became tributary to Spain. Lat. 11. 36 N. Lon. 122. 25 E.

MASCAREIGNE, or THE ISLE OF BOURBON, an iſland Eaſt of Madagaſcar, in Africa. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. The French ſettled here in 1672, and the Eaſt India ſhips generally touch at this place, in order to obtain proviſions and water. Lat. 20. 52 S. Lon. 55. 3 E.

MASCATE, a town of Arabia Fœlix. Lat. 24. 0 N. Lon. 57. 26 E.

MAS D'ASIL, a town of Foix, in France, 10 miles from St. Lizier.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands lying off the S. E. point of Mallicola, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea.

MASSA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is 55 miles W. by N. of Florence. Lat. 44. 0 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

MASSA, an epiſcopal town of the Sienneſe, in Italy, 25 miles S. W. of Sierra. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 10. 48 E.

MASSA, an epiſcopal town of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, Italy. It is 20 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40. 31 N. Lon. 14. 18 E.

MASSACHUSETT'S BAY, one of the United States of North America, having New Hampſhire on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the S. and E. and Connecticut and New York on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 164 broad. The winters are much ſeverer here than in England, though it lies 9 or 10 degrees more S.—See the Geographical Grammar.

MASSAFRA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 17. 20 E.

MASSERANO, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, in Piedmont, Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 38 N. Lon. 8. 14 E.

MASTICO, a cape on the South ſide of the iſland of Scio, in the Archipelago.

MASULIPATAN, a town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. The inhabitants are Gentoos. Its trade has greatly decreaſed ſince the Engliſh have left off trading in Chintz. It is about 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lat. 16. 30 N. Lon. 81. 40 E.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay on the N. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, in America. The galleons uſually take in freſh water here on their return to Old Spain.

MATALONA, a town of Terra di Lavora, in Naples, Italy. It is 8 miles N. W. of Capua. Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon. 14. 14 E.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, having Benguela on the N. Monomotapa on the E. Caffraria on the S. and the Atlantic on the W. The inhabitants live in miſerable huts. The country is rather barren, and is not much frequented by Europeans.

MATAN, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia. The inhabitants have thrown off the Spaniſh yoke. The celebrated circumnavigator Magelhaens was killed here in 1521.

MATAPAN, (CAPE,) the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea. Lat. 36. 25 N. Lon. 22. 40 E.

MATARAM, formerly the capital of an empire of the ſame name, in the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 7. 15 S. Lon. 111. 55 E.

MATARO, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Here are ſeveral excellent glaſs works. It is 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 2. 29 E.

MATCOWITZ, a very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary. The Imperialiſts took it in 1684.

MATERA; an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 35 miles N. W. of Tarento. Lat. 40. 39 N. Lon. 16. 54 E.

MATTHEO, (ST.) a town of Arragon, in Spain, 55 miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 40. 12 N. Lon. 0, 36 W.

MATTHEO, (ST.) or ST. MATTHEW, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, about 420 miles diſtant from the Coaſt of Africa. The Portugueſe planted it, but have ſince deſerted it. Lat. 1. 24 S. Lon. 6. 10 W.

MATUMAY, a ſea-port town of Jeddo, an iſland of Aſia. Many converts to Chriſ-

flanity were made here in 1620 by the Jeſuits. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 138. 55. E.

MAUBEUGE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which was ceded to France in 1678, and fortified after the manner of the celebrated Vauban. It is 40 miles S. W. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 15 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

MAUBILLE, a large river of Louiſiana, in N. America, running a courſe of about 500 miles.

MAULEON, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 20 miles S. W. of Pau. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 0. 31 W.

MAURA, (ST.) an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Cephalonia. Lat. 39. 2 N. Lon. 20. 46 E.

MAURE, (ST.) an ancient town of Touraine, in France, 148 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 9 N. Lon. 0. 42 E.

MAURIAC, a town of Auvergne, in France. Lat. 45. 15 N. Lon. 2. 16 E.

MAURICE, (ST.) See Mauritius.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 30 miles long; of which St. John is the principal town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the Barbary Coaſt, in Africa.

MAURITIUS, an iſland of Africa, about 500 miles E. of the Iſland of Madagaſcar, and 37 miles in circumference. The climate of this iſland is warm, and the ſoil ſtony; it is exceedingly well watered, and abounds with fiſh, fowl, and cattle. It was taken poſſeſſion of by the Dutch, who were afterwards maſſacred.

MAURUA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea.

MAWARALNAHAR, a name of Usbec Tartary, which is very populous. Its capital town is Samarcand.

MAWES, (ST.) a town of Cornwall, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is ſituated near Falmouth; its market is diſuſed. It is 266 miles W. by S. of London.

MAXICO, a town on the Iſland of Madeira. See Madeira.

MAXIMIN, a town of Provence, in France. The Dominicans here pretend to have the body of St. Mary Magdalen, by which they raiſe conſiderable ſums. It is 20 miles N. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 5. 57 E.

MAXIMINIANOPOLI, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, who was independent. It is 62 miles S. W. of Adrianople.

MAY, (ISLE OF,) a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, in Scotland. It is about 7 miles from the Coaſt of Fife, but is rendered almoſt inacceſſible by rocks. The French ſquadron, having the Chevalier de St. George on board, anchored here in 1708, when the vigilance of Sir George Byng obliged him to relinquiſh his deſign, and bear away for Dunkirk.

MAYAGUANA, or MOGANE, an iſland of the Windward paſſage, in the Weſt-Indies. It is almoſt ſurrounded by rocks, and is covered with buſhes and thickets; it has ſome tall trees, but none fit for ſhip-building.

MAYENCE. See Mentz.

MAYEN'S ISLAND, an iſland of the North Sea, lying S. W. of Spitzbergen, in lat. 71. 23 N. The ſea which waſhes its coaſt was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but of late years it has been forſaken.

MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 17 miles in circumference. Here is corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. Its chief commodity is ſalt; and ſhips trading to the Eaſt Indies frequently take in that article at this place. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueze language. Lat. 15. 10 N. Lon. 23. 0 W.

MAYO, a county of Connaught, in Ireland, about 62 miles long, and 52 broad. It has the ſea upon the W. and N. Galway on the S. and S. E. Roſcommon on the E. and Sligo on the N. E. It is a fertile country, having vaſt quantities of cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. The county ſends 2 knights to parliament; and Caſtlebar, the only borough town in it, ſends 2 more. A great number of Proteſtants were maſſacred here in 1641.

MAYO, once the capital town of the above county; but its principal trade is removed to Killala. Lat. 53. 40 N. Lon. 9. 39 W.

MAZAGAN, a ſtrong town of Morocco. in Africa. The Emperor of Morocco beſieged it in vain with 200,000 Moors in 1562. Lat. 33. 12 N. Lon 8. 15 W.

MAZANDERAN. See Marſanderan.

MAZARA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Sicily. It has a good harbour, and is 45 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 53 N. Lon. 12. 30 E.

MAZERES, one of the principal towns of Foix, in France. Its fortifications were razed in 1629 by Lewis XIII. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 1. 42 E.

MEACO, a large town of the iſland of Niphon, in Aſia. Three rivers unite their ſtreams in the midſt of the town; and there are about 600,000 inhabitants, who trade chiefly in gold and ſilver ſtuffs, wrought and unwrought, fine ſteel blades, &c. Lat. 35. 30 N. Lon. 134. 25 E.

MEADIA, or MIHALYD, a town of Temeſwaer, in Hungary, 15 miles from Belgrade. It was diſmantled by the Turks in 1738. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 12. 0 E.

MEAO, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 1. 12 N. Lon. 127. 5 E.

MEATH, (EAST,) a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, 36 miles long, and 35 broad, having Cavan and Louth on the N. and N. E. Kildare on the S. E. Meath on the W. and Dublin and the Ocean on the E. It contains 11 baronies, and 6 boroughs, which ſend 12 members to the Iriſh parliament, beſides 2 knights for the ſhire. It abounds in cattle and corn.

MEATH, (WEST,) a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, ſo called on account of its weſtern ſituation with regard to the above county. It has Roſcommon on the W. King's County on the S. and Longford on the N. It has 12 baronies and 4 boroughs, which ſend 8 members to parliament, beſides 2 knights for the ſhire.

MEAUX, an ancient town of Brie, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who was formerly a ſuffragan to Sens, but ſince to Paris. This city ſuffered much in 1385, when King John of France was made priſoner to Edward III. of England: the citizens attempting to take it from the Dauphin, who had poſſeſſed himſelf of it, the garriſon cut them to pieces, and plundered the town, which they afterwards reduced to aſhes. King Henry V. took it after a ſiege of 3 months. Meaux was the firſt city of France that declared for the Reformation under Francis I. for which many Proteſtants ſuffered martyrdom. It is 25 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 2. 58 E.

MECCA, the place of Mahomet's nativity, is reckoned the capital of all Arabia, whither many thouſand Mahometans go every year in pilgrimage. The moſque in this city is eſteemed the moſt magnificent Mahometan ſtructure in the Turkiſh dominions. This temple, it is ſaid, has one hundred gates or doors, with a window over each; the roof, riſing like a dome, is gilded over its outſide, and its inſide is decorated with gildings and tapeſtry. Every Muſſulman ſhould, according to the laws of his religion, viſit this place once in his life-time at leaſt, or ſend a proxy with his preſent. The houſes in Mecca are not well built, nor is it a place of any ſtrength, having no fortification whatever. The principal ſupport of the inhabitants ariſes from the pilgrims which reſort every year to this place, to the number of about 70,000. The Xerif of Mecca generally reſides at his caſtle of Marbaa, about 3 miles from the city; his troops are entirely infantry, and are called Al Harrabah. There are ſcarce any ſprings in this city except the Zemzem, the water of which is rather brackiſh. It is 25 miles from Jedda, which is the port of Mecca, and 220 miles S. E. of Medina. Lat. 21. 45 N. Lon. 40. 55 E.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, having the Baltic Sea on the N. Pomerania on the E. Brandenburg on the S. and the duchies of Holſtein, Lunenburg, and Lawenburg on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad; and is ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt fruitful parts of Germany: it abounds in corn, paſtures, and game. Mechlenburg is ſubject to its own duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his own ſubjects above a certain ſum. Its town, of the ſame name, was formerly a very large place, but is now reduced to a few houſes.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The duke of Marlborough took this place in 1706; and the French got poſſeſſion of it in 1746. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 2 N. Lon. 4. 34 E.

MECHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in North America, about 200 miles in circumference, and exceedingly fruitful. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and has ſeveral mines of ſilver and copper.

MECHOACHAN, the capital of the above province, is the ſee of a biſhop, and is about 120 miles W. of Mexico.

MEDELIN, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. Lat. 38. 41 N. Lon. 5. 38 W.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of Weſt Frieſland, in the United Provinces, which ſends deputies to the aſſemblies of the province. It is 22 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 47 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

MEDFIELD, a town of Suffolk county, in Maſſachuſett's Bay, North America, about 18 miles S. W. of Cambridge.

MEDFORD, a town of Middleſex county, in Maſſachuſett's Bay, N. America, 7 miles N. of Cambridge.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of modern Perſia; it was anciently a kingdom, of which Ecbatana was the principal town. See Ecbatana. It comprehends the provinces of Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, part of Ghilan, and part of Irac Agemi.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, an ancient town of Leon, in Spain, which enjoys

peculiar privileges. It is 75 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 4. 24 W.

MEDINA CELI, an ancient town of Caſtile, in Spain, 75 miles S. W. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon 2. 24 W.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Leon, in Spain, 50 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42. 6 N. Lon. 4. 33 E.

MEDINA SIDONIA, the ancient ASIDONIA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 40. N. Lon. 5. 36 W.

MEDINA TALNARI, a famous town of Arabia, in Aſia. It is ſituated between Arabia Fœlix and Arabia Deſerta, and is celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a ſmall but mean place, and contains a large moſque, which is much inferior to the temple of Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces ſquare, with great windows and braſs gates, and in the midſt the tomb of Mahomet, incloſed with curtains like a bed: it is ſurrounded with lamps. By this we are informed, that the ſtory concerning the ſuſpenſion of Mahomet's coffin by loadſtones is fabulous. This place is called the city of the prophet, becauſe the inhabitants protected him when he fled from the city of Mecca; and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. It is 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 20 N. Lon. 39. 33 E.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, ſo called on account of its being ſurrounded by land on all ſides except at the Streights of Gibraltar on the W. and the Boſphorus of Thrace on the E. which laſt admits the Euxine or Black Sea, as the firſt does a conſtant current of the Atlantic Ocean. The ancients called it the Heſperian Sea, by reaſon of its Weſtern ſituation. The Scriptures call it the Great Sea, in oppoſition to the Sea of Galilee. It was alſo called the Lower Sea by the Romans, from the Coaſt of Genoa to that of Sicily. It is parted from the Atlantic Ocean by the Streights of Gibraltar, from the Red Sea by the iſthmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the S. Aſia on the E. and the Streights of Gibraltar on the W. There is little or no tide perceptible in this ſea, ſaving at ſome few places on the ſhore of the continent. Between Negropont and Greece the tide flows regularly 12 times in 24 hours for a fortnight during every moon. See our Introduction.

MEDNIKI, a town of Samojitia, in Poland, 40 miles E. of Memel. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 55. 42 N. Lon. 22. 49 E.

MEDUA, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 34. 45 N. Lon. 0. 13 E.

MEDWAY, a river which riſes in Aſhdown Foreſt, in Suſſex, and after running a N. E. direction, divides itſelf into 2 branches by the Iſle of Sheppey, and falls into the mouth of the Thames. On this river ſtands Chatham. See the article Chatham. In 1665 the Dutch entered the Medway, and burnt ſeveral men of war; on which account Sheerneſs was afterwards built to defend its entrance.

MEDZIBOY, a town of Volhinia, in Poland.

MEEN, (ST.) a town of Bretagne, in France.

MEGARA, or HYBLA, an ancient town of Greece, much reduced in ſize and ſplendor. It is 20 miles W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 6 N. Lon. 23. 30 E.

MEGEN, or MEGHEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, 15 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 49 N. Lon. 5. 26 E.

MEGESVAR, a town of Tranſylvania. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 25. 20 E.

MEGIERS, a town of Tranſylvania, 28 miles from Hermanſtadt. Lat. 46. 53 N. Lon 24. 41 E.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Namur, and falls into the Maeſe, near Huys.

MEHUN SUR YVRE, an ancient town of Barri, in France, where Charles VII. ſtarved himſelf, through the fear of being poiſoned. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 2. 17 E.

MEHUN SUR LOIRE, a town of Orleannois, in France, which was taken by the Engliſh under the command of the earl of Salisbury, in 1428; but it was retaken by the duke d'Alencon and the Maid of Orleans the following year. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 1. 48 E.

MEIE, a river of Shropſhire, which runs into the Severn, at Shrewsbury.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Saxony, in Germany, having Luſatia on the E. Bohemia on the S. Thuringia on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 80 broad, producing abundance of corn and wine, together with every neceſſary of life. The capital town is Dreſden.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a populous town of Saxony, in Germany, where is a famous porcelain manufacture. It is 37 miles S. E. of Leipſic. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 13. 33 E.

MELAZZO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, famous

for its antiquities. Lat. 37. 28 N. Lon. 27. 35 E.

MELCK, a town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 11 N. Lon. 15. 20 E.

MELCOMB REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, having markets on Tueſdays and Fridays. It is united with Weymouth, forming one corporation, being governed by a mayor, &c. It ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. before Weymouth had that privilege: but at preſent there are 4 choſen, (the burgeſſes of either place voting for whom they pleaſe,) 2 of whom are returned for Melcomb Regis, and the other 2 for Weymouth, ſo that the electors vote for 4 as in London. It is 130 miles W. S. W. of London.

MELDELA, a town of Romania, in Italy, 8 miles from Ravenna. Lat. 44. 22 N. Lon. 11. 48 E.

MELDERT, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

MELDORP, an ancient town of Holſtein, in Germany, 45 miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 9. 6 E.

MELIAPORE, a town of the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, and is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 13. 0 N. Lon. 80. 35 E.

MELSI, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 72 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 2 N. Lon. 15. 52 E.

MELIDIA, an iſland of Dalmatia, about 25 miles long. It abounds in oranges, citrons and wine.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa. The Spaniards became maſters of it in 1496, but afterwards returned it to the Moors. Lat. 34. 48 N. Lon. 2. 57 W.

MELINDA, one of the 6 kingdoms of Zanguebar, in Africa. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile, producing great plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa, plantains, with other tropical fruits, game, cattle, poultry, &c.

MELINDA, the capital of the above kingdom. It ſtands on a ſmall iſland, and contains about 200,000 inhabitants, great part of whom are Chriſtians. Lat. 3. 10 S. Lon. 39. 40 E.

MELITELLO, a town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 40 miles S. of Coſenza. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 16. 30 E.

MELLE, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 10 miles E. of Oſnaburg. Lat. 52. 25 N. Lon. 8. 35 E.

MELLE, a town of Poitou, in France.

MELLER, a freſh-water lake of Sweden, about 80 miles long, and 30 broad. It communicates with the Baltic Sea. Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is ſeated on the North ſide of it.

MELLI, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, having Guinea on the N. mountains and deſarts on the S. foreſts on the W. and Gago on the E. Its principal town, of the ſame name, contains about 6,000 families.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N. of Prague. Lat. 50. 22 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

MELONE, a town of Egypt, in Africa. Lat. 27. 30 N. Lon. 31. 55 E.

MELREY, or MELROSS, a town of Merſey, in Scotland, 28 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 38 N. Lon. 2. 42 W.

MELRESCHTADT, a town of Franconia, in Germany.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 107 miles N. by W. of London.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Iſle of France, 25 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Eſtramadura, in Spain, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 12 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

MEMEL, a ſtrong town of Poliſh Pruſſia, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzic. Lat. 55. 46 N. Lon. 21. 40 E.

MEMINGEN, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany, 35 miles S. W. of Augſburg. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 10. 16 E.

MEMPHIS, the ancient capital of Egypt, in Africa. Cairo was built out of its ruins. See Cairo.

MENAN, a large river of Siam, in Aſia, which falls into the ſea near Bancock.

MENANCABO, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies.

MENDE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Gevaudan, in France. Lat. 44. 31 N. Lon. 3. 35 E.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Fridays, 81 miles N. E. of London.

MENDIP HILLS, a chain of mountains in Somerſetſhire, containing lead and coal mines.

MENEHOUD, (ST.) an ancient town of Champagne, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lat. 49. 2 N. Lon. 4. 59 E.

MENIN, a town of Flanders, 10 miles N. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 3. 9 E.

MENSHEEH, an ancient town of Egypt, in Africa, near which are ſome magnificent pieces of antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the Ptolemais of the ancients.

MENTON, a town of Italy, 8 miles from Ventimiglia. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

MENTZ, an archbiſhopric and electorate of the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It has Wetteravia and Heſſe on the N. Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine on the S. and the electorate of Triers on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad; is very fertile and populous.

MENTZ, the capital of the above archbiſhopric, is alſo the ſeat of a famous univerſity. This city claims the honour of the invention of the art of printing. It is 15 miles W. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 51 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

MEOTIS PALUS. See Palus Mæotis.

MEPPEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 50 miles N. W. of Munſter. Lat. 52. 45 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

MEQUINENZA, a ſtrong town of Arragon, in Spain, 39 miles N. W. of Tortoſa. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 0. 29 E.

MEQUINEZ, a town of Fez, in Africa, now the capital of the empire of Morocco. In the middle of the town the Jews have a place to themſelves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcade to guard and protect them againſt the common people, who otherwiſe would plunder their ſubſtance. It is death for them to curſe, or lift up a hand againſt the meaneſt Moor; inſomuch that the boys kick them about at their pleaſure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull of their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe to Mequinez, on the N. W. ſide, ſtands a large negro-town, which takes as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawney colour; and thence the emperor recruits the ſoldiers for his court. The palace ſtands on the S. ſide, and is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreſſed, and their knives and ſcymitars covered with wrought ſilver. The houſes are very good, but the ſtreets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be ſeen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the back-ſide of their houſes, where there is a ſquare court-yard, open at top, with pillars ſupporting galleries, and painted wooden baluſtrades round the inſide of the houſe, like ſome of four inns. In the middle of the yard is a fountain, if the houſe belongs to a perſon of diſtinction. They are flat at the top, ſo that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. When theſe go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outſide garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes, and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth to hide the lower part of their faces. They are covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a ſingle fillet over their foreheads. As to their cuſtoms and manners, they are much the ſame as thoſe of other Mahometan countries. Lat. 33. 16 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

MERAN, the capital of Erſchland, in Tirol, Germany, 3 miles S. E. of Tirol. Lat. 46. 44 N. Lon. 11. 18 E.

MERCIA, the name of one of the ſeven kingdoms of the Saxons in England. It comprehended near 17 of the modern counties.

MERDIN, a town of Diarbekr, in Aſia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekr. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 39. 59 E.

MERE, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 100 miles W. by S. of London.

MEREEZ, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon. 24. 10 E.

MERIDA, an ancient town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. It was built by the Romans before the birth of Chriſt; and is 43 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 38. 42 N. Lon. 6 4 W.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, in New Spain, North America. It is 120 miles S. E. of Campeachy. Lat. 20. 15 N. Lon. 89. 25 W.

MERIDA, a town of New Granada, in South America, 130 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lat 8. 30 N. Lon. 71. 0 W.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, having Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the N. Montgomeryſhire on the S. E. and the Iriſh Sea on the W. It is 47 miles long, and 23 broad, containing near 500,000 acres, 17,560 inhabitants, 37 pariſhes, and 5 market-towns. It ſends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. The air is bleak, on account of its ſteep barren mountains.

MERK, a river of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which falls into the ſea, oppoſite the iſland of Overflacke, in Holland.

MERLOU, or MELLO, a town of the Isle of France. Lat. 49. 16 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, having Mar on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Angus on the S. and Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn, and pasture.

MERO, a town of Pegu, in Asia. Lat. 16. 0 N. Lon. 98. 36 E.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Asia, 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 64. 25 E.

MERS, a county of Scotland, having Lothian on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Northumberland and Tiviotdale on the S. and Tweedale on the W.

MERSBURG, an episcopal town of Misnia, in Saxony, Germany. It is 56 miles N. W. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 28 N. Lon. 12. 6 E.

MERSPURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 11 miles from Constance. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 9. 26 E.

MERTOLA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 7. 40 W.

MERU, a town of Picardy, in France.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, 24 miles S. W. of Menin. Lat. 50. 57 N. Lon. 2. 43 E.

MESA DE ASTA, an ancient town of Andalusia, in Spain. Here the Arabs conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, by which they became masters of Spain, in 713.

MESCHED, a town of Korassan, in Persia, Asia. It is 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 37. 12 N. Lon. 61. 20 E.

MESEEN, a sea-port town of Russia, 160 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 65. 30 N. Lon. 44. 25 E.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbekr, a province of Asiatic Turkey. See Diarbekr.

MESSA, a town or Morocco, in Africa, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lat. 22. 20 N. Lon. 8. 55 W.

MESSIO, a province of France, very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits.

MESSINA, an ancient and strong town of Val di Demona, in Sicily. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who trade largely in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and wine. The Spaniards obtained possession of it in 1719, but it was retaken in 1720. In 1735, the Spaniards got possession of it again. In 1783, this place was greatly damaged by an earthquake, which destroyed many places in Italy. See Calabria. It is 110 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10 N. Lon. 15. 50 E.

MESTRE, a town of Venice, in Italy, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 12. 2 E.

METELIN, the ancient LESBOS an island of the Archipelago, which produces wheat, oil, and figs. It is subject to the Turks.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Tuesdays, 86 miles N. N. E. of London.

METLING, a strong town of Carniola, in Germany, 40 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 2 N. Lon. 15. 10 E.

METZ, an ancient and strong town of Messin, in France, containing about 22,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, and is 48 miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 49. 7 N. Lon. 6. 16 E.

MEUDON, a palace belonging to the king of the French, 5 miles S. W. of Paris.

MEULAN, a town of the Isle of France, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 1 N. Lon. 1. 57 E.

MEWES, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 6. 41 E.

MEWARI, a town of Niphon, in the empire of Japan, Asia.

MEXAT ALI, a town of Persia, in Asia, 100 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 42. 57 E.

MEXAT OCEM, a town of Persia, in Asia, near Mexat Ali, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali.

MEXICO, (OLD,) or NEW SPAIN, a large country of North America, having New Mexico on the N. the Gulph of Mexico, or Caribbean Sea, on the N. E. Terra Firma on the S. E. and the Pacific Ocean on the W. and S. W. The Spaniards divide this country into three audiences, viz. Galicia or Guadalajarra, Mexico, and Guatimala. See this country more fully described in the Geographical Grammar.

MEXICO, (NEW,) or GRANADA, a large country of North America, discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, having unknown lands on the N. Florida and Canada on the E. Old Mexico and the Pacific Ocean on the S. and the same Ocean on the W. This country lying mostly in different climates, affords, in many parts of it, an agreable temperature of heat and cold. The soil is productive of most of the useful vegetables and drugs; and is not very mountainous, except on the side of the Pacific Ocean. It is related, that this country, in general, is beautiful, on account of its

fruitful plains, woods, and gentle eminences, interfected by a multitude of fine rivers, fome of which are navigable. Many plains and vallies of rock-falt, as clear as cryftal, and much ufeful timber, is found in Mexico and California; it is faid, that the morning dews candy on the rofe-leaves like manna, with a fweetnefs which refembles that of fugar.

MEXICO, the capital of Old Mexico, which was a very flourifhing place before the Spaniards entered the country. It was feated on an ifland in a falt-water lake, to which there was no entrance but by three cauſeways, each of which were above two miles in length. It contained about 80,000 houſes, and ſeveral large temples, which were full of rich idols; there were alſo palaces for the reſidence of the emperor, whoſe name was Montezuma, at the time of the taking of Mexico by Ferdinando Cortez, in 1521, after a ſiege of 3 months. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, the town was almoſt ruined; but the Spaniards afterwards rebuilt it, and it now contains about 35,000 houſes, to which they have added a ſuburb of 3,000 houſes, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a handſome place, with large, clean, wide ſtreets, in which are a great number of magnificent ſtructures. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and the reſidence of the viceroy. The art of printing is practiſed and flouriſhes here. The revenues of the archbiſhop amount to about 70,000*l. per annum*. The wealth of the Mexicans appears from this account, that in 1730, more than 1,000,000 of marks of ſilver were depoſited in the Exchequer, as the king's duty from the mines, which ought to be one-fifth of the metal taken out of them. The image of the Virgin Mary, in the cathedral, is of maſſy ſilver, adorned with rubies and pearls to the value of 30,000 pieces of eight, and the high altar coſt 50,000, beſides the ordinary chalice 11,000, being gold enchaſed, and ſet with rubies, &c. Amongſt other rich ornaments, is the rail round the high altar, of ſilver; and from the roof is ſuſpended a ſilver lamp, ſo capacious, according to ſome authors, that 3 men get in to clean it. In October 1629, this place was overflowed by an inundation, by which accident 40,000 perſons were drowned. On account of this circumſtance, the Spaniards made a great conduit through a mountain, by which means they drained ſome of the water from the lake, ſo that part of the town became ſeated on dry land. It is 200 miles N. E. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19. 54 N. Lon. 100. 0 W.

MEYENFIELD, a town in the country of the Griſons, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lat. 47. 2 N. Lon. 9. 36 E.

MEZIERES, a town of Champagne, in France, 127 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 4. 48 E.

MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, in Aſia. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 135. 40 E.

MIATEA. See Oſnabruc Iſland.

MICHAEL, (ST.) a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 20. 35 N. Lon. 102. 55 W.

MICHAEL, (ST.) a town of Cornwall, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 247 miles W. by S. of London.

MICHAEL, (ST.) one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. Lat. 37. 47 N. Lon. 25. 37 W.

MICHELONIA, a country of Regal Pruſſia.

MIDDLEBURG, a ſtrong town of the Iſle of Walcheren, in Zealand. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine. It is 72 miles S. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 3. 39 E.

MIDDLEBURG, a county of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

MIDDLEBURG, the capital of the above county. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 3. 26 E.

MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Iſles, in the South Sea, about 15 miles from Otaheite. It was firſt diſcovered by Taſman in 1643, and viſited by Captain Cook in 1773.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, famous for its manufacture of woollen cloth. It is 255 miles N. N. W. of London.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, about 20 miles long, and 14 broad, having Hertfordſhire on the N. Eſſex on the E. the river Thames, which ſeparates it from Surrey, on the S. and Buckinghamſhire on the W. It contains 247,000 acres, 126 pariſhes beſides thoſe of London and Weſtminſter, and 4 market-towns. It ſends 8 members to parliament, 4 of whom are for the city of London, 2 for Weſtminſter, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the ſoil remarkably fertile.

MIDDLESEX, the moſt conſiderable county of Maſſachuſet's Bay, one of the United States of North America.

MIDDLESEX, a county of New Jerſey, one of the United States of North America.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is ſo called becauſe it is ſituated between Nantwich and Northwich. Here are two ſalt ſprings, the brine of which is ſaid to produce one-fourth part of ſalt. It is 169 miles N. W. of London.

MIDHURST, a town of Suſſex, having a market on Thurſdays. The inhabitants ſend 2 members to parliament. It is 53 miles W. by S. of London.

MID LOTHIAN, the ſame as the ſhire of Edinburgh, in Scotland; it is ſituated between Eaſt and Weſt Lothian.

MIEL, (ST.) a town of Bar, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Bar. Lat. 48. 51 N. Lon. 5. 38 E.

MILAN, (DUCHY OF,) a conſiderable country of Italy, having the Swiſs and Griſons on the N. the republic of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua on the E. Parma and Genoa on the S. and Piedmont and Montferrat on the W. It is 150 miles long, and 78 broad. In this country is the famous Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles long, and 5 broad. See the Geographical Grammar.

MILAN, the capital of the above duchy, ſtands upon the river Olana, and has the advantage of 2 navigable canals, by which it has a communication with the rivers Adda and Teſin. This city is of a circular form; it is encompaſſed by a wall, about 10 miles in circumference, in which are 10 gates. The ſtreets are broad and clean, the ſquares ſpacious, and the houſes lofty; but the contrivance of them, or their beauty, is not ſo much admired as thoſe in ſome other large towns of Italy. The principal inhabitants are rich, and deſcended from very ancient families. This town has been beſieged 40 times, and taken 22. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 270 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28 N. Lon. 9. 16 E.

MILAZZO, a ſtrong town of Val di Demona, in Sicily, 13 miles W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 12 N. Lon. 15. 34 E.

MILBORN PORT, a town of Somerſetſhire, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 115 miles W. by S. of London.

MILDENHALL, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Fridays. It is 70 miles N. E. of London.

MILETO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Calabria, in Italy, 5 miles from Nicotera.

MILFORD HAVEN, a large, commodious, and ſafe harbour of South Wales, capable of containing upwards of 1,000 ſail of veſſels at one time.

MILIANE, an ancient town of Tremecen, in Africa. Lat. 35. 15 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

MILLAW, a town of Guienne, in France, 50 miles N. W. of Montpelier. Lat. 44. 3 N. Lon. 3. 12 E.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. It has one of the largeſt and moſt commodious harbours of the Mediterranean, which ſerves as a retreat for all veſſels that go to, or come from the Levant. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good ſailors. Here are two biſhops, one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church.

MILO, the capital of the above iſland, is ſituated on the eaſtern part of it, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lat. 36 41 N. Lon. 25. 6 E.

MILTENBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Aſchaffenburg. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 9. 19 E.

MILTON, an ancient town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. This place was famous for its abbey, which is now in ruins. It is 113 miles W. by S. of London.

MILTON, a town of Kent, having a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Medway, near the Iſle of Sheppey, and is much noted for the excellence of its oyſters. It is governed by a conſtable, and is 42 miles E. of London.

MINDANAO, the largeſt of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, except Manilla. It is almoſt the only one that is not ſubject to Spain; its length being about 200 miles, and its breadth 150. The inhabitants are of a very different deſcription from thoſe of the other Philippine Iſlands. Thoſe of the inland country are ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pagan inhabitants, whom the Mahometans, that poſſeſs the coaſts, have driven up to the mountains. The air of Mindanao, is not exceſſively hot, though it lies within 6 degrees of the equator, as it is refreſhed by the ſea-breezes, on every ſide, in the day-time. The middle of the country is woody and mountainous; but between the hills are rich vallies, and near the ſea-coaſt the country is generally flat. It produces rice, and ſuch fruits as grow between the tropics. They have alſo libby or ſago-trees, of the pith of which they make bread. Great quantities of it are exported, after it is dried and grained like ſeed. The plaintain wood is very plentiful here, and in great perfection. It is their prin-

cipal food, and they also make their drink of it. In the reign of Philip II. king of Spain, Don Lewis de Velasco, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez de la Gaspes, with a fleet and force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he afterwards named the Philippines, in honour of the above monarch.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Suabia, in Germany. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality, in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but by the treaty of Rastat it was restored to the house of Bavaria. It is about 20 miles long, and 16 broad.

MINDELHEIM, the capital of the above district, is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 10. 42 E.

MINDEN, a principality of Westphalia, in Germany, about 22 miles square. It was formerly the see of a bishop, but is now secularized. By the treaty of Westphalia it was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg.

MINDEN, the capital of the above principality. It is 37 miles W. of Hanover, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Lat. 52. 22 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia. It is about 150 miles in circumference; and the inhabitants are idolaters, and tributary to the Spaniards.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town of Somersetshire. It sends 2 members to parliament, and carries on some trade with Ireland. July 5, 1791, a dreadful fire happened in this town, by which accident upwards of 70 dwelling-houses, besides out houses, stables, barns, &c. were in a few hours entirely destroyed. It is 167 miles W. by S. of London.

MINGRELIA, a country of Asia, having the Black Sea on the W. Mount Caucasus and Immeretta on the E. part of Georgia on the S. and Circassia on the N. The men of Mingrelia are well made, and the women handsome. They are thieves, haughty, perfidious, and shameless. These people deem it a meritorious action to destroy new-born children when the parents are unable to maintain them. The prince of the country is tributary to Persia.

MINGRELIA, or VINGRELIA, a town of Visapour, in the East-Indies. The Dutch have a factory here. Lat. 13. 50 N. Lon. 74. 0 E.

MINIATO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, in Italy, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 10. 45 E.

MINORBINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 26 miles N. of Cirenza. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 16. 19 E.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea. It is the least of the Baleares, is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and has an excellent harbour. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1756, the French became masters of it after a siege of 2 months, but it was restored to the English in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards during the American war, and confirmed to them by the treaty of peace in 1783.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 9. 38 E.

MINSKI, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland. Here are great many Jews, who enjoy the same privileges as the natives.

MINSKI, the capital of the above palatinate, 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat. 54. 11 N. Lon. 26. 48 E.

MIQUELON, a small desart island, near the coast of Newfoundland. It was ceded to the French in 1763. Miquelon was taken by the English, May 14, 1793, under brigadier general Ogilvy and captain Affleck. Lat. 46. 41 N. Lon. 56. 10 E.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, 34 miles S. of Bilboa. Lat. 42. 49 N. Lon. 3. 10 W.

MIRANDE, a town of Gascony, in France. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 0. 36 E.

MIRANDO DE DOURO, the capital of Tra los Montes, in Portugal. It is the see of a bishop, is well fortified, and is 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

MIGANDOLA, the capital of a duchy of the same name in Italy. It was taken by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. It is 20 miles N. E. of Modena. Lat. 44. 32 N. Lon. 11. 19 E.

MIREBEAU, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 46 N. Lon. 0. 19 E.

MIRECOURT, a town of Lorrain, 27 miles S. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 6. 14 E.

MIREMONT, a town of Perigord, in France.

MIREPOIX, an episcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 40 miles S. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 7 N. Lon. 1. 56 E.

MISENO, a cape of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, Italy.

MISITRA, the ancient Sparta or Lacedemon, is the capital of the Morea, in Greece. It is a very ancient place, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. The Ve-

nations became masters of it in 1687, and the Turks soon after recovered it. Lat. 37. 6 N. Lon. 22. 30 E.

MISNIA. See Meissen.

MISSISIPPI, a large river of North America, which passes through Louisiana in a southerly direction, and, after a course of above 3,000 miles, falls into the Gulph of Florida.

MISSOURI, a large river of North America, which falls into the Mississippi; it is the most rapid river hitherto discovered, and the inhabitants of its banks are called Missourites by the French.

MITTAU, a strong town of Courland, in Poland. The Swedes became masters of it in 1701, and the Russians in 1706. Lat. 56. 40 N. Lon. 23. 50 E.

MOCHA, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia. The inhabitants carry on a great deal of trade. It is seated near the Streights of Babel Mandel. Lat. 14. 0 N. Lon. 44. 25 E.

MODBURY, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 208 miles S. W. of London.

MODENA, a duchy of Italy, having the duchy of Parma on the W. the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola on the N. the Bolognese and part of the Ferrarese on the E. and part of Tuscany and Lucca on the S. It is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad; and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits. It was possessed alternately by the Pope and the family of Este till the year 1597, when the Pope and the duke agreed to divide the country between them. The pope accepted of Ferrara; and the family of Este of the duchies of Modena, Rhegio, and Mirandola. The duke of Modena adhering to the Spaniards against the Austrians, was expelled from his dominions, but was afterwards restored by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle in the year 1748.

MODENA, the capital of the above duchy, is a strong place, and the see of a bishop. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by his Sardinian Majesty in 1742. Modena is said to contain 40,000 inhabitants. It is 34 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 34 N. Lon. 11. 18 E.

MODICA, a town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, 25 miles S W. of Syracuse. Lat. 36. 48 N. Lon. 15. 9 E.

MODON, an ancient episcopal town of the Morea, in Greece. Lat. 36. 56 N. Lon. 21. 35 E.

MODZIR, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 52. 5 N. Lon. 20. 10 E.

MOGADOR, an island of Morocco, in Africa. In one of the mountains are mines of gold and silver. Lat. 31. 58 N. Lon. 9. 55 W.

MOGULSTAN. See Indostan.

MOHATZ, a town of Hungary, near which a battle was fought in 1526, and another in 1687. Lat. 45. 46 N. Lon. 19. 56 E.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, a district of North America, inhabited by one of the Iroquois nations. It is situated between Lake Ontario and New York.

MOHELIA, or MOHILA, one of the Comora Islands, between the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Ships touch here in their passage to the East Indies. Lat. 11. 55 S. Lon. 45. 0 E.

MOHILOF, or MOHILOW, a strong town of Lithuania, in Poland. The Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians near this place in 1707. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 30. 0 E.

MOISSAC, a town of Querci, in France. Lat. 44. 6 N. Lon. 1. 17 E.

MOLA, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, Italy. It is 14 miles E. of Bari. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 1. 17 E.

MOLDAVIA, a province of European Turkey, having Podolia on the N. Bulgaria on the S. Black Russia, Transylvania, and Wallachia on the W. and Bessarabia on the E. It is about 270 miles long, and 210 broad. It abounds in pastures, which feed incredible numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep; it produces corn, pulse, honey wax, &c. The inhabitants, who are Greeks, have been tributary to the Grand Signior ever since 1574. The prince, whom the Turks appoint, without any regard to family, is generally obliged to oppress the natives, in order to pay the unreasonable demands of the Grand Signior.

MOLDAVIA ISLANDS. See Maldives.

MOLE, a river which rises near Dorking, in Surrey, and after a passage underground from Boxhill, it appears again at Leatherhead.

MOLEN, a strong town of Saxe Lawenburg, in Germany, 12 miles E. of Lawenburg. Lat. 53. 38 N. Lon. 10 50 E.

MOLFETTA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 28 N. Lon. 16. 52 E.

MOLINA, a strong town of New Castile, in Spain, 88 miles E. N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 1. 53 W.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, in Italy. It is in the form of a triangle, each side of which is about 39 miles long. It is fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

MOLISE, the capital of the above territory, 50 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 36 N. Lon. 14. 43 E.

MOLSHEIM, a town of Alsace, in France, 10 miles from Strasburg. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

MOLUCCAS, or MOLUCCA ISLANDS. These islands are situated to the S. of the Philippines, lying between the latitudes of 1 degree N. and 2 degrees S. and in about 125 degrees of E. longitude. The islands are Bachian, Machiam, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor. The towns are Fort Orange, and Victorio Fort. The Moluccas are situated under, or very near the equator. They produce neither corn nor rice; but the natives make bread of sago. Besides the tropical fruits, they once produced great quantities of cloves; but the Dutch every year root up all the plants, left other nations should possess them. They have transplanted the cloves to Amboyna, which lies S. of the island of Ceram. The largest of the Moluccas islands is Ternate, which is not quite 30 miles in circumference.

MOLWITZ, a town of Grotska, 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 17. 14 E.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a country of Zanguebar, in Africa. The king of this country being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians in 1631; but in 1729 they became masters of this territory again.

MOMBAZA, a town of the above country. Lat. 2. 0 N. Lon. 39. 0 E.

MONA, an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark. Lat. 55. 20 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

MONA, the ancient name of the Isle of Man. See Man.

MONACO, a strong town of Genoa, in Italy. It is governed by its own prince, who is under the protection of France, and is 12 miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 48 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles long, and 22 broad, having Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the E. Cavan and Louth on the S. and Fermanagh on the W. It is woody, has 5 baronies, and one borough, and sends 4 members to parliament.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Tunis, in Africa, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 11. 6 E.

MONCALLIER, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 2 N. Lon. 7. 48 E.

MONCALVO, a strong town of Montferrat, in Italy, 12 miles S. W. of Casel. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 7. 19 E.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a strong town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. Lat. 42. 8 N. Lon. 8. 28 W.

MONCON, or MONZON, a strong town of Arragon, in Spain. The French became masters of it in 1642, but the Spaniards recovered it the following year. It is 50 miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 42. 2 N. Lon. 0. 28 E.

MONCONTOUR, a town of Bretagne, in France, 39 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 2. 36 W.

MONCONTOUR, a town of Poitou, in France, 165 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 0. 2 E.

MONDEGO, a river which rises near Guarda, in Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean near cape Montejo.

MONDONNEDO, an episcopal town of Galicia, in Spain, 60 miles N. E. of Compostella. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 7. 10 W.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of Maine, in France.

MONDOVI, an episcopal town of Piedmont, in Italy, 35 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 33 N. Lon. 8. 6 E.

MONFORTA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 32 N. Lon. 7. 21 W.

MONTFORTE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 47 N. Lon. 7. 31 W.

MONHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 8 miles from Donawert. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

MONICEDAM, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 8 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 29 N. Lon. 4. 56 E.

MONLUZON, a town of Lyonnois, in France. Lat. 46. 27 N. Lon. 2. 41 E.

MONMORILLON, a town of Poitou, in France, 28 miles S. E. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 28 N. Lon. 0. 59 E.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, 33 miles long, and 32 broad, having Herefordshire on the N. E. Gloucestershire and Somersetshire on the S. E. and Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the W. It contains about 340,000 acres, 38,850 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns. It sends 3 members to parliament, 2 for the shire, and one for the shire-town. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil exceedingly fruitful.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, having a market on Saturdays. It was formerly encompassed by a wall and ditch, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a castle. It sends one member to parliament, and is 128 miles W. by N. of London.

MONOEMUGI, a kingdom of Lower Ethiopia, in Africa, having Monomotapa on the S. Abyſſinia on the N. and Zanguebar on the E. It produces gold, ſilver, copper, and elephants teeth.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, having Monoemugi on the N. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar canes. Here are ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. The inhabitants are negroes, and Paganiſm is the religion of the country. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement on the coaſt in 1560, but they were either murdered or driven away. Its principal town is of the ſame name.

MONOPOLI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 17. 37 E.

MONS, an ancient and ſtrong town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Here are ſeveral manufacturers, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade. It was taken by the Allies in 1709, and by the French in 1746, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is 37 miles W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 27 N. Lon. 4. 3 E.

MONSANTO, a frontier town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, where the Confederates gained a victory over the Spaniards in 1704. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 6. 20 W.

MONSARAZ, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 26 N. Lon. 7. 32 W.

MONSTERBERG, or MUNSTERBURG, a town of Sileſia, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 17. 6 E.

MONT BLANC. See Savoy.

MONTABOUR, a ſtrong town of Treves, in Germany. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 7. 50 E.

MONTAGNIAC, a town of Natolia, in Aſia. The inhabitants deal largely in fruits. Lat. 40 20 N. Lon. 29 40 E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, near the Sandwich Iſlands. Lat. 17. 26 S. Lon. 168. 37 E.

MONTAGNE, Port de la. See Toulon.

MONTALBAN, a ſtrong town of Arragon, in Spain, 44 miles S. of Saragoſſa. Lat 41. 9 N. Lon 0. 30 W.

MONTALCINO, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 44 miles S. E. of Florence. Lat 43. 7 N. Lon 11. 30 E.

MONTALTO, an epiſcopal town of Marca di Ancona. Lat. 42. 54 N. Lon. 13. 30 E.

MONTARGIS, a town of Orleannois, in France, 62 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 1 N. Lon. 2. 36 E.

MONTAUBAN, an epiſcopal town of Guienne, in France, 20 miles N. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 56 N. Lon. 1. 27 E.

MONTBAZON, a town of Touraine, in France. Lat. 47. 17 N. Lon. 0. 45 E.

MONTBELLIARD, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in France. It is 33 miles W. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 31 N. Lon. 6. 50 E.

MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 1. 5 E.

MONTBUISON, a town of Forez, in France. Lat. 45. 32 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

MONT CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 39 N. Lon. 13. 44 E.

MONT DAUPHIN, a town of Dauphiny, in France, Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 6. 43 E.

MONT DIDIER, an ancient town of Picardy, in France, 58 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 39 N. Lon. 2. 34 W.

MONTECCHIO, a conſiderable town of Reggio, in Italy, 10 miles S. E. of Parma. Lat. 38. 8 N. Lon. 15. 54 E.

MONTEFALCO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 12 miles W. of Spalatto. Lat. 42. 58 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

MONTE FALCONE, a town of Friuli, in Italy, 12 miles W. of Trieſte. Lat. 46. 4 N. Lon. 13. 0. E.

MONTE FIASCONE, an epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 45 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 26 N. Lon. 12. 4 E.

MONTELIMA, a town of Valentinois, in France, 25 miles S. of Valence. Lat. 44. 33 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

MONTE MARANO, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 48 N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

MONTE MOR or VELHO, or MONTE MAJOR EL VELHO, a ſtrong town of Beira, in Portugal, 83 miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 40. 5 N. Lon. 8. 9 W.

MONTE PELOS, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 16. 28 E.

MONTE PULSIANO, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 50 miles S. by E. of Florence. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 11. 49 E.

MONTEAU PAUT YONNE, a town of Champagne, in France, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 2. 59 E.

MONTESA, a ſtrong town of Valentia, in Spain. Lat. 39. 0 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

MONTE SANCTO, or HOLY MOUNT, formerly MOUNT ATHOS, a mountain of Turkey in Europe. Here are 22 monaſteries, in which are about 4,000 monks, who never permit a woman to approach them. Lat. 40. 27 N. Lon. 24. 39 E.

MONTE VERDE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 60 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 15. 42 E.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy, having Milan and part of Genoa on the E. Genoa on the S. Piedmont on the W. and the Verſelleſe and Canaveſe on the N. It is fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Its principal town is Caſal.

MONTFORT, a town of Bretagne, in France. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 1. 58 W.

MONTFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, 7 miles from Utrecht. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

MONTFORT, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 47. 22 N. Lon. 9. 51 E.

MONTFORT DE LEMOS, an ancient town of Galicia, in Spain, 25 miles S. E. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 28 N. Lon. 7. 9 W.

MONTFORT L'AMULY, a town of the Iſle of France, 25 miles from Paris. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 2. 50 E.

MONTGATZ, a ſtrong town of Pereczis, in Hungary.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales, 35 miles long, and 34 broad, having Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire on the N. Shropſhire on the E. Radnor and Cardiganſhire on the S. and part of Merionethſhire on the W. It contains about 500,000 acres, 34,000 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and 6 market towns. It ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the county town. The face of the country is hilly and mountainous, and the air is conſequently ſharp and cold.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the above county, has a market on Tueſdays. Its tower and caſtle were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends one member to parliament. It is 161 miles N. W. of London.

MONTIGUY, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 3. 53 E.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of Normandy, in France, 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 0. 20 W.

MONT LHEIN, a town of the Iſle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

MONT LOUIS, a ſtrong town of the Pyrennees. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 2. 5 E.

MONT LUEL, a town of Breſſe, in France, 8 miles from Lyons. Lat. 45. 49 N. Lon. 5. 8 E.

MONT LUZON, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, 35 miles S. W. of Moulins. Lat. 46. 22 N. Lon. 2. 45 E.

MONTMEDI, a ſtrong town of Luxembu[illegible] in France, 135 miles N. E. of Paris. Aft[illegible] Louis XVI. eſcaped from Paris in 1791, he was taken at this place in his paſſage to Germany, and carried back to the French capital. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 5. 23 E.

MONTMELIAN, a town of Savoy, which was taken by the French in 1705, who deſtroyed its fortifications. It is 8 miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Iſle of France, 10 miles from Paris. Lat. 48. 59 N. Lon. 2. 24 E.

MONTPELIER, a large handſome town of Languedoc, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 30,000. At its univerſity vaſt numbers of phyſicians receive their education. It is 27 miles S. W. of Niſmes. Lat. 43. 37 N. Lon. 3. 58 E.

MONTPENSIER, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, 20 miles N. E. of Clermont. Lat. 46. 4 N. Lon. 3. 14 E.

MONT REAL, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, North America. It is about 28 miles long, and 10 broad. The ſoil of this iſland is very fertile, and the air wholeſome. It formerly belonged to the French; but was taken by the generals Amherſt and Murray, Sept. 8, 1760, without firing a gun. By the articles of capitulation the French forces were to be ſent to Old France; and Canada, conſequently, became the property of Great Britain: this ceſſion was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The town, which is ſituated 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is ſeated on the banks of a river. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 71. 20 W.

MONT REAL, a town of Arragon, in Spain, 25 miles N. W. of Tervil. Lat. 41. 9 N. Lon. 1. 2 W.

MONT REAL, a town of Val di Mazara, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 5 miles W. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 14 N. Lon. 13. 31 E.

MONTREUIL, a town of Picardy, in France, 117 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 27 N. Lon. 1. 52 E.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a town of Anjou, in France. Lat. 47. 6 N. Lon. 0. 9 W.

MONTROSE, a town of the ſhire of Angus, in Scotland, at the mouth of the river Eſk. It is a trading place, and has the title of a duchy. It is 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 40 N. Lon. 2. 32 W.

MONTSAUGEON, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 47. 36 N. Lon. 5. 16 E.

MONT SERRAT, a lofty mountain of Catalonia, in Spain. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high. From its summit the country may be viewed to the distance of 150 miles. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 2. 26 E.

MONT SERRAT, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, 8 miles long, and about as much broad. The English have a settlement here. Lat. 16. 54 N. Lon. 62. 34 W.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 11 miles N. of Namur.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a strong town of Normandy, in France, 180 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 84. 37 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

MONT RICHARD, a town of Touraine, in France, 22 miles E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 22 N. Lon. 1. 22 E.

MONT VALERIEN, a mountain near Paris, in France, inhabited by hermits and secular priests.

MONZA, a town of Milan, in Italy, 8 miles N. of Milan. Lat. 45. 33 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

MORA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 36 N. Lon. 3. 4 W.

MORANT POINT, the most easterly point of the island of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17. 56 N. Lon. 75. 56 W.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a trading town of Switzerland, 10 miles W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 52 N. Lon. 6. 53 E.

MORAVIA, a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, having Bohemia and Silesia on the N. Mount Krapac on the E. and Hungary and Austria on the S. It is a fertile country, and is well watered by rivers. The religious sect, called Moravians, take their name from this country, their tenets having been first broached here.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a large river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. After crossing Moravia, &c. it falls into the Danube.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of Alsace, in France, 42 miles S. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 8. 25 E.

MORBEGNO, a town of the Grisons, 22 miles E. of Chiavenza. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 9. 31 E.

MOREA, the ancient PELOPONNESUS, a peninsula on the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile. It is divided into the provinces of Scania, Belvedere, and Braza di Maina. The Venetians took it from the Turks in 1687, but the Turks retook it in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Valencia, in Spain.

MORET, an ancient town of the isle of France, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 25 N. Lon. 2. 52 E.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 185 miles W. by S. of London.

MORETON, a town of Gloucester, whose market is disused. It is 83 miles W. N. W. of London.

MORGES, a town of Bern, in Switzerland. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, 5 miles from Lausanne. Lat. 46. 29 N. Lon. 6. 42 E.

MORHANGE, a town of Lorrain. Its lord has the title of Rhinegrave, and is dependant on the empire. It is 24 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 51 N. Lon. 6. 42 E.

MORLACHIA, a province of Venice, having Dalmatia on the S. The inhabitants, who are exceedingly strong, are said to be inveterate enemies to the Turks. Segna is the capital town.

MORLAIX, a strong sea-port town of Bretagne, in France. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. June 11, 1731, a fire broke out in the hospital; by which accident the town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants greatly distressed. It is 30 miles N. E. of Brest. Lat. 48. 33 N. Lon. 3. 46 W.

MORNSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 10. 37 E.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, about 500 miles long, and 480 broad. It is bounded by the Streights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea on the N. by Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. Mount Atlas, which runs the whole length of Barbary, from East to West, passes through Morocco, and terminates at that ocean which divides the eastern from the western continent, and is from this mountain called the Atlantic Ocean. This mountain, the poets feigned, sustained the universe, from which fable Atlas is shewn with the world upon his shoulders; and every description of the globe assumes the name of an Atlas.—See the description of Morrocco in the Geographical Grammar.

MOROCCO, the capital of the above empire. This town once contained upwards of 100,000 houses; but of late years it has greatly diminished in splendor, so that, according to a modern traveller, the houses go every day to ruin, without being

rebuilt, and the inhabitants consist of about 25,000 people. It is 250 miles S. by W. of Fez. Lat. 3. 12 N. Lon. 6. 45 W.

MORON, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 10 N. Lon. 5. 10 W.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21. 10 N. Lon. 114. 14 W.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, having a market on Wednesdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 287 miles N. by W. of London.

MORS, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. See Meurs.

MORTAGNE, a town of Orleannois, in France, 70 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 33 N. Lon. 0. 40 E.

MORTAGNE, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 0. 50 W.

MORTAIGN, a town of French Flanders, 8 miles from Tournay. Lat. 50. 29 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

MORTAIN, a town of Normandy, in France, 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lat. 48. 37 N. Lon. 0. 54 W.

MORTARA, a strong town of Milan, in Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 22 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

MORTEMAR, a town of Poitou, in France. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon 1. 5 E.

MORTLAKE, a village of Surrey, seated on the S. bank of the river Thames, 6 miles W. of London.

MORVAN, a territory of Burgundy, in France.

MORVIEDRO, an ancient town of Valencia, in Spain, built on the site of the ancient SAGUNTUM. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706. Lat. 39. 38 N. Lon. 0. 10 E.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, having Quiloa on the N. the Ocean on the E. the river Zambeze on the S. and Monomugi on the W. In 1497 Vasques de Gama landed on the coast of Mosambique, and the Portuguese have kept possession of it ever since. The air is unwholesome, and nothing but its extensive trade induces the Portuguese to remain here.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of the above kingdom. It is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a strong garrison, but the governor is changed every three years. Its trade consists of gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. Lat. 15. 5 S. Lon. 40. 10 E.

MOSBACH, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 26 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 28 N. Lon. 9. 21 E.

MOSBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 11. 55 E.

MOSCOVY. See Russia.

MOSCOW, a province of Moscovy, having Twere on the N. Nisi Novogorod on the E. Rezan on the S. and Smolensko on the W.

MOSCOW, the capital of the above province. It is divided into 4 parts, viz. Kataigorod, Czargorod, Zembergorod, and Strelitza Slaboda. In the church of the Annunciation is a vast vault, wherein are the tombs of the Czars. In 1737 about 30,000 houses were destroyed by an accidental fire. The Czar Peter the Great ordered a canal to be cut from Moscow to Petersburg. Moscow is 460 miles S. E. of Petersburg, 800 E. by S. of Stockholm, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lat. 55. 45 N. Lon. 37. 51 E.

MOSCOW, a river which rises in the province of Moscow and falls into the Ocka at Kalumna.

MOSCUDABAD, or MUSCADABAD, the usual residence of the subah of Bengal, in the East Indies. Lat. 24. 5 N. Lon. 86. 22 E.

MOSELLE, a large river which rises on the confines of Alsace, and falls into the Rhine, at Coblentz.

MOSKITO COUNTRY, a district of America, having the North Sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W. The natives are tall, well made, strong, and nimble of foot: they are implacable enemies to the Spaniards, who massacred a vast number of their people when they invaded Mexico, and will join with any European nation against the Spaniards. They are very dexterous in striking fish, turtles, and manatees.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of Algiers, in Africa, 50 miles N. E. of Oran. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 0. 30 E.

MOSTAR, a town of Dalmatia, the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lat. 43. 48 N. Lon. 18. 37 E.

MOTALA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 15 miles N. W. of Taranto. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 17. 14 E.

MOTIER, one of the Molucca Islands, in Asia. Lat. 0. 10 S. Lon. 128. 20 E.

MOTRIL, a sea port town of Granada, in Spain, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lat. 36. 32 N. Lon. 3. 28 W.

MONAB, a lately erected town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia. It is the capital of the kingdom of Yemen, and is the usual

residence of the king of that country. Lat. 15. 20 N. Lon. 46. 35 E.

MOUDON, an ancient town of Berne, in Switzerland, remarkable for its fairs, horses, and other cattle. Lat. 46. 41 N. Lon. 6. 58 E.

MOULINS, the capital of Bourbonnois, in France. It is 55 miles N. of Clermont, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade in cutlery wares. Lat. 46. 34 N. Lon. 3. 26 E.

MOUNT CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 2. 26 E.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, an exceedingly high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Streight, in New Zealand. It is supposed to be as high as the Pique of Teneriffe.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See Michael's (St.)

MOUNT'S BAY, a bay on the coast of Cornwall, in which is a rock, called St. Michael's Mount.

MOUNT SORREL, a town of Leicestershire, having a market on Mondays. It is 105 miles N. W. by N. of London.

MOURA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 0 N. Lon. 5. 59 W.

MOUSEL, or MOSUL, a town of Diarbekr, in Asia. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Nestorian Christians, who deny the Divinity of Jesus Christ. It was besieged by the Persians in 1743, but without effect. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekr. Lat. 35. 40 N. Lon. 11. 15 E.

MOUTEIR, or MOUSTEIR, the capital of the Tarentese, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 6. 23 E.

MOUZON, a town of Champagne, in France, 120 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 37 N. Lon. 5. 10 E.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook. It is about 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into 2 circular peninsulas, of which the Eastern is double the size of the Western. It is supposed to contain about 70,000 inhabitants. Lat. 20. 50 N. Lon. 155. 56 W.

MOYENVIC, a town of Metsin, in France. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 6. 37 E.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, in Poland, 22 miles S. of Smolensko. Lat. 54. 28 N. Lon. 31. 26 E.

MUER, a town of Styria, in Germany, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 16 N. Lon. 15. 4 E.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Istria, in Italy, 5 miles S. E. of Trieste. Lat. 45. 32 N. Lon. 14. 2 E.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 40 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial and Hanseatic town of Thuringia, in Germany, 15 miles N. E. of Erfenach. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 10. 49 E.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Alsace, in Germany. It is the capital of a republic, which is in alliance with the Swiss, and is 15 miles N. W. of Basle. Lat. 47. 48 N. Lon. 7. 24 E.

MULHEIM, a town of Cologne, in Germany. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

MULL, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland, about 20 miles long, and as much broad.

MULL OF CANTIRE, a promontory of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the most southern cape of Scotland. It is situated in the county of Galloway.

MULLERAS, a town of Brandenburgh, in Saxony, Germany, 40 miles S E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon 14. 31 E.

MULTAN, a province of Indostan, having Hazarijat on the N. Bengal and Jengapor on the E. Ajmir on the S. E. Bachor on the S. and part of Persia on the W. The inhabitants are chiefly Banians.

MULTAN, the capital of the above province, is 300 miles N. W of Agra. Lat. 30. 10 N. Lon. 72. 45 E.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Granada, in Spain. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 4. 28 W.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 9. 43 E.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, an episcopal town of Upper Hungary. 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 22. 0 E.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient town of Egypt, in Africa, 140 miles S. of Cairo. Lat. 27. 45 N. Lon. 31. 20 E.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, in Germany. After the battle of Hochstet, the duke of Marlborough carried a great number of fine pictures from this place to England. In 1742, the inhabitants were compelled to submit to the Austrians, and to pay 25,000 franks by way of contribution. It is 15 miles S. E. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 11. 36 E.

MUNSTER, a bishopric of Westphalia, in Germany, about 120 miles long, and 80 broad. It has Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. Osnaburg and Paderborn on the

E. Mark on the S. and Cleves and Zutphen on the W.

MUNSTER, the capital of the above bishopric, was a free and imperial city till 1661, when the citadel was built to keep the inhabitants in awe. In 1533, a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the town, and drove away the bishop and magistrates; but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months siege, when he was tortured with red hot pincers till he died. The famous treaty which put an end to the religious wars that had continued 30 years, was signed at this place in 1648. It is 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 7. 49 E.

MUNSTER, a town of Alsace, in Germany, 30 miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 7 5 E.

MUNSTER, one of the provinces of Ireland, having Leinster on the E. and S. E. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. the province of Connaught on the N. and the Ocean on the S. and S. W. It is about 135 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is mild and temperate, and its inhabitants deal in corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains 5 counties, viz. Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; likewise one archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, and 26 boroughs. Waterford is the principal town.

MUNSTERBURG, a town of Silesia, 27 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 37 N. Lon. 17. 16 E.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of Treves, in Germany, 12 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 19 N. Lon. 7. 18 E.

MURANO, an island of Italy, a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

MURCIA, a kingdom of Old Spain, having New Castile on the N. Valencia on the E. Andalusia and Granada on the W. and the Mediterranean Sea on the S. It is about 62 miles long, and 58 broad. It produces little corn or wine, but vast quantities of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, and sugar. The Spaniards took it from the Moors, in 1623.

MURCIA, the capital of the above kingdom. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 6 parishes; its cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the stairs of its steeple are so contrived, that a person may ride up to the top either on horseback, or in a coach. It is 27 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 38. 2 N. Lon. 0. 36 W.

MURET, a town of Gascony, in France, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 1. 18 E.

MURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 22 miles S. W. of Cirenza. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 15. 45 E.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the N. Bamff on the E. Mar and Badenoch on the S. and Inverness on the W. The climate and soil of this country are reckoned the best in the N. of Scotland. Elgin is the principal town.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 14 N. Lon. 9. 51 E.

MUSIDAN, a town of Perigord, in France. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

MUSSLEBOROUGH, a sea-port town of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, remarkable for a victory obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 0 N. Lon. 3. 5 W.

MUSWELL HILL, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles from London. Its ancient name was PINSENALL HILL. Here was formerly a chapel with an image of our lady of Muswell, to which pilgrims continually resorted.

MUSTAGAM, a sea-port town of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 36. 30 N. Lon. 0. 3 W.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, 7 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 22 N. Lon. 5. 1 E.

MUZACRA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 62 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 11 N. Lon. 1. 36 W.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are Greeks. Lat. 37. 28 N. Lon. 25. 51 E.

MYHIE, a fort belonging to the French, on the Malabar Coast, in the East Indies. It was taken by the English Feb. 10, 1761, and was restored at the conclusion of the war.

MYSIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Natolia. See Natolia.

N.

NAAS, a borough-town of Kildare, in Ireland, which sends 2 members to parliament.

NAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, and falls into the Danube near Ratisbon.

NABURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49. 23 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

NACHSHAB, or NASAPH, a town of Mawanalnahar, in Great Tartary, Asia. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 70. 25 E.

NADRAVIA, a territory of Smaland, in Ducal Prussia. Labiau is the principal town.

NAERDEN, a strong town of Gayland, in Holland, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 20 N. Lon. 5. 9 E.

NAGARA, or NAGERA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, 138 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 14 N. Lon. 2. 10 W.

NAGIBANIA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Hungary, 14 miles from Zatmarbania. In its neighbourhood are silver mines.

NAGRACUT, a town of Indostan, in the East Indies, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 76. 5 E.

NAHAR MELEK, a town of Irac Arabi, in Asia. Lat. 31. 20 N. Lon. 45. 40 E.

NAHARVAN, a town of Irac Arabi, in Asia, 5 miles from Kufah. Lat. 31. 3. N. Lon. 43. 37 E.

NAIRNE, a sea-port town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Murray. It sends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles E. of Inverness. Lat. 57. 33 N. Lon. 3. 51 W.

NAKSIVAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Armenia, Asia. It is the see of an archbishop, has 3 bazars, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade. The tradition of the place is, that this was the residence of Noah. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 45. 30 E.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire, having a market on Saturdays. It was burnt down in July 1438, and in December 1583. Great quantities of white salt are made here from the salt springs which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream. It is 162 miles N. W. of London.

NAMUR, a province of the Netherlands, having Brabant on the N. Liege on the E. and S. and Hainault on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad.

NAMUR, the capital of the above province, is an exceeding strong town, and the see of a bishop. It was besieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the sight of a French army consisting of 100,000 men, though there were 60,000 men in garrison. In 1715 it was ceded to the states of Holland as a barrier town, when they put a very strong Dutch garrison into it. It was ceded to the House of Austria in 1713, was taken by the French in 1746, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. In 1781 the emperor obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison from this town. It is 32 miles S. W. of Bruffels. Lat. 50. 29 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

NANCI, the capital of Lorrain, in France, is situated nearly in the centre of that province. It is divided into the old and new towns. Nanci was ceded to the French in 1736, and the fortifications were afterwards demolished. It is 10 miles E. of Toul. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 6. 17 E.

NANFIO, an island near that of Santorini in the Archipelago. It is about 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The inhabitants are Greeks, and generally idle. Lat. 36. 15 N. Lon. 26. 10 E.

NANGASACKI, or NANGASACQUI, a town of Bongo, one of the Japanese islands. The inhabitants are very debauched, and trade with the Chinese and Dutch. When a Dutch ship arrives here, the captain is obliged to deliver up his guns, sails, &c. as pledges for the good behaviour of himself and his sailors. Lat. 32. 32 N. Lon. 128. 52 E.

NANKANG, a town of Kiang-si, a province of China, in Asia.

NANKING, a province of China, in Asia, having Xantum and Honan on the N. and W. a bay of the same name on the E. and Huguam and Chekium on the S.

NANKING, the capital of the above province. It is supposed to be the largest town of the empire, being about 17 miles in circumference, and is 3 miles from the banks of the great river Yangtse-Chiang-Kew, from which canals are cut, so large that ships of considerable burthen may enter the town. The number of its inhabitants are said to be 1,000,000, exclusive of its garrison, which amounts to 40,000 men. It is 500 miles S. S. E. of Pekin. Lat. 32. 46 N. Lon. 119. 25 E.

NANSEMOND, a county of Virginia, one of the United States of North America.

NANTES, or NANTZ, an ancient town of Bretagne, in France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. The inhabitants trade in wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, lemons, and wine. Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes at this place in 1598; the edict was revoked in 1685. It is 217 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 13 N. Lon. 1. 28 W.

NANTUCKET, an island of Massachuset's Bay, in North America. The inhabitants of which deal largely in train oil. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 70. 30 W.

NAOPOURA, a town of Indostan, in Asia. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 71. 55 E.

NAPLES, a kingdom of the South part

of Italy. It has the Eccleſiaſtical State on the N. and N. W. the Mediterranean Sea on the W. the iſland of Sicily on the S. W. the Mediterranean on the S. and S. E. and the Gulph of Venice on the E. and N. E. See the Geographical Grammar.

NAPLES, the capital of the above kingdom, is one of the fineſt cities in the world, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is defended by thick walls, which ſurround it, regular baſtions, ſtrong towers, deep ditches, and fortified caſtles. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and has 7 large ſuburbs, containing together 300,000 inhabitants. The palace royal is a ſpacious and convenient building; but the moſt magnificent are the cathedral and the chapel of St. Januarius, where they pretend the blood of that ſaint is preſerved. The air of Naples is ſerene and healthy, and the winter mild. The frequent earthquakes occaſioned by the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius keep the inhabitants in a conſtant apprehenſion of danger. The harbour is capable of containing 500 veſſels, which may ride with ſafety. It is 108 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a ſea-port town of the Morea, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſtrong by nature as well as by art. It is 56 miles S. W. of Settines. Lat. 37. 36 N. Lon. 23. 4 E.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a ſea-port town of the Morea, in European Turkey. It gives name to the wine which the French call Malvoiſie, and the Engliſh Malmſey. It is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli di Roma. Lat. 36. 57 N. Lon. 23. 22 E See Malvaſia.

NARA, a town of the iſland of Niphon, in the empire of Japan, 25 miles from Meaco. Lat. 35. 50 S. Lon. 134. 15 E.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 230 miles W. by N. of London.

NARBONNE, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is a place of great trade. Here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and ſeveral other buildings. It is 75 miles E. by S. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 11 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

NARBOBOUGH, an iſland of the South Sea, on the coaſt of Chili, in South America. Lat. 45. 0 S. Lon. 74. 35 W.

NARDO, an epiſcopal town of Terra d'Otranto, in Naples, Italy, 20 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 18 N. Lon. 18. 16 E.

NARENTA, an epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, 46 miles N. E. of Raguſa. Lat. 43. 35 N. Lon. 18 27 E.

NARNI, an ancient epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 12. 19 E.

NARSINGA, or NARSINGAPATAN, a town of Biſnagar, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 14. 5 N. Lon. 78. 0 E.

NARVA, a ſtrong town of Livonia, in Ruſſia. In 1558 the Ruſſians took it from the Danes; and in 1581 the Swedes took it from the Ruſſians, who recovered it by ſtorm in 1704, and ſent the inhabitants to Aſtrachan. It is 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg. Lat. 59. 18 N. Lon. 27. 52 E.

NARVAS, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 25. 23 N. Lon. 76. 50 E.

NASEBY, a village of Northamptonſhire, where the parliament forces gained a deciſive victory over the royaliſts, June 14, 1645. The number of the ſlain was very conſiderable on both ſides, and their tumuli are ſtill to be ſeen. It is 78 miles N. W. by N. of London.

NASENSTADT, or BISTRICZ. See Biſtricz.

NASSAU, a county of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, having Weſtphalia on the N. Solmes on the E. Mentz on the S. and Triers on the W. It is about 60 miles long, and 50 broad, and is a fertile country, containing mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NASSAU, the capital of the above county, is 12 miles S. E. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 18 N. Lon. 7. 42 E.

NATA, a ſea-port town of Panama, in South America. It is 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lat. 8. 10 N. Lon. 81. 15 W.

NATAL, a country on the Eaſt coaſt of Africa, north of that of the Hottentots. Very little of this country is known. The inhabitants are of a middle ſtature, and are rather robuſt. Here are vaſt quantities of elephants, lions, tygers, and other wild beaſts.

NATANGEN, or NATANGERLAND, a territory of Regal Pruſſia, of which Brandenburg is the capital.

NATOLIA, anciently ASIA MINOR, a country of Aſiatic Turkey. It has the Black Sea on the N. and the Mediterranean on the S. The air of this country is temperate and ſalubrious; and the ſoil is for the moſt part very fertile. It is divided into Caramania, Albojulia, Amaſia, and Natolia Proper.

NAVARINO, a ſtrong town of the Mo-

sea in European Turkey. Lat. 37. 2 N. Lon. 21. 40 E.

NAVARRE, an ancient kingdom of Europe, situated between France and Spain; it is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Navarre is a province of Spain, having Old Caſtile and Biſcay on the W. Arragon on the S. and the Pyrennean mountains, and part of Arragon, on the E. It is 100 miles long, and 60 broad; is mountainous, and conſequently ſomewhat colder than the reſt of Spain. Lower Navarre is a province of France, having Gaſcony on the N. Bigorre on the E. and Labord on the W. It is ſeparated from Spain by the Pyrennean mountains. It is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad; but is one of the moſt barren provinces of France. This was a ſmall kingdom before Henry d'Albret, afterwards king Henry IV. aſcended the throne of France, and from this place the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre.

NAVARREINS, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 26 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 19 N. Lon. 0. 45 W.

NAVIDAD, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in North America, 350 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 0 N. Lon. 106. 0 W.

NAUMBURG, or SAXE NAUMBURG, a duchy of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 17 miles long, and 12 broad.

NAUMBURG, the capital of the above duchy, in Upper Saxony, Germany, 37 miles N. E. of Erfurt. Lat. 51. 12 N. Lon. 12. 20 E.

NAXKOW, a town of Laland, in Denmark. It has a very commodious harbour, and is 60 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 52 N. Lon. 11. 31 E.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, 25 miles long, and 88 in circumference. The iſland contains 4 archiepiſcopal ſees, and about 8,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, and oil. The higheſt mountain is called Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter. Here are ſome remains of the temple of Bacchus.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the capital of the above iſland. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and alſo of a Latin one. Lat. 37. 8 N. Lon. 25. 59 E.

NAZARETH, a town of Paleſtine, in Syria, Aſia, famous for being the reſidence of Chriſt in the early part of his life. It is greatly reduced in ſize. Lat. 32. 30 N. Lon. 35. 30 E.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient town, and is governed by a portreve, who is ſworn in by the deputy conſtable of the caſtle of Neath. It is 200 miles W. by N. of London.

NEB, a river of the Iſle of Man, which falls into the Iriſh Sea at Peel Caſtle.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city of Corſica. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who reſides at Florenzo.

NECKERS GEMUND, a town of the Rhine, in Germany. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

NECKEROUEM, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 22 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

NED ROMA, an ancient town of Tremecen, in Africa, 10 miles from the ſea-ſhore.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Wednesdays. It is 73 miles N. E. of London.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the Weſt end of the Iſle of Wight, at the foot of which are ſeveral rocks and ſands.

NEEHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich iſlands, about 15 miles W. of Atooi. It produces abundance of yams, and is ſuppoſed to contain 10,000 inhabitants.

NEFTA, a town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 33. 0 N. Lon. 9. 25 E.

NEGAPATAN, a town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It belongs to the Dutch, who have a fort here. They deal in tobacco and long linen cloths. Lat. 10. 24 N. Lon. 79. 56 E.

NEGOMBO, a ſea-port town of the iſle of Ceylon, in Aſia. The Portugueſe built a fort here, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lat. 7. 30 N. Lon. 83. 45 E.

NEGRAIS, a ſea-port town on the Eaſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 15. 50 N. Lon. 94. 4 E.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of Quercy, in France. It was fortified by the Huguenots, but their fortifications were demoliſhed in 1621.

NEGRO, (CAPE,) a promontory on the coaſt of Angola, in Africa, to which Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Lat. 13. 34 N. Lon. 10. 40 E.

NEGROES ISLAND, one of the Philippine Iſlands in Aſia, ſubject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a large tract of land in Africa; the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run through it. The Europeans have ſeveral ſettlements on the ſea-coaſt; but the inland parts are very little known.

NEGROPONT, the ancient EUBOEA, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is about 90 miles long, and 25 broad. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It is remarkable for the ir-

regularity of its tides. See the Introduction, p. 24.

NEGROPONT, the capital of the above iſland; it has a good harbour, and is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the town are about 2 miles and a half in circumference, the Turks and Jews reſiding within them; but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. In 1469, when the iſland was taken by the Turks, it underwent a ſiege of 6 months, and coſt the Turks about 40,000 men. In 1688, the Venetians attempted to retake it, but without effect. It is 30 miles N. E. of Athens. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 24. 8 E.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Perſia, in Aſia. A battle was fought here, in 1638, between the khalif Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Perſia, when he loſt the kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan. Lat. 34. 20 N. Lon. 47. 10 E.

NEISSE, a town of Sileſia, in Germany. In 1729 this place was nearly deſtroyed by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1702, who afterwards augmented the fortifications. The inhabitants trade conſiderably in linens and wine. It is 27 miles N. E. of Glatz. Lat. 50. 31 N. Lon. 17. 35 E.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany. 20 miles N. E. of Schaffhauſen. Lat. 47. 59 N. Lon. 9. 8 E.

NELSON, an Engliſh ſettlement on the W. ſide of Hudſon's Bay, in North America. It belongs to the Hudſon's Bay Company, who trade in beaver and other ſkins. Lat. 57. 7 N. Lon. 92. 35 W.

NEMI, a town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy.

NEMOURS, a town of the Gatinois, in the Iſle of France, 45 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 2. 37 E.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Romania, in European Turkey, 12 miles from Conſtantinople. The Turks always keep a good garriſon at this place. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 29. 4 E.

NEOTS, (ST.) a town of Huntingdonſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 56 miles N. N. W. of London.

NEPI, an ancient epiſcopal town of St. Peter's Parrimony, in Italy, 20 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 14 N. Lon. 12. 34 E.

NERAC, a ſtrong town of Gaſcony, in France, 20 miles S. W. of Agen. Lat. 44. 8 N. Lon. 0. 13 E.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, having Weſtermania on the N. Sunderland on the E. and Gothland on the S. W. Its capital town is Orebo.

NERINSKOI, a ſtrong town of Siberia, in Aſia. It is the capital of the province of Dauria, and has a great number of braſs guns, with a large garriſon of Daurian Coſſacs. The men and women dreſs alike, and their common drink is water. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 118. 54 E.

NERO, one of the Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Naſſau. Lat. 4. 40 N. Lon. 129. 45 E.

NESLE, a town of Picardy, in France, 66 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 51 N. Lon. 2. 59 E.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, anciently called GALLIA BELGICA, *i. e.* BELGIC GAUL. It conſiſts of 17 provinces, (7 of which are united, and form only one ſovereignty,) which obtained the name of Netherlands, Pais-bas, or Low Countries, from their ſituation with reſpect to Germany. They have the German Sea on the N. France and Lorrain on the S. Germany on the E. and part of the Britiſh Channel on the W. Geographers now conſider this country under the denominations of the Seven United Provinces, and the Auſtrian and the French Netherlands. See the Seven United Provinces, and the Auſtrian and French Netherlands deſcribed in the Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar.

NETTUNO, a town of the Campagna di Roma, 24 miles S. of Rome. Lat. 41. 32 N. Lon. 12. 29 E.

NEUBURG, a duchy of Bavaria, in Germany, about 30 miles long, and 8 broad.

NEUBURG, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Germany, 45 miles N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 11. 3 E.

NEUBURG, a town of Briſgaw, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 47 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

NEUBURG, a town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, 6 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 13 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

NEUBURG, a town of Wirtemberg, in Germany, 25 miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 8. 34 E.

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 28 miles N. E. of Ausburg. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

NEUBURG, a ſtrong town of the Iſle of Funen, in Denmark, 63 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 10. 40 E.

NEUBURG, a town of Pomerania, in Poliſh Pruſſia. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Poliſh garriſon, and admitted the knights of Jeruſalem, but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of Luxembourg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 20

miles N. E. of Secan. Lat. 49. 53 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

NEUFCHATTEAU, the capital of Chasenois, in Lorrain, 25 miles S. W. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 5. 47 E.

NEUFCHATTEL, a ſovereign county of Switzerland, having Franche Comte on the W. Baſle on the N. and Bern and Friburg on the E. and S. It is about 40 miles long and 20 broad. The ſtate of Neufchattel was formerly governed by its own counts, the laſt of whom dying without iſſue in 1694. It deſcended to Mary of Orleans, ducheſs of Nemours, his only ſiſter, who died without iſſue in 1703, when there were 13 competitors; but, at an aſſembly of the ſtates in 1707, they unanimouſly choſe the king of Pruſſia for their ſovereign, who governs the country by a viceroy. The air is healthy and temperate, but the ſoil is not every where alike fertile; it produces, however, a great quantity of wine, both white and red. The religion is Proteſtantiſm, except two ſmall villages, where that of the church of Rome is obſerved.

NEUFCHATTEL, the capital of the above county, is ſituated at the end of the lake of the ſame name. It is 25 miles W. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5 N. Lon. 7. 0 E.

NEUFCHATTEL, a lake of Switzerland, 17 miles long, and 5 broad.

NEUFCHATTEL EN BRAY, a town of Normandy, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

NEVERS, an epiſcopal town of Orleanois, in France, 15 miles N. W. of Moulines. Lat. 46. 59 N. Lon. 3. 14 E.

NEUHAUS, a ſtrong town of Bechin, in Bohemia. Lat. 49. 8 N. Lon. 15. 30 E.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, 40 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 1 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

NEVILL'S CROSS, near Durham, where, in 1346, Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated and taken priſoner by the Engliſh.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is 250 miles N. W. of London.

NEVIS, one of the Caribee Iſlands, in America, ſeparated from that of St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Engliſh. Lat. 17. 10 N. Lon. 62. 50 W.

NEUMARK, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 15 miles W. of Breſlau. Lat. 51. 5 N. Lon. 16. 42 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Wagria, in Germany. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 11. 0 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 40. 24 N. Lon. 10. 25 E.

NEUSTADT, an epiſcopal town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 48 N. Lon. 16. 27 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Brunſwick Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 34 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg, in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 17 N. Lon. 9. 38 E.

NEUSTADT AN DER HART, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 10 miles N. of Landau. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 8. 9 E.

NEUVILLER, a town of Alſace, in France. Lat. 48. 22 N. Lon. 7. 27 E.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a town of Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It ſtands on the banks of the river Trent, on the great Northern Road, has a tolerable trade, and had once a beautiful caſtle, which has laid in ruins ſome years. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 124 miles N. by W. of London.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of the Iſle of Angleſea, in North Wales, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 258 miles N. W. of London.

NEWBURN, a village of Northumberland, in the vicinity of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. It was a place of importance before the Norman conqueſt in 1066, and is chiefly inhabited by miners. Here Charles the Firſt's army was routed in 1640.

NEWBURY, a town of Berkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 56 miles W. of London.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Fridays. It is 219 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Mondays. It ſends 2 membres to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 149 miles N. N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 12 N. Lon. 2. 2 W.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, formerly MONKCHESTER; but upon the building of the caſtle by Robert, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and its being ſeated on the banks of the river Tyne, it received its preſent name. It is the county town of Northumberland, having two markets, one on Tueſdays, and the other on Saturdays. It is a corporation town, and contains 4 pariſh churches; it has a handſome exchange, and a convenient cuſtom-houſe; and is ſurrounded by a wall, in which are 7 gates; its caſtle is in ruins. The inhabitants carry on a vaſt trade in coals, of which article they export above 600,000 chaldrons annually. New-

caſtle ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 272 miles N. by W. of London.

NEWENT, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays, 113 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWFIDLER SEA, a lake of Hungary, 27 miles long, and 6 broad.

NEW FOREST, a part of Hampſhire, oppoſite to the Iſle of Wight. William the Conqueror cauſed 36 churches, and all the houſes belonging to the pariſhes in which thoſe churches ſtood, to be pulled down, that he might meet with no obſtruction in hunting. This foreſt is now appropriated, by act of parliament, to the raiſing of oaks, for the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland, on the eaſtern coaſt of North America. It is ſituated between the latitudes of 46 and 52 degrees N. and 53 and 59 degrees of W. longitude. It is ſeparated from Labrador, or New Britain, by the Straits of Belleiſle; and from Canada by the Bay of St. Lawrence. It is 350 miles long, and 200 broad.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suſſex, whoſe market is diſuſed. It has a good quay, where ſhips may ride in ſecurity during foul weather. It is 56 miles S. of London.

NEWMARK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49 14 N. Lon. 11. 32 E.

NEWMARK, a town of Tranſylvania, 36 miles N. of Clauſenburg. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 19 N. Lon. 23. 35 E.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Suffolk, and partly in Cambridgeſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It has two pariſhes, one of which is in Cambridgeſhire, and the other in Suffolk. It is 61 miles N. by E. of London, and is chiefly noted for its horſe-races.

NEWNHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 113 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 92 miles S. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 140 miles N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 152 miles W. by N. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is 235 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 215 miles W. by S. of London.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 52 miles N. N. W. of London.

NEWSOL, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary. Near this town are the greateſt copper mines in Hungary, but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for uſe. It is 50 miles N. E. of Leopolſtadt. Lat. 49. 9 N. Lon. 19. 29 E.

NEWTON, a town of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire. It had formerly a market, which is now diſuſed. The inhabitants ſend 2 members to parliament, and it is 93 miles W. by S. of London.

NEWTON, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Saturdays It ſends 2 members to parliament, is 189 miles N.W. of London.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is 169 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands to the North of Staten Land. They are ſituated in about Lat. 54. 46 S. and Lon. 64. 20 W.

NEYLAND, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Fridays. It is 57 miles N. E. of London.

NEYTRACHT, an epiſcopal town of Upper Hungary, 40 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 17. 49 E.

NIAGARA, a river in the country of the Iroquois, in North America. It proceeds from Lake Erie, and runs into that of Ontario. In this river is ſaid to be the largeſt cataract in the world; the water falling from a rock 140 feet high makes a noiſe as loud as thunder, and may be heard at a great diſtance.

NIBANO, a town of Parma, in Italy, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the N. the North Sea on the E. Coſta Rica on the S. E. and the South Sea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the ſoil fertile, producing vaſt quantities of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate.

NICARAGUA, a large river of the above province, which is full of tremendous cataracts. It riſes about 8 miles from the South Sea, and after an indented courſe, falls into the North Sea.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipe-

lago, about 50 miles in circuit. The inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Lat. 39. 3 N. Lon. 16. 21 E.

NICE, a province belonging to the duke of Savoy, in Italy, having Saluces and Dauphiny on the N. Genoa and Piedmont on the E. Provence on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. Genoa is supplied with timber for ship building from this province, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade in linen, paper, oil, and wine.

NICE, the capital of the above province, is an ancient town, and the see of a bishop; it has a strong citadel, and has a senate, which is a sort of democracy. Nice has been several times taken by the French. It is 83 miles S. by W. of Turin. Lat. 43. 42 N. Lon. 7. 23 E.

NICE, now ISNIC, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is famous for a general council which was assembled here in 325, when the pernicious doctrines of Arius were condemned. See Isnic.

NICHABURG, a town of Corassan, in Persia, 37 miles from Meshed. In its neighbourhood is a mine of Turkish stones. Lat. 37. 10 N. Lon. 60. 21 E.

NICHOLAS, (ST.) a town of Lorrain, in France, 5 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 39 N. Lon. 6. 23 E.

NICHOLAS, (ST.) a sea-port town of Dwina, in Russia, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lat. 64. 0 N. Lon. 41. 0 E.

NICKLESBURG, a strong town of Moravia, in Germany, 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon 16. 37 E.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands situated at the entrance of the Gulph of Bengal, in Asia. The inhabitants live in small huts, having no towns. There does not appear to be any superiority among them; nor do they seem to have any religion, there being neither temple nor idol to be seen. They have no corn, but a fruit which they make use of instead of bread. The largest of these islands, which communicates its name to the rest, is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad.

NICOLAS, (ST.) one of the Cape de Verde Isles, in the Atlantic Ocean, between Santa Lucia and St. Iago. It is of a triangular form, and about 75 miles long. Lat. 16. 32 N. Lon. 14. 10 W.

NICOLO, (ST.) one of the isles of Tremeti, in the Gulph of Venice. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 15. 37 E.

NICOMEDIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, now called ISCHMIT, or SCHMIT, It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 50 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 30 N. Lon. 29. 30 E.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Here the first battle between the Christians and Turks was fought in 1396; and here the emperor Sigismund lost the battle, together with 20,000 men. It is 130 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 44. 26 N. Lon. 25. 33 E.

NICOPOLIS, or GIANISH, an ancient town of Armenia, in Asia. It was built by Pompey the Great, 265 miles from Erzerum. Lat. 38. 15 N. Lon. 37. 55 E.

NICOSIA, the capital of the island of Cyprus, in Asia. It was formerly a strong town, but its fortifications are at present in ruins. It is 160 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 34. 54 N. Lon. 34. 45 E.

NICOTERA, a sea-port town of Naples, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and is 185 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 38. 34 N. Lon. 16. 30 E.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, in North America, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 15 N. Lon. 88. 0 W.

NIDOW, or NIDAW, a town of Bern, in Switzerland, 15 miles N. W. of Bern.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Andalusia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 26 N. Lon. 5. 56 W.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, 25 miles from Cronstadt. Lat. 46. 58 N. Lon. 26. 16 E.

NIEMEN, a large river of Lithuania, in Poland, which falls into the Currischhaff lake.

NIENBURG, a strong town of Brunswick Lunenburg, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 45 N. Lon. 9. 26 E.

NIENHUIS, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles E. of Lippestadt. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 8. 55 E.

NIEPER, or DNIEPER, a large river of Europe, formerly called the BORISTHENES; it rises in the midst of Muscovy, and after passing by Kiow, Oczakow, and other places, it falls into the Black Sea.

NIESTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 15 miles S. W. of Schwerin. Lat. 53. 59 N. Lon. 11. 46 E.

NIESTADT, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 49 N. Lon. 14. 1 E.

NIESTER, or DNIESTER, a large river of Lemburg, in Poland. It has its source in Lake Niester, and falls into the

Black Sea, at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

NIEUPORT, a sea-port town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 16 miles N. E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 8 N. Lon. 2. 50 E.

NIGER, supposed to be one of the largest rivers of Africa, its source is unknown, as is the place where it empties itself into the sea.

NIKOPING, a strong town of the island of Falster, in Denmark, 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 50 N. Lon. 12 7 E.

NIKOPING, or NICOPING, a town of Sunderland, in Sweden, 60 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 40 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

NILE, a great river of Africa, and the most famous river in the world. The rise of this river remained long hid from the penetration of the greatest travellers; but the moderns assure us, that it rises from 2 sources, which are at the foot of a great mountain in the province of Goyam, in Abyssinia. These springs, says Father Lobo, are about 30 paces from each other, each appearing like an ordinary well. The labours also of Mr. Bruce declare, that it has its rise from 2 sources in Abyssinia. It is increased by numberless rivulets which run into it from almost every part of the kingdom: these greatly contribute to the enlarging of its stream, till it becomes a very considerable river. After innumerable turnings and windings it flows into Egypt, and thence into the Mediterranean. The cataracts of the Nile have been extravagantly magnified both by ancient and modern writers, who have asserted, that at them the water falls from a prodigious height, with such a dreadful noise, that people have been deafened by it. Dr. Shaw, on the contrary, assures us, they are only ordinary falls of water, which we frequently meet with in great rivers where the stream is a little confined; and that they are navigable, so that a boat may pass them safely. The doctor, however, does not inform us, whether he saw them at the height of the flood, or when the river was low. This circumstance must certainly occasion a great difference. The ancients themselves indeed acknowledge that boats did sometimes pass them, which makes it very probable they do not fall from such stupendous heights as some authors pretend. What confirms this opinion is, that the ancients brought all their vast pillars and obelisks from the marble rocks in the Upper Egypt upon floats down the Nile. As there seldom falls any rain in Egypt, this river which waters the whole country by its regular overflowings, supplies that defect, by bringing thither, as a yearly tribute, the rains of Abyssinia. The rains begin to fall in April in Abyssinia, and about the latter end of May the Nile begins to rise in Egypt: it continues to rise till about the middle of September, when the water is conveyed into the numberless canals which were cut by the Egyptians, in almost all parts of their country.

NIMEGUEN, the capital of Dutch Guelderland, in the Netherlands. It is chiefly noted for a peace which was concluded here in 1679. Nimeguen is 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 51. 55 N. Lon. 5. 45 E.

NIMPO, a sea-port town of Chekiang, in China. It is a trading place, particularly in silks. Lat. 30. 0 N. Lon. 120. 20 E.

NINEVEH, or NINUS, an ancient town of Assyria, in Asia. Its ruins, according to several travellers, are opposite to Mousul, on the river Tigris. To this place the prophet Jonah was commanded to repair by the Lord: "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me." Jonah i. 2.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, about 35 miles in circumference. It is very fertile in wheat. The inhabitants are generally Greeks, and thieves by profession. The ancient Greek poet Homer died and was buried here. Lat. 36. 48 N. Lon. 26. 53 E.

NIONS, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 10 miles W. of Buis. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 5. 15 E.

NIORT, a town of Poitou, in France, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 0. 33 W.

NIPHON, the largest of the Japan islands, in Asia. It is about 600 miles long, and 150 broad. See Japan.

NISBIN, or NISIBEN, an ancient town of Diarbekr, in Asia. It was formerly a very considerable and magnificent town; but at present only some faint vestiges of their splendor remains. It is 70 miles S. W. of Diarbekr. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 38. 26 E.

NISEN, or LITTLE NOVOGOROD, an archiepiscopal town of Novogorod, in Russia, seated on a mountain at the confluence of the rivers Ocka and Wolga

280 miles E. by N. of Moſcow. Lat. 56. 34 N. Lon. 46. 30 E.

NISMES, or NIMES, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Here are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, particularly a Roman amphitheatre, and a temple dedicated to Diana, which is partly in ruins. Niſmes was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calviniſts; but Lewis XIV. in a perſecuting rage, ordered their church to be demoliſhed in 1685, and built a caſtle to keep them in awe. It is 27 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 51 N. Lon. 4. 26 E.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, It was burnt in 1689, by the Imperialiſts, and is 120 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 33. 32 N. Lon. 22. 32 E.

NITHSDALE, or NITHISDALE, a county of Scotland, having Clydeſdale on the N. Anandale on the E. Solway Frith on the S. and Galloway on the W. This county was formerly ſhaded with foreſts, which are now almoſt deſtroyed.

NITRACHT, an epiſcopal town of Hungary, 42 miles from Presburg. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 18. 31 E.

NITRIA, a deſart of Egypt, 37 miles long, having the Mediterranean on the N. the river Nile on the E. the deſart of Seta on the S. and St. Alarion on the W.

NIUCHE. See Bogdois.

NIVELLE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The inhabitants enjoy many and great privileges, and deal largely in cambrics. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 4. 36 E.

NIVERNOIS, a diſtrict of Orleannois, in France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is a woody country, and the bowels of the earth contain much iron. Its principal town is Nevers.

NIULHAM, a diſtrict of Bogdois, in Eaſtern Tartary.

NIXABOUR, a town of Perſia, in Aſia, 80 miles S. E. of Maſched. Lat. 35. 40 N. Lon. 61. 31 E.

NIXAPA, a town of New Spain, in N. America. Its neighbourhood produces abundance of indigo, cochineal, and ſugar. Lat. 16. 42 N. Lon. 97. 15 W.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a town of Montferrat, 15 miles S. W. of Alexandria. It belongs to the king of Sardinia.

NOCERA, an epiſcopal town of Spoletto, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, Italy, 18 miles N. E. of Spoletto. Lat. 43. 1 N. Lon. 12. 49 E.

NOCERA DI PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Italy, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

NOEOMAGUS LEXUVIORUM, ſuppoſed to be Liſieux, in Normandy. See Liſieux.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of Orleannois, in France, 35 miles N. E. by E. of Mons. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 0. 50 E.

NOGENT, a town of Champagne, in France, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 22 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of the Iſle of France, 37 miles N. E. of Nogent le Roy, and 13 miles N. of Chartres. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 1. 23 E.

NOIRMOUTIER, an iſland on the coaſt of France, between Poitou and Bretagne, 15 miles S. of the mouth of the Loire.

NOIRMOUTIER, the capital of the above iſland. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 2. 11 W.

NOLA, an ancient town of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 10 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 56 N. Lon. 14. 28 E.

NOLI, a town on the ſea-coaſt of Genoa, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 30 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 18 N. Lon. 8. 41 E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Darien, on a bay of the ſame name, in Mexico, North America. In 1584, Philip II. of Spain, ordered the inhabitants to remove to Porto Bello, that place being much better ſituated for commercial intercourſe. Lat. 9. 40 N. Lon. 78. 35 W.

NOMENEZ, or NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

NONA, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, 7 miles N. E. of Zara. Lat. 9. 40 N. Lon. 10. 30 W.

NONSUCH, formerly called CUDDINGTON, a village near Epſom, in Surrey. Here Henry VIII. built a magnificent palace, which Charles II. afterwards gave to the ducheſs of Cleveland, who cauſed it to be pulled down, and ſold the materials.

NOORDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lat. 53. 38 N. Lon. 7. 3 E.

NOOTKA, or KING GEORGE'S SOUND, a diſtrict on the Weſtern coaſt of North America, on the Great Pacific Ocean, ſituated in lat. 49. 33 N. lon. 126. 48 W. It was viſited by Captain Cook, who gave it the name of King George's Sound, but it is called Nootka by the natives. The land upon the coaſt is tolerably high and level, but within the ſound, it riſes into ſteep hills, which have an uniform and agreeable appearance. The

natives beſmear their bodies with red paint, but their faces are bedaubed with various colours. They are naturally a very filthy people.

NORCIA, a town of Spoletto, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Spoletto. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 13. 4 E.

NORDHAUSEN, an ancient town of Saxony, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lat. 51. 45 N. Lon. 11. 3 E.

NORDLINGEN, or NORLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 38 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 11. 49 E.

NORDSTRAND, an iſland of Sleſwic, in Denmark, which was overflowed in 1634. The Danes have ſince endeavoured to repair the damage cauſed by this inundation. Lat. 54. 40 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 60 miles long, and 34 broad, having Suffolk on the S. the Ocean on the N. and E and Cambridgeſhire on the W. It contains about 1,148,000 acres, 5 borough-towns, 33 market towns, 660 pariſhes, and 283,000 inhabitants. The air is ſharp, but healthy, and the ſoil various; its marſhes on the ſea-coaſt are noted for the vaſt quantities of cattle fed thereon. It gives the title of duke to the Howard family; John Howard, its firſt duke, was created in 1483, by Richard III. Norfolk ſends 12 members to parliament, 2 of whom are for Norwich, the principal town, and 10 for the 5 borough towns.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, one of the United States of North America.

NORFOLK, the capital of the above county. It was burnt down by the crew of the Liverpool man of war, January 1, 1776, when the damage amounted to 300,000*l.* ſterling. The rents of the houſes and warehouſes deſtroyed amounted, in 1773, to 1,000*l.* in 1774, to 9,313*l.* and in 1775, to 10,000*l.* which rapid increaſe ſhews the flouriſhing condition of its trade. It was again attacked May 17. 1779, when 130 veſſels were taken or deſtroyed.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of the South Sea. Lat. 29. 12 S. Lon. 168. 16 E.

NORKOPING, a town of Oſtro Gothia, in Sweden, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 28 N. Lon. 15. 50 E.

NORLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. It was the firſt town that received the doctrines taught by Martin Luther, in 1524. Lat. 48. 51 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

NORMANDY, a province of France, having the Engliſh Channel on the N. and W. Picardy on the N. E. the Iſle of France on the E. Orleannois and Bretagne on the S. It is about 150 miles long, and 80 broad; is a fertile country, and brings a good revenue to the ſtate. It contains mines of iron and copper; and its inhabitants, who are generally ingenious, carry on a vaſt trade. This country was in 912, ceded by Charles the Simple, to the Normans, a people from Denmark and Norway, who entered France, under Rollo; ever ſince that period it has been diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Normandy. Rollo was its firſt duke: he held it a fief of the crown of France, as did ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, till William the ſeventh duke, conquered England, in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was loſt in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France. The Engliſh, however, ſtill keep poſſeſſion of the iſlands on the coaſt, of which Guernſey and Jerſey are the principal.

NORTHALLERTON, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, is a place of good trade and is 223 miles N. by W. of London.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of England, 51 miles long, and 30 broad, having Huntingdonſhire and Bedfordſhire on the E. Leiceſterſhire and Rutlandſhire on the N. Warwickſhire on the W. and Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire on the S. It contains 550 000 acres, 136 pariſhes, 13 market towns, 177,600 inhabitants, and ſends 9 members to parliament. It is a fine ſporting country, and the air is healthy; the ſoil is fertile, and the corn and graſs plentiful.

NORTHAMPTON, the principal town of the above county, has a market on Saturdays. It was formerly ſurrounded with walls, but they have been ſome time demoliſhed; its caſtle is alſo in ruins. In September 1675, it was nearly deſtroyed by fire; but, by contributions from all parts of the kingdom, it was ſoon after rebuilt. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 66 miles N. W. by N. of London.

NORTHAMPTON, a county and town of Pennſylvania, one of the United States of North America.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia, one of the United States of North America.

NORTH CAPE, a promontory on the

coaſt of Norway, the moſt northern in Europe. Lat. 71. 10 N. Lon. 26. 2 E.

NORTH CURRY, a town of Somerſetſhire, having markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is 139 miles W. by S. of London.

NORTH FORELAND, a cape or promontory of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent, 4 miles E. of Margate. Lat. 51. 26 N. Lon. 1. 25 E.

NORTHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

NORTHLEECH, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 80 miles W. by N. of London.

NORTH SEA, a name given to the Gulph of Mexico, in contradiction to the South Sea, on the weſt ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the moſt northerly county of England, formerly a diſtinct kingdom. It is 74 miles long, and 45 broad, having the ocean on the E. Cumberland and part of Scotland on the W. Durham on the S. and the river Tweed on the N. and N. W. which ſeparates it from Scotland. It contains 131,000 acres, 460 pariſhes, 12 market towns, 126,450 inhabitants, and ſends 6 membres to parliament. The air is exceedingly cold and ſharp in winter. The city of London, and the greater part of England, are ſupplied with coals from the vaſt ſtores of this county; upwards of 1000 ſail of ſhips being employed in that trade. The black cattle and ſheep of Northumberland are of a larger breed, but the wool is much coarſer than that of the more ſouthern counties. Newcaſtle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, one of the United States of North America; it lies at the entrance of the river Potomack.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is ſeated at the conflux of the rivers Dan and Weaver, and is chiefly celebrated for its 4 brine pits and lucrative ſalt pits. It is 173 miles N. W. of London.

NORWALK, a town, river, and bay, on the coaſt of Fairfield, in Connecticut, North America. It was deſtroyed by the Britiſh forces, July 16, 1779.

NORWAY, a large country in the N. of Europe, formerly a kingdom but has long been united to the crown of Denmark. It has the Ocean on the N. and W. Swediſh Lapland on the E. and the Categat on the S. See the Geographical Grammar.

NORWICH, the capital of the county of Norfolk, having markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone many and great calamities. In Camden's time, it was reckoned among the moſt conſiderable places of Britain. A biſhopric was firſt erected at Dunwich, from which place it was removed to Elmham, and thence to Norwich in 1091: it was valued in the king's books 1 H. VIII. at 834*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* ob. Norwich is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen. It has a large and flouriſhing worſted manufactory. In 1348 near 58,000 people died here of a peſtilential diſorder; and, in 1505, it was almoſt reduced to a heap of rubbiſh by fire. It is 109 miles N. E. by N. of London.

NORWICH, a town of New London county, in Connecticut, one of the United States of North America. It is 15 miles N. of New London.

NOTEBURG, or SLEUTELBURG, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Ingria, in Ruſſia, near the weſtern bank of Lake Ladoga. It was taken from the Swedes in 1702 by the Czar Peter the Great, and is 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 56 N. Lon. 31. 9 E.

NOTO, (VAL DI,) one of the vallies or provinces into which the iſland of Sicily is divided.

NOTO, the capital of the above province, was entirely ruined in 1693 by an earthquake, but the inhabitants erected another at a little diſtance from the ſcite of the old one, which they called NOTO NUOVA. It is 22 miles S. W. of Syracuſe. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 15. 19 E.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long, and 20 broad, having Lincolnſhire on the E. Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire on the W. Leiceſterſhire on the S. and Yorkſhire on the N. It contains 560,000 acres, 9 market towns, 168 pariſhes, 450 villages, and 95,000 inhabitants, who ſend 8 membres to parliament, 2 of whom are for the county. The air is good and healthful, and the ſoil various. The chief commodities are pit-coal, malt, wool, liquorice, wood, glaſs, and earthen ware. Here is a ſoft kind of ſtone reſembling alabaſter, but not quite ſo hard, which when burnt makes a plaiſter harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaiſter the floors of their upper rooms, inſtead of boarding them.

NOTTINGHAM, the capital of the above county, is a very ancient borough-town by preſcription. It has markets on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, 18 common-councilmen, 2 chamberlains, and 2 recorders. When the ſtaple was at Calais, Nottingham was a flouriſh-

ing place; but its chief trade conſiſts at preſent of ſuch articles as are mentioned above in our deſcription of the county. The rock, on the aſcent of which the town ſtands, was anciently called Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha, from the great ſlaughter of the Britons, as it ſaid, by Humber, a piratical king of the North. The ancients dug caves under the ſteep rocks towards the Lind, for places of retreat; hence the Saxon name *Snottengaham*. It is 123 miles N. by W. of London.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of Maryland, one of the United States of North America. It is 6 miles N. of Cheſapeak Bay.

NOVALLE, a town of Italy, 10 miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45. 29 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

NOVARA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Milan, in Italy, 25 miles W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 8. 35 E.

NOVA SCOTIA, ACADIA, or NEW SCOTLAND, a country of North America, having the river St. Lawrence on the N. the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. the ſame ocean on the S. and Canada and New Hampſhire on the W. In 1787, Novia Scotia was erected into a biſhopric; and the Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D. was appointed its biſhop. See the Geographical Grammar.

NOVELLARA, the capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, in Italy, 20 miles S. by W. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 48 N. Lon. 11. 4 E.

NOVI, a town of Genoa, in Italy, which was taken in 1746 by the Piedmonteſe. It is 22 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 8. 29 E.

NOVI BAZAR, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 103 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 35 N. Lon. 21. 1 E.

NOVIGRAD, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Upper Hungary, 25 miles N. of Buda. Lat. 47. 56 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

NOVIGRAD, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Turks. It is 20 miles N. W. of Zara. Lat. 44. 36 N. Lon. 16. 35 E.

NOVIGRAD, a ſtrong town of Servia, in European Turkey, 90 miles S. E of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 6 N. Lon. 22. 32 E.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, a province of Moſcow, having Ingria on the N. Beloſero on the E. Tuera on the S. E. and S. and Pleſkow on the W. It is full of lakes and foreſts; but produces hemp, flax, corn, honey, and wax.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, or GREAT NOVOGOROD, the capital of the above province, is a rich and large town, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is called the Grand Magazine, becauſe all their merchandizes were carried there from the Levant. It is 245 miles N. W. of Moſcow. Lat. 58. 28 N. Lon. 32. 45 E.

NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Siberia, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 32. 50 E.

NOVOGOROD NISI. See Niſen.

NOVOGORODECK, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Lithuania, Poland. It is 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 35 N. Lon. 26. 8 E.

NOYA, an ancient town of Galicia, in Spain, 15 miles W. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 54 N. Lon. 9. 47 W.

NOYERS, a town of Burgundy, in France, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 39 N. Lon. 4. 2 E.

NOYOU, an epiſcopal town of the iſle of France, 60 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 3. 6 E.

NOZEROY, a town of Franche-Comte, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Salines. Lat. 46. 47 N. Lon. 6. 19 E.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, having Egypt on the N. the Red Sea, and part of Abyſſinia on the E. and Tagua, Gaoga, and the deſert of Gorham on the W. The ſoil and produce of this country are ſaid to be nearly the ſame with thoſe of Abyſſinia, which is contiguous to it. But we have very little knowledge either of the country or its inhabitants. The principal towns known to Europeans are Senaar and Dangola.

NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, an epiſcopal town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 17. 10 S. Lon. 64. 0 W.

NEUSTRA SENORA DE LA VITTORIA, a town of Mexico, in North America. Lat. 28. 0 N. Lon. 92. 35 W.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, an epiſcopal town of the iſle of Luſon, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 18. 35 N. Lon. 110. 59 E.

NUITZ, a town of Burgundy, in France, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

NUMANTIA, the ancient CELTIBERIA, a town of Old Caſtile in Spain. The inhabitants defended the town againſt the Romans 14 years; when the men, not able to hold out any longer, through want of proviſions, butchered their wives and children, and afterwards themſelves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. Scipio Africanus demoliſhed this place in the year of Rome, 620, and its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen at Puenta Guarar. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 2. 26 W.

NUMIDIA. See Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 99 miles N. N. W. of London.

NUREMBURG, or NURENBURG, the capital of Franconia, in Germany. The town is large, and very ſtrong. It has the beſt inland trade of any town in Europe, their clock-work, and manufactures in iron, ſteel, ivory, wood, and alabaſter, are much admired, and ſold exceedingly cheap. From Nuremburg come moſt of the toys denominated by us Dutch toys. It is an imperial city or independent ſtate; the governors and magiſtrates are elected out of the nobility; and the burgomaſter or chief magiſtrate is changed every month. In this city are kept the regalia uſed at the emperor's coronation. The territories of Nuremburg are about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, in which they have a great many towns and villages. It is 55 miles N. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 40. 27 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

NUYS, a town of the Lower Rhine in Germany, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, 20 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 11 N. Lon. 6. 52 E.

NYSBURG, a town of the iſland of Funen, in Denmark, 10 miles E. of Odenſee. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 10 40 E.

NYLAND, a province of Finland, W. of that of Carelia. It is ſubject to Sweden.

NYMBURG, a ſtrong town of Bohemia. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 15. 34 E.

NYON, a town of Bern, in Switzerland, near the lake of Geneva. It is 10 miles from that city. Lat. 46. 21 N. Lon. 6. 12 E.

NYSLOT, a ſtrong town of Livonia, in Ruſſia, 60 miles N. of Wyburg. Lat. 61. 56 N. Lon. 29. 10 E.

NYSTADT, a town on the gulph of Bothnia, in North Finland, noted for a peace concluded between the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Pruſſia, in 1721. Lat. 61. 10 N. Lon. 21. 1 E.

O.

OACCO, a province of Angola, in Africa. It is a fertile country, but not well cultivated.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 195 miles W. by S. of London.

OASIS, a town of Thebais, in Egypt, Africa. It is ſeated on the river Nile, where the caravans of Nubia firſt come after 13 days journey. Of the ſame name is another town on the W. ſide of the lake Mœris, called Little Oaſis. And 100 miles from this, a third place was likewiſe called Little Oaſis.

OBASINE, a ſmall town of Limoges, in France. Lat. 45. 18 N. Lon. 1. 44 E.

OBDACH, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, 35 miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 3 N. Lon. 14. 43 E.

OBDORA, a province of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, almoſt under the polar circle.

OBERKIRK, a town of Alſace in Germany, 3 miles from Strasburg. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 7. 50 E.

OBERNDORF, a town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 25 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

OBERNPERG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Paſſau. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 13. 36 E.

OBERSTEIN, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 30 miles E. of Treves. Lat. 49. 42 N. Lon. 7. 26 E.

OBERWESEL, or UPPER WESEL, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves, 40 miles E. N. E. of Treves. Lat. 50. 1 N. Lon. 7. 48 E.

OBOLLAH, a ſtrong town of Perſia, in Aſia, on a branch of the river Tigris. Lat. 30. 15 N. Lon. 45. 15 E.

OBSKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Sea, on the coaſt of Siberia.

OBY, or OB, a large river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, which has its riſe in the deſert of Iſchimſka, and after a northerly courſe of about 2000 miles, falls into the bay of Obſkaya, in lat. 63. 0 N.

OCANA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 18 miles E. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 52 N. Lon. 2. 50 W.

OCHRIDA, or LOCHRIDA. See Giuſtandel.

OCHSENFURE, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 10. 10 E.

OCKA, a river of Muſcovy, which riſes in the duchy of Worotin, and falls into the Wolga at Niſe Novogorod.

OCKA, or OCKER, a river of Germany, which riſes in Brunſwick, and falls into the Aller a little W. of Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, the capital of a ſangiac of the ſame name, in European Turkey. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, when all thoſe who had made any reſiſtance were put to the ſword. The Ruſſians themſelves loſt 18,000 men in the aſſault. The ſame year the Turks returned with an army of 70,000 men, with a view to retake it, but were obliged to retire with the loſs of about 20,000. In 1738 the Ruſſians withdrew their garriſon, and demoliſhed the

fortifications. It was the bone of contention in the late war between the Ruſſians and the Turks; but was, by the mediation of England and Pruſſia, ceded to Ruſſia, in 1791. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 30. 50 E.

ODENSEE, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name in the iſle of Funen, Denmark. It is the ſee of a biſhop. A Diet was held here in 1538, when the reformation of Denmark was ſettled. Odenſee is 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 10. 17 E.

ODER, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lat. 50. 26 N. Lon 17. 30 E.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its riſe near the above town of the ſame name. It falls into the Baltic Sea, after a northerly direction.

ODERNHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, 11 miles S. E. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 31 N. Lon. 10. 10 E.

ODIHAM, or ODIAM, a town of Hampſhire, having a market on Saturdays. In the wars of Edward III. king David of Scotland was taken priſoner, and conducted to the Tower of London in December, 1346; whence he was removed to Odiham Caſtle, where he remained till 1357, when he was releaſed from his confinement, upon engaging to pay 100,000 marks ſterling to Edward. It is 42 miles W. by S. of London.

ODENBERG. See Sopron.

OELAND, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, on the coaſt of Sweden. It is about 62 miles long, and 50 broad. The air is good, and the ſoil fertile. It yields plenty of honey, wax, butter, and nuts. Oeland contains between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants.

OELFELD, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany, 25 miles E. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 27 N. Lon. 11. 20 E.

OESEL, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, at the entrance of the gulph of Riga. It is about 70 miles long, and 40 broad. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but is at preſent ſubject to Ruſſia.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 8 miles N. W. of Burckhauſen. Lat. 48. 14 N. Lon. 12. 44 E.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a county of Suabia, in Germany, having Franconia on the N. and E. Neuburg on the S. and Wirtemberg on the W. It is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

OETING, or OETINGEN, the capital of the above county, is 35 miles N. W. of Ingolſtadt. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 10. 40 E.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment thrown up by Offa, a Mercian King, to defend England from the incurſions of the Welſh. It extends from the mouth of the Wye, near Bleachley, to the mouth of the Dee, which divides Wales from Cheſhire, and runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

OFFANTO, a river of Naples, in Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, and falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 5 miles E. of Francfort. Lat. 49 54 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 miles E. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 31 N. Lon. 8. 1 E.

OFFIDA, a town of the Marca di Ancona, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy, 26 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 42. 53 N. Lon. 13. 46 E.

OGLIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the county of Trent, among the Alps, and falls into the Po, after a S. E. courſe, at Torre d'Oglio.

OHETEROA, one of the Society Iſles in the South Sea. It was viſited by Capt. Cook in 1769 and 1777. He acquaints us, that it is about 12 miles long, and 6 wide; and that it is inhabited by people of a very large ſtature, who are rather browner than thoſe of the neighbouring iſlands. Lat. 22. 27 S. Lon. 150. 47 W.

OHIO, a river of North America, which riſes in the Allegany Mountains. After a South-Weſterly courſe through a fertile country, in which it receives ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, in falls into the Miſſiſippi in about 37 degrees of N. latitude.

OIRA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Terra d'Otranto, in Italy, 20 miles N. E. of Tarento. Lat. 40. 38 N. Lon. 17. 34 E.

OISANS, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſituated 98 miles N. by W. of London.

OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. Here is a good manufacture of ſilk ſtockings. It is a corporation, and is 32 miles W. of London.

OLDENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, having Embden on the W. the biſhopric of Munſter on the S. Delmenhorſt and Bremen on the E. and the German Ocean on the N. It is a marſhy country, about 45 miles long, and 22 broad.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the above county, is 45 miles S. E. of Embden. Lat. 53. 7 N. Lon 8. 8 E.

OLDENBURG, a town of Holftein, in Germany, 30 miles N. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 22 N. Lon. 10. 47 E.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany. Lat. 53. 16 N. Lon. 10. 36 E.

OLDENZEL, a town of Over Yffel, in the United Provinces, 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 20 N. Lon. 6. 57 E.

OLDESLO, a town of Holftein, in Germany, 25 miles N. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 52 N. Lon. 10. 18 E.

OLECKO, a town of Volhinia, in Poland, 56 miles S. W. of Lucko. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 25. 10 E.

OLERON, an iſland on the coaſt of Aunis and Saintonge, about 30 miles in circuit. Lat 46. 3 N. Lon. 1. 20. W.

OLERON, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 36 miles S. E. of Dax. Lat. 43. 7 N. Lon. 0. 14 W.

OLINDA, a town of Brazil, in South America. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but was afterwards retaken by the Portugueſe. Lat. 8. 13 S. Lon. 35 0 W.

OLITE, a town of Navarre, in Spain. 20 miles N. E. of Tudal. Lat. 42. 22 N. Lon. 1. 46 W.

OLIVA, a celebrated monaſtery of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland. It is 3 miles W. of Dantzic, and is remarkable for a peace concluded in 1660, between the Emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lat. 54. 22 N. Lon. 18. 29 E.

OLIVENZA, a ſtrong town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 40 miles E. of Evora. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 7. 4 W

OLIVET, MOUNT, a mountain of Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey, near Jeruſalem.

OLMEDO, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 4. 29 W.

OLMUTZ, an epiſcopal town of Moravia, in Germany. It is a trading place, and is the ſeat of an univerſity. Here is a Jeſuits college. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741; and beſieged by him again in 1758, but without effect. Olmutz is 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 17. 35 E.

OLONITZ, a town of Ruſſia, between the lakes of Ladoga and Onega. It is famous for its iron mines. Lat. 61. 26 N. Lon. 34. 20.

OLSE, or OELSE, a duchy and town of Sileſia, in Germany, 17 miles N. E. of Breſlau. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 17. 26 E.

OLNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 60 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 12. 27 E.

OLTEN, a town of Soleure, one of the cantons of Switzerland. Lat. 47. 16 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

OLYMPIA. See Longinico.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Aſia Minor. It is one of the higheſt and moſt conſiderable mountains of Aſia; and its ſummit is always covered with ſnow. There were formerly ſeveral other mountains which bore the ſame name; one of which, on account of the ſerenity of the air, was celebrated by Homer, Lucian, and Claudian.

OMAN, or YEMEN, a country of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſiatic Turkey.

OMERS (ST.) a large and ſtrong town of Artois, in France. It lies low, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It is 135 miles N. of Paris Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

OMMEN, a town of Over Yſſel, one of the United Provinces, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 32 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

OMMENBURG, a ſtrong town of Mentz, in Germany, 45 miles N. E. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 9. 13 E.

OMOA, a ſmall fortified town on the coaſt of Honduras, in America. It is the key to the Bay of Honduras, and the treaſures in time of war, are ſent from Guatimala to this place. The outworks were not finiſhed when the Engliſh took it in October, 1779, notwithſtanding 1000 men had been employed above 20 years; but it was retaken by the Spaniards ſoon after. Lat. 15. 40 N. Lon. 89. 30 W.

ON, the ancient name of HELIOPOLIS, (the city of the Sun,) in Egypt. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and is at preſent called AIMKEMS.

ONANDAGOES, an Iroquois nation of Canada, in North America.

ONANO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 5 miles from Aquapendente.

ONE, a town and cape of Barbary, in Africa. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Iſles in the South Sea. It is about 17 miles W. of Atooi, and produces plenty of yams, and a ſweet root called tee. Lat. 21. 50 N. Lon. 160. 15 W.

ONEGA, a large lake of the Ruſſian empire, between the lake Ladoga and the White Sea; it communicates with the former by means of the river Swir, and is about 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

ONEGLIA, a ſea-port town of Genoa, in Italy. It has the title of a principality, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Oneglia was taken and burnt by the

French in 1792. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Genoa. Lat. 43. 58 N. Lon. 7. 51 E.

ONGAR, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Saturdays. It is 21 miles E. N. E. of London.

ONGAR, or ONGAR PARK, a town of Eſſex, ſeparated from the pariſh of High Ongar by Greenſted and Bobbingworth. It has a market on Saturdays, and is 22 miles E. N. E. of London.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 19. 22 E.

ONRUST, or NORUST, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, in the Eaſt Indies.

ONSLOW, a maritime county of North Carolina, in North America.

ONTARIO, (LAKE,) a large lake of Canada, in North America. It is 180 miles long, and 60 broad, and communicates with Lake Erie, by a river 33 miles long, on which are the falls of Niagara.

OONALASKA, an iſland of the Northern Archipelago. The inhabitants ſeem to be of a peaceable diſpoſition, having been much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, to whom they are ſubject. Lat. 53. 5 N. Lon. 166. 31 W.

OOSTBURG, a town of Flanders, in the Dutch Netherlands. Here was formerly a good harbour, and the town was fortified; but its fortifications were demoliſhed by Prince Maurice, who became maſter of it in 1604. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 3. 19 E.

OOSTERGO, a part of Frieſland, in the United Provinces It contains 11 præfectures, and the towns of Lewarden and Dockum.

OPHIR, a place mentioned in Scripture, whence Solomon received much gold. Its true ſituation is very difficult to aſcertain, but the generality of writers ſuppoſe it to have been in the Eaſt Indies.

OPORTO, a ſea-port town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. See Porto.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 41 N. Lon. 17. 50 E.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Mentz, Lat. 49. 43 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

OPPIDO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 19 N. Lon. 16. 21 E.

ORAN, a ſtrong town and diſtrict of Tremecen, on the coaſt of Barbary, in Africa. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Algerines and Spaniards. The latter became maſters of it in 1732, and kept poſſeſſion of it till October, 1790; at which time it was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, and was totally abandoned by the Spaniards. Upwards of 2000 of the inhabitants periſhed. It was 125 miles W. by S. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2 N. Lon. 0. 8 W.

ORANGE, a principality of Provence, in France, about 21 miles long. It was conveyed by marriage to the Houſe of Burgundy, who, in 1475, became abſolute prince of Orange, and was ſucceeded by William, John, and Philibert, his deſcendents; the laſt of whom left an only ſiſter, married to Henry, count of Naſſau, in 1715, and had iſſue Rene of Naſſau; who was adopted by Philibert, and ſucceeded him in his eſtate. From this prince deſcended king William III. of England; ſo that the principality of Orange belongs of right to the Houſe or Naſſau, but was uſurped by Louis XIV. on the pretenſions of the Longueville family, till, by the treaty of Ryſwic, it was reſtored to king William.

ORANGE, the capital of the above principality. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Prince Maurice ſurrounded it with ſtrong baſtions; but theſe, together with its caſtle and walls, were afterwards deſtroyed by Louis XIV. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Pruſſia; which ceſſion was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. Orange is 12 miles N. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 9 N. Lon. 4. 49 E.

ORANGE, a county and town of New York, in North America, on the Weſtern bank of Hudſon's river, 25 miles N. of New York.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the largeſt of the Canary Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 28. 23 N. Lon. 16. 20 W.

ORBA, an ancient town of Vaude, in Switzerland. 40 miles S. W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 49 N. Lon. 6. 43 E.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſubject to the duke of Savoy. Lat. 45. 2 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

ORBI, a river of Languedoc, in France, which riſes near Lodive, and falls into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a ſtrong town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 85 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

ORCHADES, or ORKNEYS, ſeveral iſlands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by a channel 20 miles long, and 10 broad. The principal are Mainland, Ronaldſha, Hoy, Sanda, Stronſa, and Rouſa. The Orkneys were taken from the Picts by Keneth II. king of Scotland, in 839; from which time they were

subject to the Scots, till delivered up by Donald Ban the usurper, in 1099. to Magnus, king of Norway; but in 1263 they were surrendered to Alexander III. king of Scotland, by treaty with St. Magnus, king of Norway. Orkney and Zetland send one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands, 14 miles S. E. of Lisle. Lat. 50. 28 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leward Islands, in the West Indies. Lat. 12. 0 N. Lon. 65 20 W.

ORDUNNA, a sea-port town of Biscay in Spain, 20 miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 11 N. Lon. 3. 26 W.

OREBRO, a town of Nericia, in Sweden, 95 miles W. by S. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 12 N. Lon. 15. 12 E.

OREEHOUA, one of the Sandwich isles, supposed to contain about 4000 inhabitants.

OREGRUND, a sea-port town of Upland in Sweden, 60 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 20 N. Lon. 18. 15 E.

ORENSE, an episcopal town of Galicia, in Spain, 47 miles S. E. of Compostella. Lat. 42. 19 N. Lon. 7. 36 W.

ORFA, a fortified town of Diarbekr, in Asia. It is 100 miles S. W. of Diarbekr, on the banks of the river Euphrates. Lat. 36. 30 N Lon. 38. 20 E.

OXFORD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, having a market on Mondays. It has the title of an earldom, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 88 miles N. E. of London.

ORGAZ, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 15 miles S. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 36 N. Lon. 3. 22 W.

ORGELET, a town of Franche Compte, in France, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourgen Bresse. Lat. 46. 36 N. Lon. 5. 39 E.

ORGIVA, a town of Grenada, in Spain. Lat. 36. 43 N. Lon. 3. 30 W.

ORGOU, a town of Provence, in France. 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 52 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

ORIA, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and is 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 39 N. Lon. 17. 48 E.

ORIENT, a town and harbour of Bretagne, in France. The English endeavoured to become masters of it in 1746, but their project miscarried. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

ORIGUELA, or ORIHUELA, an episcopal town of Valencia, in Spain. It is 33 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 38. 10 N. Lon. 1. 3 W.

ORIO, a town of Guipuscoa, in Spain, 8 miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lat. 43. 23 N. Lon. 2. 19 W.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia. It is an archiepiscopal town, and is 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 40. 2 N. Lon. 8. 51 E.

ORIXA, or ORISTAN, a kingdom of Indostan, having Bengal on the N. the Bay of Bengal on the E. Berar on the W. Golconda on the S. W. The prince of the country, a Gentoo, is tributary to the Grand Mogul. According to Catrou, the soil is fruitful in rice; its other commodities are white cloth, Bengals, oil, butter, bees wax, lacque, ginger, pepper, annise, and cummin. The English and French have some settlements in this kingdom, and carry on a considerable trade with the natives.

ORKNEYS. See Orchades.

ORLAMUND, a town of Thuringia in Germany, 50 miles S. W of Leipsic. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 11. 24 E.

ORLEANOIS, a province of France, having Normandy and the Isle of France on the N. Bourgogne on the E. Lionnois on the S. and Poitou and Bretagne on the W. It is fertile, and well watered.

ORLEANS, the capital of the above province, is an ancient place; it is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. On the 12th of May, every year, the inhabitants make a solemn procession in memory of Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans. It is advantageously seated on the banks of the river Loire, and the citizens trade largely in corn, brandy, and wine. Orleans is 68 miles S. S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54 N. Lon. 1. 59 E.

ORLEANS, (FOREST OF.) a large forest, in the neighbourhood of the above town containing about 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak, elm, and other valuable timber trees.

ORLEANS, (NEW.) the capital of Louisiana, in North America. It is the residence of the government. Lat. 29. 58 N. Lon. 89. 53 W.

ORLEANS, an island in the river St. Lawrence. North America, formed by the two branches of that river. It is about 20 miles long and 8 broad.

ORLEANS, a town of the above island. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 69. 50 W.

ORMOND, the N. part of Tipperary, in Ireland. It long gave the title of earl to the Butler family, and lastly of duke.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Tuesdays. In its neighbourhood is a bituminous earth, from which an oil is extracted that pre-

ſerves raw fleſh, and ſerves the poor inſtead of candles. It is 207 miles N. N. W. of London.

ORMUS, (Iſle, kingdom, and town.) Ormus was formerly a kingdom of Arabia. Saladin was its 26th monarch, when the Portugueſe, in 1507, under Alfonſo Albukerk, ſeized upon it. They left him, however, the title of king, and ſome other marks of authority, contenting themſelves with ſecuring their conqueſt by a ſtout fortreſs which they built on the coaſt, and an elegant town, which they peopled with men of their own nation. They were abundantly ſupplied with all neceſſaries by their neighbours, and by merchants from Arabia, Turkey, Perſia, and India; but the greater part from Armenia, Perſia, and Venice; the latter being allured by the precious ſtones carried thither from India, and which they conveyed to Venice by land. The riches of the town, in the end, proved its ruin; for the inhabitants, on account of the frequent ravages they were expoſed to, abandoned it, and tranſported themſelves to an iſland of the Perſian Gulph, near their former reſidence, where they built a new town, which they alſo called Ormus.

ORONOKO, a large river of New Andaluſia, in South America, which riſes in Popayan, and, after a courſe of about 1400 miles, falls into the Atlantic, almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of Trinidad. It is ſuppoſed to have a communication with the river Amazons.

OROPESA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 22 miles E. of Placentia. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 4. 36 W.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, in South America, 150 miles N. E. of Potoſi. Lat. 18. 0 S. Lon. 63. 30 W.

ORSA, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 50 miles W. of Smolenſko. Lat. 54. 45 N. Lon. 30. 0 E.

ORSOWA, a town of Temeſwaer, in Hungary. It was taken from the Turks by the Auſtrians in April, 1790, after it had ſuſtained a long ſiege; it was, however, reſtored at the treaty of Reichembach, Aug. 27 following. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 22. 0 E.

ORSOY, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 20 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 28 N. Lon. 6. 43 E.

ORTA, an epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy, 30 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 22 N. Lon. 12. 37 E.

ORTEGAL, or ORTIGUERA, a cape on the coaſt of Galicia, in Spain. Lat. 43. 48 N. Lon. 7. 35 W.

ORTENBURG, a town of Auſtria, in Germany. Lat. 46. 52 N. Lon. 13. 38 E.

ORTEZ, a town of Bearn, in France, Lat. 43. 5 N. Lon. 0, 24 W.

ORTON, a town of Weſtmoreland, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 272 miles N. N. W. of London.

ORTNAU, a county of Suabia, in Germany, having Breſlau on the S. Baden on the N. and Wirtemburg on the E.

ORVIETO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 50 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 42 N. Lon. 12. 20 E.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which riſes in the middle of that county, and falls into the ſea at Landguard Fort.

OSACA, a ſea-port town of Japan. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 133. 45 E.

OSERO, or OSORO, an iſland of the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians.

OSERO, the capital of the above iſland, is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 15. 30 E.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Ancona, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 110 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 29 N. Lon. 13. 34 E.

OSMA, an ancient town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 112 miles N. by E. of Toledo. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 2. 12 W.

OSNABRUC, (the biſhopric of,) a province of Weſtphalia, in Germany, having Lower Munſter on the N. Upper Munſter on the S. Minden on the E. and part of Munſter and Lingen on the W. It is about 40 miles long, and 30 broad. Almoſt the half of this biſhopric conſiſts of heath lands which yield turf, and the reſt produces rye, paſture for cattle, and ſalt. By a treaty in 1648, this biſhopric was decreed to be poſſeſſed alternately by a Roman Catholic and Proteſtant biſhop. Prince Frederic, ſecond ſon of his preſent majeſty George III. of Great Britain, is the biſhop at this time. The revenue amounts to between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* *per annum.*

OSNABRUC, the capital of the above biſhopric, is ſurrounded with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon ſhot, on which is a ſacred retirement for men of quality. In one of the apartments of the biſhop's palace king George I. expired, June 11, 1727, in the arms of his brother prince Erneſt, who was biſhop at that time. In 1613, it was totally deſtroyed by fire, but was afterwards rebuilt. Oſnabruc is 75 miles

W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 24 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

OSNABRUCISLAND, one of the new diſcovered iſlands of the South Sea. It was viſited by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. Lat. 21. 52 S. Lon. 148. 0 W.

OSORNO, a town and diſtrict of Chili, in South America, on the North bank of the Rio Bueno. In its neighbourhood are exceedingly rich gold mines, and in its territory, are above 200,000 natives, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, and ſerve them without any idea of reward. Lat. 40. 58 S. Lon. 73. 20 W.

OSSORY, the Weſtern diviſion of Queen's County, in Ireland.

OSSUNA, an univerſity town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Lat. 37. 24 N. Lon. 4. 31 W.

OSTAGIO, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 36 N. Lon. 8. 31 E.

OSTALRIC, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Its caſtle was demoliſhed by the French in 1695. Lat. 41. 41 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

OSTEND, an exceedingly ſtrong town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It held out a ſiege of upwards of 3 years, which began in 1601. The Spaniards are ſaid to have loſt upwards of 80,000 men, and the Dutch near 50,000. Upon the death of king Charles II. of Spain, the French ſeized Oſtend; but the Allies beſieged and took it after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. It was reſtored to the Emperor in 1724, when an Eaſt India Company was eſtabliſhed here; but as the eſtabliſhment of this Company gave umbrage to the maritime powers, it was ſuppreſſed by treaty in 1731. The French became maſters of it in 1745, but reſtored it by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. In 1772, it was declared a free port by the Emperor. In 1776, a baſon, which is 1300 yards broad, was opened for the admiſſion of ſhips of burden. In 1794, the French again took poſſeſſion of it. Oſtend is 10 miles W. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 14 N. Lon. 3. 1 E.

OSTERLAND, a canton of Saxony, in Germany, having Naumburg and Miſnia on the N. and E. Voigtland on the S. and Weymar on the W.

OSTIA, an ancient town of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It was famous in the time of the Romans, and is at preſent the ſee of a biſhop. Oſtia is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lat. 41. 44 N. Lon. 12. 24 E.

OSTIACKS, a people of Siberia, in Aſia, who inhabit the banks of the river Oby. They are heathens, and perform their devotions to idols made of wood and earth. Some of their deities are decorated with ſilk, in the faſhion of the Ruſſian ladies. In the ſummer they live chiefly upon fiſh; and in the winter they reſide in holes made in the earth.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 7 N. Lon. 11. 8 E.

OSTRO GOTHIA, (Eaſt Gothland,) a part of Sweden.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of the government of Belgorod, in Ruſſia, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lat. 52. 25 N. Lon. 40. 30 E.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and its neighbourhood abounds with olives and almonds. Oſtuni is 24 miles N. E. of Tarento. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 17. 59 E.

OSWEGO, a fort of North America, on the S. ſide of lake Ontario. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 76. 15 W.

OSWEICZEN, a town of Cracovia, in Poland, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 19. 44 E.

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 174 miles N. W. of London. Oſweſtry ſuffered greatly by fire in 1542, and 1567.

OTAHEITE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea. It was firſt viſited by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, and afterwards by Capt. Cook, and other circumnavigators. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, which are connected by a low neck of land, about 2 miles over; the circumference of both peninſulas is ſomewhat more than 90 miles. The whole iſland is ſurrounded by a reef of coral rocks, within which the ſhore forms ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largeſt ſhips.

OTLEY, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 202 miles N. N. W. of London.

OTOQUE, an iſland of the Bay of Panama, in America. Lat. 7. 50 N. Lon. 81. 10 W.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Naples, in Italy, having the Terra di Bari, and the gulph of Venice on the N. the ſame gulph on the E. and a great bay, called the gulph of Tarento, on the S. and W. The country is mountainous, and abounds in olives, figs, and wines. The Algerine pirates frequently viſit the coaſt, and carry all the people they can catch into ſlavery.

OTRANTO, the capital of the above province, has a commodious harbour, and is the see of an archbishop. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, but is now in the hands of the Neapolitans. Otranto is 60 miles S. E. of Tarento. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 18. 35 E.

OTRICOLI, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 32 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 26 N. Lon. 12. 23 E.

OTTONA, or ORTONA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 43 miles E. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 28 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

OUDENARDE, a strong town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. 27 miles W. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 3. 50 E.

OUDENBURG, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. E. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 9 N. Lon. 3. 0 E.

OVERFLACKI, an island at the entrance of the river Maese, in Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces.

OVERYSCHE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 6 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

OVER YSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, having Munster on the E. Friesland and Groningen on the N. the river Yssel on the W. and Munster and Zutphen on the S. The greatest riches of this province are its turfs, which are dug up, and sent to the neighbouring provinces.

OVIEDO, an episcopal town of Asturias d'Oviedo. It is also the seat of an university. Oviedo is 208 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 25 N. Lon. 5. 44 W.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, having a market on Mondays. Great quantities of bone-lace are manufactured here. It is 57 miles N. N. W. of London.

OULZ, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 12 miles W. of Susa. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 6. 46 E.

OUNDLE, a town of Northamptonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 77 miles N. by W. of London.

OUREM, a town of Estremadura, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 34 N. Lon. 7 40 W.

OUNIQUE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. Alphonso king of Portugal, obtained a remarkable and signal victory over 5 Moorish kings at this place, in 1139: hence the heads of these 5 kings are placed in the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 26 N. Lon. 8. 49 W.

OUSE, a river which rises in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and falls into the Humber, near St. Cay.

OUSE, a river which has its source near Fitwell, in Oxfordshire, and falls into the sea near Lynn Regis, in Norfolk.

OUSTIOUG, a province of the Russian empire, having Dwina on the N. the forest of Zirani on the E. Wologda on the S. and Cargapol and Waga on the W.

OUSTIOUG, the capital of the above province, is the see of an archbishop. It is 180 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lat. 61. 48 N. Lon. 43. 25 E.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town of Benin, in Africa. Lat, 6. 0 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

OWHYHEE, the easternmost and largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length is 85 miles, and its breadth 72. Part of the coast presents a very dreary prospect to the spectator; the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The surface of the ground is almost every where covered with cinders, and black streaks, which seem to indicate the course of a lava, which, not many ages back, flowed from a mountain on the island, whose summit is always covered with snow. The soil, however, in many places, is exceedingly fertile; and where that is the case the inhabitants have not neglected to lay it out in plantations, which abundantly repay their labours. There are supposed to be about 150,000 inhabitants on the island. Here Capt. Cook, with 4 of his marines, were killed in a contest with the natives. Thus he who had thrice circumnavigated the globe, who had explored, as it were, the utmost limits of the ocean, whose frame had endured the tropical heat and the polar cold, fell a sacrifice at last to the momentary fury of a nameless savage. Lat. 19 28 S. Lon. 156. 0 W.

OXFORD, or OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, having Buckinghamshire on the E. Gloucestershire on the W. Berkshire on the S. and Northamptonshire and Warwickshire on the N. It is about 47 miles long, and 29 broad, containing 534,000 acres, 280 parishes, 12 market towns, and 114,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. It sends 10 members to parliament.

OXFORD, the capital of the above county, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the see of a bishop, the seat of an university, and has 13 parish

churches. The university contains 20 colleges and 5 halls. Oxford is governed by a mayor and aldermen under the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the city, and 2 for the university: It has the title of an earldom, and is 57 miles W. by N. of London.

OXFORD, a town of New Jersey, in North America, 15 miles E. of Philipsburgh.

OXUS, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains on the N. of India and running N. W. through Usbec Tartary, falls into lake Aral.

OYE, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, 7 miles from Calais. Lat. 51. 2 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

OZWIEZEN, a town of Little Poland, 34 miles W. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

P.

PABBAY, one or the Western Isles of Scotland, about 3 miles in circumference, producing corn, marl, and pasture.

PABLO, (SAN,) a disagreeable lake of Quito, in South America. A village of the same name stands upon its banks.

PACAJES, a province of South America, which appears to be rich in silver mines, though they are not much worked. Here are also mines of talc, called Jaspes Blancos de Verenguela, on account of their transparent whiteness. In this province are a vast many emeralds.

PACAMORES, a district of Peru, in South America. The air is temperate, and the earth abounds in gold.

PACAYITA, a volcano of Gustimala, in New Spain, North America. In 1773, the lava which issued from this mountain destroyed the city of St. Iago, which was situated in the valley of Panchoi.

PACEM, a town of Sumatra, an island of the East-Indies. Lat. 5. 0 N. Lon. 97. 15 E.

PACHAMAC, a magnificent temple of Peru, in South America. It was built by the Incas of Peru, and was dedicated to the Supreme Being. When the Spaniards conquered that country, they found vast quantities of riches in this place of divine worship. It communicates its name to the surrounding country. Lat. 12. 12 S. Lon. 76. 44 W.

PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in North America. Lat. 55. 0 N.

PACHSU, anciently PAXI, or PAXA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, in European Turkey, belonging to the Venetians.

PACIFIC OCEAN, MAR DEL ZUR, or the SOUTH SEA, a prodigious ocean, dividing America from Asia. It is about 10,000 miles broad, and 11,000 long.

PACTOLUS, a river of Natolia, in Asia Minor. It is celebrated by the ancient poets on account of its golden sands. It rises in Mount Tmolus, and falls into the Sarabat.

PACY, an ancient town of Normandy, in France. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 1. 31 E.

PADAN ARAN, a country of Asia, mentioned by Moses. Some suppose the place was afterwards called Mesopotamia, the modern Diarbekr, and others imagine Syria, or rather Assyria.

PADANG, a town of Sumatra, an island of the East Indies. The Dutch have a fort and settlement here. It was taken by the English forces in 1781, but was afterwards restored. Lat. 0. 50 S. Lon. 99. 46 E.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Westphalia, in Germany. It is about 32 miles long, and 20 broad, and is fertile in corn and pasture. The bishop's revenue amounts to about 30,000*l.* *per annum*; and he is able to raise 3000 men.

PADERBORN, the capital of the above bishopric, is a large, well-built, fortified, and populous place. Its cathedral is very magnificent: Otho II. gave a golden crucifix to it of 60 pounds weight, said to be worth about 80,000*l.* sterling. In 1622, the bishop of Halberstadt, duke Christian of Brunswic, made a considerable booty here, and sent the gold and silver saints to the mint. It is 43 miles E. S. E. of Munster. Lat. 51. 46 N. Lon. 8. 55 E.

PADOUCAS, a tribe or nation of Welsh Indians in North America.

PADRON, a town of Galicia, in Spain, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 8. 17 W.

PADSTOW, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. It has some trade with Ireland, from which it is about 24 hours sail. Padstow is 244 miles W. by S. of London.

PADUA, anciently PATAVIUM, the capital of the Paduan, in Italy, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. It was formerly much more con-

siderable than it is at present. The students of the university may take their degrees without any regard to their religious notions respecting christianity. Here are a great number of Jews, who live in a distinct part of the town. It is 225 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 12. 1 E.

PADUAN, or PADUANO, a small province of Venice, in Italy, having the Dogado on the E. the Polesino di Rovigo on the S. the Veronese on the W. and the Vicentino on the N. It is about 40 miles long, and 35 broad. The Paduan is exceedingly fertile, insomuch that it has obtained the appellation of the Garden of Italy. Its principal town is Padua.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town of Lower Alsace, in France, 8 miles W. of Haguenau. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 7. 38 E.

PAGO, an island of the Gulph of Venice, separated from Morlachia by a narrow channel. It is about 40 miles long, and 12 broad, and is subject to the Venetians. The soil is not very fruitful.

PAHAN, or PAN, a town of Malacca, in the East-Indies. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name. Lat. 2. 50 N. Lon. 101. 35 E.

PAINREUP, a town of Bretagne, in France, 20 miles W. of Nantz. Lat 47. 15 N. Lon. 1. 53 W.

PAINSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 107 miles W. by N. of London.

PAISLEY, a town of Renfrew, in Scotland. Lat. 55. 52 N. Lon. 4. 20 W.

PAITA, a sea-port town of Peru, in South America. It was taken by commodore Anson in 1741, who plundered and burnt it, because the governor declared he would not ransom it. Lat. 6. 12 S. Lon. 81. 19 W.

PAIX, a town of Hispaniola, an island of America. It belongs to the French. Lat. 19. 58 N. Lon. 72. 55 W.

PALACIOS, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, 12 miles S. of Seville. Lat 37. 20 N. Lon. 5. 24 W.

PALAIS, a town of Lower Navarre, in France, 15 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 21 N. Lon. 1. 4 W.

PALAIS, the capital of Belleisle, in France. Lat. 47. 18 N. Lon. 3. 2 W.

PALAMBANG, or PALAMBOANG, the capital of a kingdom on the island of Java, in the East-Indies. Lat. 7. 10 S. Lon. 115. 10 E.

PALAMBANG, or PALLAMBAM, a town of Sumatra, an island of the East-Indies, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory. By contract with the prince of the country the Dutch are obliged to take all their pepper at a certain price. Lat. 2. 30 S. Lon. 104. 43 E.

PALAMOS, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat 41. 58 N. Lon. 2. 58 E.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, 37 miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48. 9 N. Lon. 18. 23 E.

PALAPOLI, an episcopal town of Natolia, in Asia. Lat. 36. 52 N. Lon. 33. 26 E.

PALATINATE, a considerable province of Germany. It is divided into two parts, viz. the Upper Palatinate, (sometimes called the Palatinate of Bavaria, See Bavaria,) and the Lower Palatinate, or Palatine of the Rhine. The Rhine is an electorate, and the revenues of the elector, amount to about 300.000*l. per annum*. Calvinism, Lutheranism, and Popery, are equally tolerated in this country. See Rhine.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Val di Noto, in Italy. Lat. 37. 3 N. Lon. 45. 5 E.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Venice, in Italy, 30 miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon 9. 56 E.

PALENCIA, a town of Leon, in Spain, is the see of an archbishop. It is 110 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 4. 42 W.

PALERMO, an ancient town of Val di Mazara, in Sicily. It contains many fine buildings, and 200 000 inhabitants. Palermo has suffered greatly by earthquakes, and is 162 miles S. by W. of Naples. Lat. 31. 15 N. Lon. 13. 23 E.

PALESTINE, a country of Asiatic Turkey. It was called the Land of the Philistines, who inhabited its coasts; it was also called Judea, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of our LORD and SAVIOUR'S life and sufferings. This country is likewise denominated the Land of Canaan, and the Land of Promise in the Holy Scriptures. It is bounded by Mount Libanus (*i. e.* Lebanon) on the N. Mount Hermon on the E. which separates it from Arabia Deserta: Arabia Petræa on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. It was formerly so fertile, that it received the appellation of the Land flowing with Milk and Honey; but, by the indolence of its present inhabitants, very little is produced here. Jerusalem was its principal town. See Jerusalem.

PALESTINA, an episcopal town of

Campagna di Roma, in Italy, whoſe biſhop is one of the cardinals. It is 25 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 52 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

PALESTINA, one of the Lagunes, near Venice; ſaid to be 15,000 paces long, and 400 broad.

PALICAT, or PALICATA, a town of the Coromandel coaſt, in the Eaſt-Indies. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lat. 13. 30 N. Lon. 81. 33 E.

PALIMBAM, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies It is 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen. Lat. 2. 30 S. Lon. 104. 43 E. See Palambang.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15. 38 S. Lon. 146. 30 W.

PALMA, anciently CAPRARIA, one of the Canaries. Lat. 28. 37 N. Lon. 17. 50 W. See Canary Iſlands.

PALMA, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, 20 miles from St. Ubes. Lat. 38. 37 N. Lon. 8. 40 W.

PALMA, or PALMA NOVA, a ſtrong town of Friuli, in Italy. It was built in 1593, by the Venetians, for a barrier town againſt the Turks, and is 55 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 2 N. Lon. 13. 15 E.

PALMA, a town of Terra Firma, in North America, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe de Bigota. Lat. 4. 30 N. Lon. 73. 40 W.

PALMAS, (CAPE,) a promontory on the Ivory Coaſt, Africa. Lat. 4. 26 N. Lon. 5. 34 W.

PALMELA, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, 19 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 29 N. Lon. 8. 56 W.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, which is ſituated in the South Seas, was viſited by Capt. Cook. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvy-graſs, and the wharra-tree; but is uninhabited Lat. 18. 8 S. Lon. 163. 25 W.

PALMYRA, anciently a magnificent city of Arabia Deſerta, in Aſia. Zenobia, its Queen, held out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. Its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. The country round about it was called Tadmor. Lat. 33. 20 N. Lon. 38. 50 E.

PALOS, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 46 miles S. W. of Seville. Columbus ſet ſail in 1492, from this place to diſcover the New World. Lat. 37. 14 N. Lon. 6. 16 W.

PALOS, (CAPE,) a promontory of Murcia, in Spain, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 37 N. Lon. 0. 39 W.

PALOTA, a town of Alba Regalis, in Lower Hungary, 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 18. 0 E.

PALTZTOWN, a town of New York, in North America, 8 miles N. W. of Pakepſey.

PALUDA, a town of Erzerum, in Aſia. It is ſuppoſed that the Armenian characters were invented here. Lat. 38. 35 N. Lon. 39. 25 E.

PALUS MAEOTIS, the ancient name of the ſea of Azoph, or Zabach, between Europe and Aſia. See Aſoph.

PAMIERS, an epiſcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 30 miles S. of Touloufe. Lat. 43. 8 N. Lon. 1. 32 E.

PAMPELONNE, a town of Languedoc, in France, 15 miles from Alby. Lat. 43. 43 N. Lon. 2. 17 E.

PAMPELUNA, the ancient POMPEIOPOLIS, the capital of Navarre, in Spain, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is 167 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 47 N. Lon. 1. 35 W.

PAMPELUNA, a town of New Granada, in South America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. Lat. 6. 30 N. Lon. 71. 30 W.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of part of Natolia, in Aſia.

PANAMA, the capital of Panama, in South America. It was built by the Spaniards, who in 1521, conſtituted it a city, with the uſual privileges. In 1670, it was taken, ſacked, and burnt by John Morgan, an Engliſh adventurer. This circumſtance occaſioned the rebuilding of the town, which was done about a league and a half from the former, in a more convenient ſituation. In 1737, this new town was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an accidental fire. The city was again rebuilt, and the inhabitants carry on a vaſt trade. To this place the immenſe treaſures of gold and ſilver, together with other rich merchandize of Peru, are brought and lodged in magazines, till they can be tranſported to Europe. Lat. 8. 48 N. Lon. 80. 15 W.

PANAMA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. In it are ſeveral gold mines; but theſe are greatly neglected for its valuable pearl fiſhery.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Tuſcan Sea, about 5 miles in circumference. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 15. 41 E.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, and falls into the Po at Bondeno.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Iſlands in Aſia. It is about 250 miles in cir-

cumference, and is the moſt populous and fertile of them all, producing near 100,000 buſhels of rice annually for exportation, beſides what is conſumed on the iſland. Its principal town is Iloila.

PANGO, a province of Congo, in Africa, having Sundi on the N. the Mountains of the Sun and the river Barbola on the E. Deimbo on the S. and Batta on the W.

PANGO, the capital of the above province. Lat. 6. 30 S. Lon. 14. 25 E.

PANORMO, an ancient town of Romania, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 6 N. Lon. 21. 40 E.

PANTALANIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, between the iſland of Sicily, and the main land of Africa. It is fruitful, and is about 17 miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 55 N. Lon. 12. 31 E.

PANUCO, an epiſcopal town of New Spain, in North America, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in which are veins of gold. Lat. 23. 0 N. Lon. 98. 5 W.

PAOOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 16. 30 S. Lon. 168. 35 W.

PAPA, a ſtrong town of Veſprin, in Lower Hungary, 45 miles W. of Buda. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

PAPHLAGONIA, anciently a country of Aſia Minor, now part of the province of Amaſia.

PAPOUI, (ST.) an epiſcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 35 miles S. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 21 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

PAPOUS, (LAND OF,) a large iſland to the northward of New Holland, called alſo NEW GUINEA. See New Guinea.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 32 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 10. 51 E.

PARADISE, the ſpot where Adam and Eve were placed by the Almighty on their creation. Its true ſituation is not preciſely known, but it is laid down by Mr. Worthington, in his "Scripture Theory of the Earth," as being between lat. 26. 55 and 28. 15 N. and lon. 51. 5. and 52. 30 E.

PARAGOYA, an iſland of Aſia, between Borneo and the Philippines. Its king is tributary to Borneo.

PARAGUAY, a large country of South America, having Amazonia on the N. Brazil on the E. Patagonia on the S. and Peru and Chili on the W. Its chief river is the Rio de la Plata, which is very conſiderable, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Buenos Ayres, the capital of the country. See this country more fully deſcribed in the Geographical Grammar.

PARAIBA, the moſt northerly province of Brazil, in South America.

PARAIBA, the capital of the above province. The Dutch took poſſeſſion of it in 1635, and fortified it in a ſlight manner; the Portugueſe, however, retook it ſhortly after. Lat. 60. 50 S. Lon. 49 53 W.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in South America, having the great river of the ſame name on the S. and E. and the province of Guaray on the N.

PARAY LE MONIAL, a town of Burgundy, in France, 190 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 27 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is a manufacturing town, 12 miles N. E. of Nieſtadt. Lat. 53. 34 N. Lon. 12. 0 E.

PARENZO, an epiſcopal town of Iſtria, in Italy, 65 miles E. of Venice. Lat. 45. 24 N. Lon. 13. 56 E.

PARGA, a ſtrong town of Albania. Lat. 39. 28 N. Lon. 20. 47 E.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of Peru, in South America, 230 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 8. 36 S. Lon. 77. 50 W.

PARIS, the metropolis of the kingdom of France, is uſually divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. the town, which is the largeſt on the N. ſide of the river Seine; 2. the city, much the leaſt, but the moſt ancient, in the middle of the Seine; and 3. the univerſity, which is ſituated on the South ſide of the river. The whole town, according to the French writers, is of a circular form, and about 18 miles in circumference. It is ſuppoſed to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Paris is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church. There are 30,000 houſes in Paris, many of which are 7 ſtories high, built with white ſtone; 52 pariſhes, and 20 chapter and collegiate churches; there are alſo 80 churches and chapels which are not parochial, 134 monaſteries of which 56 are inhabited by friars, and 78 by nuns. There are likewiſe 26 hoſpitals, 12 priſons, 30 ſquares, 56 public fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, and 30 bridges. The chief manufactures of Paris are thoſe of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, wrought ſilks, velvet, gold and ſilver lace, ribbons, tapeſtry, linen, and glaſs. In the day-time the public ſafety is protected by a corps de guarde, and during the night

an horſe and foot patrole parade the ſtreets. The univerſity is the moſt ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 79 ; the college for divinity is called the Sorbonne. It is 265 miles S S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 625 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, having the Po on the N. the Mantuan on the N. E. Modena on the E. Tuſcany on the S. and Placentia on the W. the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants live to a good old age. Here are ſome inconſiderable mines of copper and ſilver. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. Parma underwent the fate of the reſt of Italy till it became ſubject to the German Emperors ; it afterwards came under the power of the Pope, the Venetians, the Milaneſe, and the French, ſucceſſively. Pope Julius II. in 1545, reduced it under the obedience of the See of Rome ; and Pope Paul III. created his natural ſon, Peter Lewis Farneſe, Duke of Parma ; but the male line failing, the late Emperor Charles VI. granted it as a fee of the empire to Don Carlos, king of Spain, and, in right of his mother the queen dowager, heir of the houſe of Parma, againſt which the Pope proteſted, eſteeming it a fee of the holy ſee. Parma was afterwards relinquiſhed by Don Carlos, on his being advanced to the throne of Sicily ; but by the late treaty of Aix la Chapelle, it was allotted to the infant Don Philip his brother.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Livadia, in Aſiatic Turkey. This mountain has 2 heads, one of which was formerly conſecrated to Apollo, and the other to Bacchus. It is denominated LICAOURA by the Turks.

PARNAY, a ſtrong town of Livonia, in Ruſſia. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, and is 35 miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58. 26 N. Lon. 23. 37 E.

PAROS, one of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago, about 10 miles long, and 8 broad. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the inhabitants trade largely in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, ſeſamum, and callicoes. This iſland was ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other. The Arundelian marble was brought from this place.

PAROS, the capital of the above iſland, is a very ancient place, and was formerly the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades ; it is now a biſhopric, but greatly reduced. Lat. 37. 8 N. Lon. 25. 44 E.

PARTENAY, a town of Poitou, in France, 17 miles S. of Thouaro. Lat. 46. 44 N. Lon. 0. 19 W.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 47. 36 N. Lon. 11. 0 E.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Aſia, but at preſent part of it lies in Irac Ageni, and part in Chorazan, in Perſia.

PAS, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 9 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

PASSAGE, a ſea-port town of Biſcay, in Spain, where the French burnt ſeveral Spaniſh men of war, in the laſt war between France and Spain. It is 60 miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 21 N. Lon. 2. 4 W.

PASSARVAN, a town of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 7. 0 S. Lon. 114. 15 E.

PASSAU, a biſhopric of Bavaria, in Germany, about 20 miles long, and as much broad.

PASSAU, the capital of the above biſhopric, is divided into 4 parts, containing the town of Paſſau, Innſtadt, Ilitzſtadt, and the quarter wherein the biſhop's palace is ſeated. It is 135 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon 13. 37 E.

PASSEWALK, a town of Saxony, in Germany. Lat. 53. 40 N. Lon. 13. 58 E.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Perugia, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of Popayan, in South America. Lat. 1. 50 N. Lon. 76. 55 W.

PASTRANA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 40. 26 N. Lon. 2. 46 W.

PATA, an iſland of Zanguebar, in Africa, having a town of the ſame name, which is the capital of a ſmall kingdom.

PATAGONIA, a large country of South America, having Paraguay on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the E. Terra del Fuego on the S. and Chili and the South Sea on the W. As no European nation has made any ſettlement on this country, but little is known reſpecting it or its inhabitants. See the Geographical Grammar.

PATAN, or PATANA, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, on the gulph of Siam. It is, however, numbered among the dependencies of the Siameſe empire. The climate is temperate, but ſubject in winter to exceſſive rains. It abounds with all the ſorts of grain and fruit of the Indies. The inhabitants are Gentoos or Mahometans.

PATAN, or PATANA, the capital of the above kingdom, where the Engliſh and Dutch had formerly a factory. Lat. 6. 58 N. Lon. 102. 25 E.

PATAN, a town of Nebal, in Mogul-

ſtan, East Indies. Lat. 27. 50 N. Lon. 89. 6 E.

PATAY, a town of Orleanois, in France, where the Engliſh were defeated in 1429, and where Joan of Arc performed ſurpriſing feats. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 1. 43 E.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of Mexico, in North America. In its neighbourhood is a ſilver mine. Lat. 21. 0 N. Lon. 99. 58 W.

PATI, an epiſcopal town of Italy. Lat. 38. 12 N. Lon. 20. 15 E.

PATMOS, at preſent called PATMOSA, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is about 18 miles in circumference. To this iſland St. John the Evangeliſt was baniſhed by the Roman Emperor, and here he wrote the Apocalypſe, a manuſcript of which the inhabitants ſtill carefully preſerve. On the top of St. John's Grotto, the ſuperſtitious people ſhew a cleft in the rock, through which, they ſay, the Holy Ghoſt conveyed his revelation to him. Lat. 37. 23 N. Lon. 26. 15 E.

PATNA, a province of Indoſtan, in the East Indies, having Merat on the N. Jeſuat on the N. E. Udeſſe on the E. Bengal on the S. and W. and Malva on the N. W. The river Ganges paſſes through the country, which is exceedingly fertile. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here for ſalt-petre, borax, raw ſilk, and opium.

PATNA, the capital of the above province. Lat. 25. 20 N. Lon. 84. 50 E.

PATRANA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 20 N. Lon. 2. 41 W.

PATOWMAC. See Potomack.

PATRAS, an ancient town of the Morea, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The inhabitants deal largely in ſilk, leather, honey, and wax. It is 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto. Lat. 38. 17 N. Lon. 21. 45 E.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, having Orvietano on the N. Umbria and Sabina on the E. Campagna di Roma on the S. and the ſea on the S. W. It is about 35 miles long, and 30 broad.

PATRINGTON, a town of the East Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 191 miles N. of London.

PATTI, an epiſcopal town of Val di Demona, in Sicily, 28 miles W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 11 N. Lon. 15. 22 E.

PAU, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 97 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 0. 4 W.

PAVIA, an ancient town of Milan, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Pavia was taken in 1706 by the duke of Savoy; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; and was retaken by the Auſtrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

PAUL, or POL DE LEON, an epiſcopal town of Bretagne, in France. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 7. 13 E.

PAUL, (ST.) a town of Artois, in France, 22 miles from St. Omer's. Lat. 50. 24 N. Lon. 2. 30 E.

PAUL, (ST.) a town of Provence, in France, 5 miles W. of Nice. Lat. 43. 42 N. Lon. 7. 13 E.

PAUL, (ST.) a town of Braſil, in South America. A banditti, compoſed of people of various nations, erected a kind of republic here, and pay a ſmall tribute of gold to the Portugueſe. Lat. 23. 25 S. Lon. 45. 52 W.

PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, a town of Languedoc, in France, 30 miles N. of Montpelier. Lat. 44. 7 N. Lon. 3. 58 E.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAU, (ST.) a town of Dauphiny, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 16 miles S. of Montelimar. Lat. 44. 21 N. Lon. 4. 57 E.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Italy, 12 miles N. W. of Coſenza. Lat. 39. 25 N. Lon. 16. 10 E.

PAUTZKE, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, 25 miles from Dantzic. Lat. 45. 44 N. Lon. 18. 41 E.

PAZ, a town of Peru, in South America. A biſhop's ſee is eſtabliſhed here. Lat. 13. 59 S. Lon. 64. 30 W.

PAZZY, an epiſcopal town of Romania, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 33 N. Lon. 26. 59 E.

PECKHAM, a pleaſant village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 5 miles E. of Douay. Lat. 50. 23 N. Lon. 3. 16 E.

PEDENA, an epiſcopal town of Iſtria, in Italy. Lat. 45. 34 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

PEDIR, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lat. 5. 22 N. Lon. 96. 36 E.

PEDRO, (ST.) one of the Marqueſas, in the South Sea. Lat. 9 58 S. Lon. 138. 50 W. See Marqueſas.

PEEBLES, a town of Tweedale, in Scotland. Our hiſtorians take notice, that this town has 3 churches, 3 ſteeples, 3 gates, 3 bridges, and 3 ſquares. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and ſends one member to parliament. Lat. 55. 36 N. Lon. 3. 7 W.

PEER, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 51. 8 N. Lon. 5. 20 E.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 20 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lat. 41. 41 N. Lon. 4. 0 W.

PEGNA MACOR, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 6. 32 W.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lat. 40. 59 N. Lon. 4. 8 W.

PEGU, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, having Ava on the N. the ocean on the W. and S. and Siam on the E. This country produces timber, elephants' teeth, bees wax, ſtick-lack, iron, tin, fine rubies, and diamonds. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulſe, and fruits. The king is abſolute, and the government conſequently arbitrary; he is, however, tributary to Ava. As this country lies within the torrid zone, it is ſubject to frequent overflowings, which render the earth very fruitful. In the flat part of the country the towns are built upon ſtakes; ſo that, when the land is inundated, the inhabitants communicate with each other by means of boats.

PEGU, the capital of the above kingdom, is about 20 miles in circumference; but at preſent not above one-twentieth part of it is inhabited, it having been almoſt depopulated during a war with the king of Barma, a neighbouring prince. Lat. 16. 50 N. Lon. 96. 35 E.

PEINE, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 17 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 25 N. Lon. 10. 19 E.

PE KE LI, or PEKING, a province of China, in Aſia, having Ho Nan on the S. Xanſi on the W. the Yellow Sea on the E. and the Great Wall, which ſeparates it from Tartary, on the N. The air is generally cold, and the face of the country principally level. It contains about 3,500,000 inhabitants, who pay tribute, beſides the families of officers, ſoldiers, prieſts, monks, &c. who are exempt.

PEKING, anciently XUN TIEN FU, *i. e.* CITY OBEDIENT TO HEAVEN, is the capital of the above province, and the metropolis of China. It is divided into 2 parts, like London and Weſtminſter, the one containing the Chineſe, and the other the Tartar city; the Chineſe is by far the moſt populous. Pekin is about 20 miles in circumference. There are, according to Father Le Compte, 2,000,000 of inhabitants in the city of Pekin. The walls are fifty cubits high; they are defended by ſquare towers, which are about a bow ſhot diſtant from each other. Every gate of the town has a fortreſs or redoubt built before it, of equal height with the gate. The arches or gateways are built with marble, but the reſt of the walls with brick. The Emperor's palace ſtands in the middle of the Tartar city, and is an oblong ſquare, about 2 miles in length and one in breadth, defended by a ſtrong wall. This is the greateſt curioſity in the city. Its grandeur conſiſts principally of the multitude of its buildings, courts, and gardens. The front ſhines with gilding, paint, and varniſh; and the inſide is decorated with every beautiful and precious production of China, the Indies, and Europe. The royal gardens occupy a vaſt ſpace of ground, in which artificial mounts are raiſed to the height of twenty, thirty, and even ſixty feet, at proper diſtances. The intermediate ſpace forms a number of vallies, which are plentifully watered by canals; theſe unite, and form ſeveral lakes, on which are kept magnificent barges. The banks are ornamented with ranges of buildings, which are all diſſimilar; and in every one of theſe vallies is a large pleaſure houſe, or palace. In 1731, an earthquake deſtroyed a vaſt number of houſes, and upwards of 100,000 people were buried in the ruins. Lat. 39. 54 N. Lon. 116. 30 E.

PELEW, or PALOO ISLANDS, (ſo called on account of the vaſt number of palm trees which are ſeen on their coaſt, and appear like maſts of ſhips at a diſtance, *palos* in Spaniſh ſignifying a maſt,) are ſituated between 5 and 9 degrees N. latitude, and 130 and 136 degrees of E. longitude. They were, without doubt, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards; but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no European ever landed upon them before the crew of the Antelope, an Engliſh Eaſt-India packet, commanded by Capt. Henry Wilſon, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of Auguſt, 1783. The crew, to their unſpeakable comfort, found the iſland peopled with a race who were ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, and exceedingly friendly in their diſpoſition. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and wear no kind of clothing. The captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king; and while he was before his majeſty, he accidentally pulled off his hat, whereupon the king and the gazing ſpectators were ſtruck with amazement, as if they imagined (and no doubt they did) that his hat formed a part of his head. They had not the leaſt idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were greatly aſtoniſhed when they beheld its

effects. Captain Wilſon, while in the territories of the king of Pelew, was inveſted by his majeſty with the higheſt order of the bone. The king of the iſland entertained ſo good an opinion of the Engliſh, that, upon their departure, he permitted his ſecond ſon, prince Le Boo, to accompany them in their voyage. The youth arrived with them in England, where, in December 1784, he died of the ſmall-pox. He was buried in Rotherhithe churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory, at the charge of the Eaſt India Company.

PELISSA, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Lower Hungary, 15 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

PELLA, an ancient town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 41 N. Lon. 21. 53 E.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 16. 20 E.

PELUSIUM, the ancient name of Damietta, in Egypt. See Damietta.

PEMBA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Congo, Africa. Lat. 7. 30 S. Lon. 18. 25 E.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 146 miles W. N. W. of London.

PEMBROKE, or PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of South Wales, ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Cardiganſhire and Carmarthenſhire. It is 37 miles long, and 18 broad, containing about 420,000 acres, 25,900 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, and 5 market towns. The air is pleaſant and wholeſome, and the ſoil in the vallies exceedingly fertile. Here is abundance of fiſh, fowl, pit-coal, and marl. In this county is Milford Haven, the largeſt and moſt capacious harbour in the kingdom. (See Milford Haven). It ſends 3 members to parliament.

PEMBROKE, the capital of the above county, having a market on Saturdays, is commodiouſly ſituated on the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſurrounded by a wall, which has 3 gates. Pembroke is a corporation, has the title of an earldom, and ſends one member to parliament. It is 235 miles W. by N. of London.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Philip V. of Spain got poſſeſſion of it in 1704, but on the approach of the Allied army he evacuated it. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

PENALVA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40. 4 N. Lon. 8. 17 W.

PENAUTIER, a town of Languedoc, in France, 4 miles from Thouloufe. Lat. 43. 18 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, are ſituate on the coaſt of Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47. 0 S. Lon. 68. 0 W.

PENICHE, a ſtrong town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, 34 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 16 N. Lon 9. 5 E.

PENICK, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 8 miles E. of Altenburg. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 12. 44 E.

PENISCOLA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 20 miles S. W. of Tortoſa. Lat. 40. 29 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 128 miles N. W. of London.

PENMAN MAWR, a very high mountain of North Wales, which hangs over the ſea, 4 miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Aſturias, in Spain, 14 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 5. 56 W.

PENNE, a town of Languedoc, in France, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lat. 44. 8 N. Lon. 1. 51 E.

PENNSYLVANIA and DELAWARE. Theſe two ſtates were formerly treated of, by geographers, under the general name of Pennſylvania, and as belonging to the ſame province; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, DELAWARE was declared a diſtinct ſtate. This country is bounded by the Delaware river and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. the northern part of Cheſapeak Bay on the W. ſeveral Indian nations on the N. and Maryland on the S. See the States of Pennſylvania and Delaware deſcribed in a more ample manner in the Geographical Grammar. Delaware was acknowledged to be free and independent of the crown of England, at the treaty of peace in 1783, and was called, in the Britiſh declaration, the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware.

PENOBSCOT BAY, a large bay of New England, in North America.

PENOBSCOT RIVER, a large river of New England, which empties itſelf into the bay of the ſame name.

PENRICE, a ſea-port town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 218 miles W. of London.

PENRITH, or PERITH, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Tueſdays. Here was formerly a royal caſtle, which was repaired in the time of Henry VI. but is now in ruins. It is chiefly inhabited by tanners, and is 284 miles N. N. W. of London.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, having markets on Wednefdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is fituated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a corporation, and fends 2 members to parliament. This town was once faved from deftruction by a company of ftrolling players. According to Mr. Rymer, towards the end of the 16th century the Spaniards were landing to burn the town, juft at the time the players were fetting Sampfon upon the Philiftines, which performance was accompanied with a great deal of drumming and fhouting, infomuch that the Spaniards fuppofed an ambufh was laid for them, and therefore returned to their fhips. It is 262 miles W. by S. of London.

PENSACOLA, a fettlement of North America, at the mouth of a river on the gulph of Mexico. In 1763 Penfacola, together with the Two Floridas, were ceded to Great Britain. In 1781 it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them at the peace of 1783.

PENSFORD, a town of Somerfetfhire, having a market on Tuefdays. It is 118 miles W. by S. of London.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Thurfdays. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been fince rebuilt. Penzance is 288 miles W. by S. of London.

PEQUIGNY, or PECQUINY, a town of Picardy, in France, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. Here Edward IV. king of England, and Lewis XI. king of France, had an interview in 1475. Lat. 49. 58 N. Lon. 2. 5 E.

PERA, a fuburb of Conftantinople, in Turkey, inhabited by Chriftians of various denominations.

PERCASLAW, a town of Ukrain, in Ruffia, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 31. 50 E.

PERCHE, a territory of Orleanois, in France, 35 miles long, and 30 broad, having Normandy on the N. Maine and Dunois on the S. Moine on the W and Beauce on the E. It is fertile, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles E. by N. of Tokay. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 22. 26 E.

PERESLAW SOLESKOY, a town of Roftow, in Ruffia. Lat. 56. 38 N. Lon. 38. 30 E.

PERESLAW REZASKI, a town of Rezan, in Ruffia. Lat. 54. 18 N. Lon. 41. 25 E.

PERGA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 20. 19 E.

PERGAMUS, or PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, in Afiatic Turkey. Galen the celebrated phyfician was born at this place; and here Æfculapius is faid to have practifed phyfic. It was one of the 7 churches mentioned by St. John (Rev. ii. 12.) Pergamus is at prefent inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few Chriftian families. It is 37 miles N. of Smyrna. Lat. 39. 5 N. Lon. 27. 27 E.

PERIGEUX, the capital of Perigord, in France. It is an ancient town, and a bifhop's fee, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 11 N. Lon. 0. 48 E.

PERIGORD, part of Guienne, in France, having Angoumois and part of Marche on the N. Quercy and Limofin on the E. Agenois and Bajoccis on the S. and Bourdelois, Angoumois, and part of Saintonge on the W. The air is pure and healthy, and the bowels of the earth contain vaft quantities of iron. It is about 83 miles long, and 60 broad.

PERMIA, a province of Ruffia, having the Samoiedes on the N. Zirania and Ulatka on the W. and Siberia on the E.

PERMIA, or PERMSKI, the capital of the above province. Lat. 70. 36 N. Lon. 55. 50 E.

PERMIA, (OLD,) another town of the above province. Lat. 72. 6 N. Lon. 57. 20 E.

PERNAMBUCO, a captaincy or province of Brazil, in South America, having Itamarica on the N. the Atlantic on the E. Sere ippa on the S. and Tapuyers on the W. It is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad, producing vaft quantities of fugar and Brazil wood.

PERNES, a ftrong town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 29 N. Lon. 2. 31 E.

PERONNE, a town of Picardy, in France, 80 miles E. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 3. 2 E.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 44. 59 N. Lon. 7. 18 E.

PERPIGNAN, a town of Rouffillon, in France. It is the fee of a bifhop, and the feat of an univerfity. Lat. 42. 41 N. Lon. 3. 0 E.

PERSEPOLIS, fuppofed, from its name, to be the ancient capital city of Perfia. Alexander the Great conquered this city, and befides the immenfe quantity of rich plunder which the foldiers found in it, Alexander himfelf feized upwards of 120,000 talents of gold and filver. Conſiderable ruins of its fplendid palace, and many other parts, are ſtill to be ſeen; and modern travellers acquaint us, that they

are the moſt magnificent in the world. Alexander, at the inſtigation of the infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, ſet fire to it with his own hand. It is thought to be the ſame with that which is now called KILMANAR, ſome magnificent ruins of which ſtill remain. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras. Lat. 30. 10 N. Lon. 56. 20 E.

PERSHORE, a town of Worceſterſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 102 miles W. N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 1. 44 W.

PERSIA, a large empire of Aſia, having Circaſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and Usbec Tartary, on the N. the Eaſt Indies on the E. the Perſian Gulph and the Indian Ocean on the S. and Arabia and Turkey on the W. The air of this country differs in the various diviſions. On the mountains of Caucaſſus and Daghеſtan it is cold; but in the vallies it is exceſſively hot, which renders the coaſts of the Caſpian and Perſian Seas very unhealthful. See the Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar, for a more full and ample deſcription of the empire of Perſia.

PERSIAN GULPH, a very large gulph between Perſia and Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. Its entrance is about 30 miles over, but within it is near 180 in breadth, and about 420 miles in length.

PERTH, the capital of a ſhire of the ſame name, in Scotland. The ſhire ſends 1 member to parliament. The town of Perth is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 22 N. Lon. 3. 27 W

PERTHAMBOY, a ſea-port town of New Jerſey, in North America, 25 miles S. W. of New York. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 75. 0 W.

PERTUIS, a town of Provence, in France, 10 miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 44 N. Lon. 5. 36 E.

PERU, a large country of South America, having Popayan on the N. the South Sea on the W. Chili on the S. and the Cordilleras de los Andes on the E. This country is about 1,500 miles long, and 500 broad. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. Quito on the N. Lima, or Los Reyes, in the middle, and Los Charcos in the S. See the Geographical Grammar.

PERUGIA, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, the capital of Perugino. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Perugia is 75 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 6 N. Lon. 12. 30 E.

PERUGINO, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, having Tuſcany on the W. Orvietano on the S. Spoleto and Urbino on the E. and Caſtellana on the N. It is about 25 miles long, and as much broad. The air is pure, and the ſoil fertile.

PESARO, an epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. The ſtreets are paved with bricks. It is 17 miles N. E. of Urbino. Lat. 43. 52 N. Lon. 13. 0 E.

PESCARA, a town of Abruzzo, in Naples, 100 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 27 N. Lon. 15. 2 E.

PESCHIERA, a ſtrong town of the Veroneſe, in Italy, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 11. 4 E.

PESENAS, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France, 8 miles N. of Agde. Lat. 43. 28 N. Lon. 3. 34 E.

PEST, a town of Hungary, 85 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 18. 25 E.

PETAW, an ancient town of Stiria, in Germany, 109 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 15. 36 E.

PETCHE LI. See Pe Ke Li.

PETERBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. The dioceſe of Peterborough was formerly part of that of Lincoln. Its charter of erection bears date Sept. 4, 1541. John Chambers was its firſt biſhop. It is valued in the king's books at 414*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ob. Peterborough ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 81 miles N. of London.

PETERSBURG, the capital of the empire of Ruſſia. It was built by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, in 1703. The town is of vaſt extent, and is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 60,000 houſes, of different magnitudes. It is ſeated on an iſland in the midſt of the river Newa, where the land has been conſiderably raiſed. Petersburg is the ſeat of the Ruſſian government, and is a place of prodigious trade, becauſe foreigners have the ſame privileges as the natives of the place, all religions being tolerated. The inhabitants trade alſo with the Chineſe and Perſians. From this place a road in a direct line paſſes to Moſcow: it is 355 miles long, is planted on each ſide with rows of trees, and at the end of every 5 miles are poſts ſet up of 8 feet high, which ſerve as directions to travellers. This road is divided in 24 ſtations, at each of which are about 20 horſes kept ready ſaddled for the convenience of travellers. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moſcow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 325 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 E. by N. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 56 N. Lon. 30. 24 E.

PETERSFIELD, a town of Hampſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and conſtable. Petersfield is 54 miles S. W. of London, on the road to Portſmouth.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 37 miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 25 N. Lon. 9. 6 E.

PETERWARADIN, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 20. 30 E.

PETHERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 134 miles W. by S. of London.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 45 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 42. 23 N. Lon. 11. 42 E.

PETIGUAVAS, a ſea-port town of Hiſpaniola, in America. Lat. 18. 27 N. Lon. 72. 25 W.

PETRIKOW, a town of Siradia, in Poland, 80 miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 16 N. Lon. 19. 46 E.

PETRINA, a ſtrong town of Croatia, 27 miles E. of Carloſtadt. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 16. 0 E.

PETTAW, a town of Stiria, in Germany, 28 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 46 N. Lon. 19. 33 E.

PETTIPOLI, a ſea-port town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 15. 49 N. Lon. 80. 46 E.

PETWORTH, a town of Suſſex, having a market on Saturdays. It is 49 miles S. W. of London.

PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of Rouerge, in France, 10 miles S. E. of Cadenach. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 2. 5 E.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. The French troops were repulſed here in 1745. It is 19 miles N. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 27 N. Lon. 12. 3 E.

PFALTSBURG, a ſtrong town of France, 25 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 7. 12 E.

PFIST, a town of Alſace, in Germany, 10 miles W. of Baſil. Lat. 47. 37 N. Lon. 7. 20 E.

PFORTHEIM, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 26 miles S. E. of Spire. Lat. 48. 57 N. Lon. 9. 46 E.

PFREIMB, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 32 miles N. by E. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 11 N. Lon. 12. 21 E.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 8 N. Lon. 9. 27 W.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite to Alexandria, in Egypt. Anciently an exceeding high tower, called the Pharos, whence the iſland received its name, ſtood here. On its top were lights for the direction of mariners Lat. 30. 24 N. Lon. 31. 11 E.

PHARSALUS, anciently a town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey, a little to the ſouthward of Lariſſa.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſia, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. The Greeks retain its ancient name; but the Turks call it ALLAYAR. It contains about 10 000 inhabitants, is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lat. 38. 28 N. Lon. 28. 15 E.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennſylvania, one of the United States of North America. It was built after a plan laid down by the famous Penn, in the year 1682. It is ſaid to have been laid out in 160 rectangular plots, of 8 acres each, by twenty ſtreets running E. and W. and 8 running N. and S. but of this diſpoſition little more than one-fourth part is finiſhed, and the preſent town is about a mile long, and half a mile broad. The High Street, or Market Street, is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of the town. Nineteen other ſtreets run parallel to it, which are croſſed by eight more, at right angles, all of them thirty feet wide, and communicating with canals from the two rivers, which add to the beauty of the city, at the ſame time that they render it wholeſome. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be above 30,000. The houſes are moſtly brick, but they are handſomely built, and have ſeveral ſtories. This city contains 12 churches, or places of worſhip: a fine large building for a town hall, barracks for troops, a public library, and a college. Here is eſtabliſhed a philoſophical ſociety for the improvement of natural knowledge, who publiſh their Tranſactions. The Delaware at this place is near a mile acroſs: the tide riſes about 8 feet, and flows about 30 miles higher up the river to the town of Trenton, belonging to the ſtate of Jerſey. In this city are a vaſt number of wealthy merchants, which is not ſurpriſing, when it is conſidered, that trade is carried on in Philadelphia with the Engliſh, Spaniſh, French, and Dutch, in America; with the Azores, the Canaries, and the Madeira iſlands; with Great-Britain and Ireland; with Spain, Portugal, and Holland. In 1793, a peſtilential diſorder broke out in this city, which carried off multitudes of the inhabitants. Lat. 39. 57 N. Lon. 75. 8 W.

PHILIPVILLE, a ſtrong town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 25 miles S. E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 4. 24 E.

PHILIPPE ISLE, or PHILIPPE PORT, on a branch of the Schelde, in Dutch Flanders, 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It was greatly enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. Near this place, Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Marc Antony and Auguſtus. It is ſtill in being, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 24. 25 E.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are ſituated in the Chineſian Ocean, between the latitudes of 30 and 40 degrees N. and between the longitudes of 130 and 144 degrees E. They are ſuppoſed to be in number above 1000, and lie about 300 miles to the S. E. of China. The chief of them are 1. LUCONIA, or MANILA, of which the capital is alſo called Manila, 2. MINDANAO, of which the chief town has the ſame name. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chineſe, Ethiopians, Malayans, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Pintadoes, or painted people, and Meſtees, a mixture of them all. There is no country in the world which produces the neceſſaries of life in greater plenty than theſe iſlands, which is ſufficiently evident from the multitude of inhabitants, who are to be found in the woods and mountains, and ſubſiſt only on the fruits of the earth and the veniſon they take. The face of the country is alſo very beautiful; the verdure is perpetual; buds, bloſſoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains, as in the gardens which are cultivated. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the hills by the rains, and found mixed with the ſand of their rivers. There are found here alſo mines of other metals, and excellent load-ſtones. Goats are ſo plentiful in one of theſe iſlands, that the Spaniards gave it the name of Cabras. They have alſo imported, from New Spain, China, and Japan, horſes and cows, which are conſiderably multiplied: but the ſheep which were brought over at the ſame time did not thrive. Their trees produce a variety of gums at all ſeaſons of the year.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, (NEW,) or PATAOS iſlands, in the Eaſt Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and the Old Philippines. Theſe iſlands, ſuppoſed to be about 80 in number, are but little known to Europeans.

PHILIPOLI, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 188 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 42. 15 N. Lon. 24. 50 E.

PHILIPS NORTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 104 miles W. of London.

PHILIPS, (ST.) a town of New Spain, in North America.

PHILIPSBURG, an Imperial town of the Rhine, in Germany. It is well fortified; and the town belongs to the biſhop of Spire, but the fortifications belong to the empire. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. Philipsburg is 40 miles N. E. of Straſburg. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 8. 33 E.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Gothland, in Sweden, 140 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 30 N. Lon. 14. 10 E.

PHILIPS TOWN, a town of King's County, in Ireland, which ſends 2 members to parliament.

PHOENICIA, a ſubdiviſion of Syria, in Aſia. Tyre and Sidon were ſituated in this country, and were the firſt maritime powers that we read of, either in ſacred or profane hiſtory. The Phœnicians planted colonies in Spain or Africa, beyond Hercules' Pillars, or the Streights of Gibraltar; and founded the Carthaginian ſtate. The Phœnicians are the firſt of whom any account has been tranſmitted to us, that traded with the inhabitants of Britain for tin.

PHRYGIA MAJOR, and PHRYGIA MINOR, two provinces of Aſiatic Turkey, having the Helleſpont on the N. Lydia on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. The former is called by the Turks GERMIAM, and the latter SARCIAM.

PIANOZA, an iſland of the Tuſcan Sea, in Italy. Lat. 42. 46 N. Lon. 10. 34 E.

PICARA, a province of New Granada, in South America, having the Andes on the E.

PICARDY, a province of France, having Hainault, Artois, and the ſea, on the N. Champagne on the E. the Iſle of France on the S. and Normandy and the Britiſh Channel on the W. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, fruit, and paſtures. Its principa town is Amiens.

PICIGITHONE, a town of Milan, in Italy. Francis I. king of France, was impriſoned in the caſtle of this town. It was taken by the French in 1733, but afterwards reſtored. Picighone is 36 miles

E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 16 N. Lon. 10. 4 E.

PICKERING, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 224 miles N. by W. of London.

PICKERSGILL HARBOUR, a harbour on the weſtern coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Sea.

PICO, the largeſt and moſt populous of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. Lat. 38. 29 N. Lon. 28. 21 W. See Azores.

PICTS' WALL, an ancient barrier in the north of England, formed to ſecure the Britons againſt the incurſions of the Picts, a people inhabiting part of Scotland. Some remains of it are ſtill to be ſeen. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and, paſſing by Newcaſtle, ended at the German Ocean.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, having Vallois on the N. Milan and Montferrat on the E. Nice and Genoa on the S. and Dauphiny and Savoy on the W. It is 175 miles long, and 40 broad. It contains many high mountains, among which there are ſeveral rich and fruitful vallies. The inhabitants are generally attached to the religion of the church of Rome, and carry on a great trade in raw ſilk. The king of Sardinia is the ſovereign prince of this country; he moſtly reſides at Turin, the capital of Piedmont.

PIEUZA, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 56 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 11. 42 E.

PIERRE DE MOUTIER, a town of Orleannois, in France, 15 miles N. W. of Moulins. Lat. 46. 48 N. Lon. 3. 13 E.

PIERRE, (ST.) a ſmall deſert iſland on the coaſt of Newfoundland. It was ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. St. Pierre was taken by the Engliſh, May 14, 1793, under brigadier general Ogilvy and captain Affleck. Lat. 46. 39 N. Lon. 56. 0 W.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

PIGNEY, a town of Champagne, in France, 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 20 N. Lon. 4. 25 E.

PILAW, or PILLAW, a ſea-port town of Poland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It is 20 miles W. of Koningsburg. Lat. 54. 38 N. Lon. 20. 20 E.

PILNITZ. See Poelnitz.

PILSEN, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 13 53 E.

PILSNA, or PILSOW, a town of Sandomir, in Poland, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 21. 10 E.

PILTEN, the principal town of a duchy of the ſame name, in Courland. Lat. 37. 15 N. Lon. 22. 10 E.

PINES, (ISLE OF,) a conſiderable iſland of the South Sea, near New Caledonia. Lat. 22. 38 S. Lon. 167. 43 E.

PINNEL, a ſtrong town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, 67 miles E. by S. of Salamanca. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 6. 40 W.

PINNENBURG, a county of Holſtein, in Germany, having Steinburg on the N. Segebert and Trittou on the E. the river Elle on the S. and Crempen on the W.

PINNENBURG, the capital of the above county, is a ſtrong town, and is 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 46 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

PINOS, an iſland of North America, near that of Cuba. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, containing excellent paſtures, but is uninhabited. Lat. 22. 2 N. Lon. 82. 33 W.

PINSCO, a town of Lithuania, in Poland. It has been much damaged by the Coſſacs. Lat. 52. 18 N. Lon. 26. 20 E.

PIOMBINO, a principality of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſubject to its own prince.

PIOMBINO, the capital of the above principality, is a ſea-port town, 40 miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 42. 57 N. Lon. 10. 23 E.

PIPERNO, a town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 50 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 39 N. Lon. 13. 36 E.

PIPLEY, a town of the kingdom of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, 15 miles from Balaſore. Lat. 21. 20 N. Lon. 86. 21 E.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrennees. Lat. 42. 51 N. Lon. 0. 22 W.

PIRANO, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, in Italy, 10 miles S. of Cabo di Iſtria. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 14. 1 E.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Stetin. Lat 53. 18 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

PISA, an ancient town of Tuſcany, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 43 N. Lon. 10. 17 E.

PISANO, a territory of Tuſcany, in Italy, about 47 miles long, and 25 broad. It has the Florentine and Lucca on the N. the Sienneſe on the E. and the ſea on the S. W. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Tuſcany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in South America. It ſtands near the ſea-coaſt, 140

miles S. of Lima. Lat. 13. 36 S. Lon. 76. 15 W.

PISCATAWAY, an harbour of New Hampshire, in North America. Lat. 43. 25 N. Lon. 70. 30 W.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia.

PISTORIA, an episcopal town of Tuscany, in Italy. It is 20 miles N. W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 55 N. Lon. 11. 29 E.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, having Lapland de Luhlia on the N. Bothnia on the E. Lapland d'Uhma on the S. and Norway on the W.

PITHEA, the capital of the above province, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 11 N. Lon. 22. 40 E.

PITSCHEN, a town of Brieg, in Silesia. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon 18 22 E.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Fife, in Scotland, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburg. Lat. 56. 12 N. Lon. 2. 49 W.

PITTSBURGH. See Quesne.

PLACENTIA, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and is 80 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 55 N. Lon. 5. 0 W.

PLACENTIA, a town of Guipuscoa, in Spain. It was taken by the Allies in 1706, but was afterwards retaken. Placentia is 42 miles N. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of Newfoundland, in North America, 40 miles W. of St. John. Lat. 47. 15 N. Lon. 53. 43 W.

PLACENZA, a duchy of Italy, having Parma on the E. Milan on the N. and W. and Genoa on the S. It is fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and some salt springs. By the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743, Placenza was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia.

PLACENZA, the capital of the above duchy, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom are near 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. Placenza is 32 miles N. W. of Parma. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 9. 38 E.

PLANAY, or PLANCY, a town of Champagne, in France.

PLATA, a large, rich, and populous town of Peru, in South America. It is the see of an archbishop. The silver mines in its neighbourhood have been neglected since the discovery of those of Potosi. Lat. 19. 16 S. Lon. 63. 40 W.

PLATA, a large river of South America, which rises in the province of Los Charcas, in Peru. After crossing Paraguay, it falls into the Atlantic; its mouth is about 150 miles wide.

PLATAEA, anciently a town of Beotia, in Greece, famous for its temple dedicated to Jupiter.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Mecklenberg, in Germany, 90 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lat. 53. 40 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Voigtland, in Germany, 67 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lat. 50. 36 N. Lon. 12 20 E.

PLESCOW, a duchy of Russia, having a town of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, and 150 miles S. by W. of Petersburg. Lat. 57. 58 N. Lon. 27. 52 E.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, in Poland, 36 miles E. of Troppaw. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 18. 36 E.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Saturdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 208 miles W. by S. of London.

PLOCKSKO, a palatinate of Poland, having Regal Prussia on the N. Mazovia on the E. the Vistula on the S. and Inowladislaw on the W.

PLOCKSKO, the capital of the above palatinate. It is the see of a bishop, and is 65 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 46 N. Lon. 19. 29 E.

PLOEN, a town of Holstein, in Germany, 22 miles N. W. of Lubec. Lat. 54. 11 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Tirol, in Germany, 65 miles W. of Inspruck. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain. Lat. 47. 59 N. Lon. 6. 37 E.

PLUVIERS, a town of Orleanois, in France, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48. 14 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, having markets on Mondays and Thursdays. Plymouth is well fortified, and exceedingly strong. It is a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Plymouth sends 2 members to parliament, and is 216 miles W. by S. of London.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America. Lat. 41. 58 N. Lon. 70. 10 W.

PO, anciently ERIDANUS, a large river of Italy, which rises at Mount Viso on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through

the territories of several princes, and as it receives several smaller rivers, which descend from the Alps, in its course, it frequently overflows its banks, and does a great deal of mischief. The Po discharges itself into the gulph of Venice by 4 different mouths.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 196 miles N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 55 N. Lon. 0. 46 W.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 18 miles S. of Cullembach. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 11. 45 E.

PODLACHIA, or POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, having Prussia and Lithuania on the N. Lithuania on the E. Lublin on the S. and Mazovia on the W. It is 88 miles long, and 30 broad. Its principal town is Bielsko.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Prussia, having Volhinia and Ukraine on the N. Moldavia and Pokusia on the S. and Red Russia on the W. It is divided into 2 parts, and would be fertile if properly cultivated.

POELNITZ, a summer palace belonging to the elector of Saxony, not far from Dresden, where a most infamous treaty, for the division of France, was entered into by several of the European courts in 1791.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, in Italy, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 15 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 7. 36 E.

POISSY, an ancient town of the isle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 2. 12 E.

POITIERS, or POICTIERS, an ancient town of France, the capital of Poitou. It is the see of a bishop, has four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. Near this town Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is 52 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 0. 25 E.

POITOU, or POICTOU, a province of France, having Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine on the N. Touraine and Manchey on the E. Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis on the S. and the sea of Gascony on the W. It is fertile in corn and wine. Poitou was possessed by the English for a considerable time, till it was lost by Henry VI.

POIX, a town of Picardy, in France.

POLA, an ancient and strong town of Istria, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and is 80 miles S. E. of Venice. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 14. 9 E.

POLANA, a town of Val di Demona, in Italy.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe, having the Baltic Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia on the W. Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia on the S. and Russia on the N. and E. It is divided into three parts, viz. Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania. The air of Poland is cold in the north, but in the southern parts it is more temperate. As Poland for the most part is an inland country, the weather is more settled, both in winter and summer, than in places which lie near the sea-coast. The frost continues for several months in winter, as the fair weather does in summer. The soil is fruitful, especially in corn, since the Dutch load several hundred ships here every year with it. They import from hence also hemp, flax, leather, furs, timber, pitch, tar, turpentine, hops, wax, pot-ashes, nitre, and vitriol. Mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, and coals, are likewise found here. But for a more particular account of Poland we refer to the Geographical and Historical Grammar.

POLERON, an island of the Indian Ocean, in Asia. It is one of the nutmeg islands. Lat. 4. 20 S. Lon. 130. 0 E.

POLESIA, or BRZESCLA, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland, having Tortoi, Novogrodec, and Rzeczyca on the N. Rzeczyca on the E. Kiow, Volhinia, and Beilz on the S. and Lublin and Podlachia on the W.

POLESING DI ROVIGO, a province of Venice, in Italy, having the Paduan on the N. the Ferarese on the S. the Dogado on the E. and the Veronese on the W. It is a fertile country, about 42 miles long, and 17 broad.

POLICANDRO, one of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 32 N. Lon. 25. 31 E.

POLICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 45 miles S. E. of Salerno. Lat. 40. 15 N. Lon. 15. 40 E.

POLIGNANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 16 miles E. of Barr. Lat. 41. 25 N. Lon. 17. 24 E.

POLIGNI, a town of Franche-Compte, in France, 32 miles S. W. of Besancon. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 5. 55 E.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albany, in European Turkey. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, but much decayed. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 19. 20 E.

POLOCKZKI, or POLOCKZO, a palatinate in the duchy of Lithuania, having

Muſcovy on the N. Witepſk on the E. the river Dwina on the S. and Livonia on the W. It is a barren country.

POLOCKZSKI, or POLOCKZO, the capital of the above palatinate, is a large and well fortified place. Lat. 55. 43 N. Lon. 27. 50 E.

POLTEN, (ST.) a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, 8 miles from Vienna.

POMERANIA, a province of Upper Saxony, in Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded by the Baltic on the N. by Pruſſia and Poland on the E. by Brandenburg on the S. and by Mecklenburg on the W. One part is ſubject to Pruſſia, and the other to the Swedes. Pomerania is watered by the rivers Oder, Pene, Rega, Perſaut, and Wipper. The air is cold, but the ſoil is very fertile. It is about 250 miles long, and 75 broad. The river Pene divides the Swediſh from the Pruſſian part.

POMERELLA, a diſtrict of Poland, having the Baltic Sea on the N. Pruſſia on the E. part of Poland on the S. and Pomerania on the W. Its capital town is Dantzic.

POMESANIA, a large county of Ducal Pruſſia, having many lakes and moraſſes.

PONDESTUSIA, a town of Montferrat in Italy. It is 33 miles E. of Turin, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 2 N. Lon. 8. 25 E.

PONDICHERRY, a town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It lies in a low ſituation, and the ſhips anchor about a mile and a half from it. The neighbouring country is generally barren. The chief trade of Pondicherry conſiſts of cotton-cloth, ſilks, pepper, and ſalt-petre. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11. 42 N. Lon. 79. 58 E.

PONFERRADA, a town of Leon, in Spain, 40 miles S. W. of Leon. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 6. 6 W.

PONS, a town of Saintonge, in France. It was a famous place in the time of the Huguenots, and is 10 miles from Saintes. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

PONS DE TOMIERS, (ST.) an epiſcopal town of Lower Languedoc, in France, 24 miles N. W. of Norbonne. Lat. 43. 29 N. Lon. 2. 47 E.

PONT A MOUSSON, a town of Lorrain in France. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 2 miles N. W. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 43 N. Lon. 6. 16 E.

PONT ARLIER, a town of Franche Compte, in France. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 6. 26 E.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of Normandy, in France, 85 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 21 N. Lon. 0. 35 E.

PONT DE CE, a town of Anjou, in France, 3 miles from Angiers. Lat. 47. 25 N. Lon. 0. 29 W.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town of Upper Normandy, in France, 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 5 N. Lon. 1. 15 E.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of Breſſe, in France, 15 miles from Bourg. Lat. 46. 28 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

PONT DE VESLIE, a town of Breſſe, in France, 12 miles from Bourg. Lat. 46. 16 N. Lon. 5. 4 E.

PONT DE LIMA, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, 190 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 51 N. Lon. 8. 44 W.

PONTEFA, or PONTAFELLA, a town of Carinthia, in Italy, on the confines of Venice. It is 20 miles N. W. of Friuli. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 13. 0 E.

PONTEFRACT, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its caſtle was demoliſhed during the civil wars. Pontefract is 175 miles N. N. W. of London.

PONTE STURA, a town of Montferrat, in Italy, 10 miles S. W. of Vercile. Lat. 45. 7 N. Lon. 8. 21 E.

PONTE VEDRA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 20 N. Lon. 8. 27 W.

PONT GIBAUT, a town of Auvergne, in France, 10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. In its neighbourhood is a ſilver mine. Lat. 45. 51 N. Lon. 2. 58 E.

PONTHIEU, a diſtrict of Picardy, in France. It is very fertile in corn and fruits.

PONTIGNY, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 48. 1 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

PONT L'EVEQUE, a town of Normandy, in France, 10 miles from Liſieux. Lat. 49. 17 N. Lon. 0. 6 E.

PONTOISE, a town of Normandy, in France, 17 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 2. 11 E.

PONT ORSON, a town of Lower Normandy, in France, 20 miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

PONT REMOLI, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy. This town was ſold to the duke of Tuſcary by the Spaniards in 1650. It is 40 miles E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of Languedoc, in France, 55 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Lat. 44. 13 N. Lon. 4. 46 E.

PONT ST. MAXIENCE, a town of the Iſle of France, 5 miles from Senlis. Lat. 49. 18 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

PONT SUR SEINE, a town of Champagne, in France, 55 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon 3. 40 E.

PONT SUR YONNE, a town of Sens, in France, 8 miles N. W. of Sens. Lat. 48. 16 N. Lon. 3. 14 E.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Asia Minor. Mithridates was one of the kings of this country; he was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire; having a market on Saturdays. It is 146 miles W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon 3 6 W.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island of the Tuscan Sea. Many illustrious Romans were formerly banished to this place. Lat. 40. 53 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

POOL, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, having 2 markets, viz. on Mondays and Thursdays. This town is encompassed by the sea on all sides, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, and 4 justices. Pool sends 2 members to parliament, and is 108 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 42 N. Lon. 2.0 W.

POPA MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 10. 15 N. Lon. 74. 32 W.

POPAYAN, a province of New Granada, in South America, about 400 miles long, and 300 broad. Vast quantities of gold are found in this province. It is a very unhealthy country, and is still in possession of the native Americans, who greatly annoy the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital of the above province, is the see of a bishop. The courts of justice are held here. Lat. 2. 55 N. Lon 75. 55 W.

POPE'S DOMINIONS, or ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, is bounded by Venice on the N. the Gulph of Venice on the N E. Naples on the S. and S. E. the Tuscan Sea on the S. E. and Tuscany on the N. W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 240 miles, and from S. W. to N. E. the variations are considerable, being in some places scarce 20, and in others 120 miles broad. From the tyranny of the Papal government, the inhabitants are very slothful, having but little encouragement for the labours of agriculture. The soil is, however, so exceedingly fertile, that it produces, almost spontaneously, a sufficiency for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

POPERINGUEN, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 6 miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 2. 38 E.

PORCA, or PORCAT, a town on the Malabar coast, in the East-Indies. It belongs to the Dutch, but the inhabitants, are chiefly idolaters. Lat. 8. 11 N. Lon. 74. 35 E.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in South America, near the mines of Potosi. Lat. 19. 40 S. Lon. 64. 50 W.

PORENTRU, a town of Elsgaw, in Switzerland, 22 miles S. of Basle. Lat. 47. 34 N. Lon. 7. 2 E.

PORLOCK, a town of Somersetshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 171 miles W. of London.

PORTA LEGRA, an episcopal town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 90 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 6 N. Lon. 7. 51 W.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour of South America. Lat. 47. 50 S. Lon. 65. 40 W.

PORT AU PRINCE, a town of the island of Cuba, in North America. Lat. 21. 52 N. Lon. 78. 15 W.

PORTLAND, a peninsula of Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, which render it a place of great strength. Its castle was built by Henry VIII. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was built of stone taken from this peninsula. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 2. 25 W.

PORT DE LA MONTAGNE. See Toulon.

PORT L'ORIENT. See Orient.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of Bretagne, in France. It was strongly fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it received its name. Port Louis is 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 3. 18 W.

PORT LOUIS, a fortress belonging to the French on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola. It was taken and demolished by Admiral Knowles, in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

PORT MAHON, the capital of the island of Minorca. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 3. 53 E. See Minorca.

PORTO, OPORTO, or PORT A PORT, a sea-port town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It is the see of a bishop, and is a place of great importance. The wines of Oporto are much celebrated. It is 147 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 10 N. Lon. 8. 21 W.

PORTO BELLO, a sea-port town of the isthmus of Panama, in North America. It is a very unhealthy place, and is chiefly inhabited by Mulattoes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who, after having demolished the fortifications, abandoned it. Porto Bello is 70 miles N. of Pamma. Lat. 9. 33 N. Lon. 79. 45 W.

PORTO CAVALLO, a sea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 10. 20 N. Lon 64. 30 W.

PORTO FARINO, a sea-port town of Tunis, in Africa, 30 miles N. of Tunis Lat. 37. 12 N Lon. 10. 16 E.

PORTO GALLETO, a sea-port town on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain, 8 miles N. of Biiboa. Lat. 43. 22 N. Lon. 3. 11 W.

PORTO GRUARO, an episcopal town of Friuli, in Italy, 15 miles W. of Marano.

PORTO LONGONE, a strong town of the isle of Elia, in Italy. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is 8 miles S. of that place. Lat. 42. 52 N. Lon. 10. 10 E

PORTO PEDRO, a sea-port town of Majorca, an island in the Mediterranean Sea Lat. 39 37 N. Lon. 2. 41 E.

PORTO SANTO, the smallest of the Madeira islands on the African coast. It is about 15 miles in circumference, affords pasture for black cattle and wild hogs, and produces some corn. The gum called dragon's blood, is gathered from trees which grow on this island. Lat. 32. 58 N. Lon. 16. 20 W.

PORTO SEGURO, a government on the coast of Brazil, in South America. It is a fruitful country, having the government of Rio dos Hilios on the E. the North Sea on the N. the government of Spiritu Santo on the S. and the Tupicks on the W.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of the above government, is built on a rock at the entrance of a river, and is inhabited by Portuguese. Lat. 17. 0 S. Lon. 38. 50 W.

PORTO VECCHIO, a sea-port town of Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles N. of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 9. 20 E

PORTO VENERES, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 5 N. Lon. 9. 38 E.

PORT ROYAL, a sea-port town of Jamaica, an island of the West Indies. In 1692, it was reduced from a very flourishing condition to a heap of ruins by an earthquake. In 1702, it was destroyed by fire; in 1722, by an inundation of the sea; and in 1744, it was considerably damaged by a hurricane. Port Royal is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon and a good garrison of soldiers. 1000 ships may ride in the harbour with safety. It is 6 miles S. E. of Kingston. Lat. 18. 0 N. Lon. 76. 40 W.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of South Carolina, in North America. It is 15 miles long, and the town, which stands on the North shore, is called Beaufort. Lat. 31. 40 N. Lon. 80. 10 W.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port town of Andalusia, in Spain, 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lat. 35. 37 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, having a market on Thursdays and Saturdays. Portsmouth harbour is one of the most secure and capacious in England. It is strongly fortified, and is well defended by a great quantity of artillery, and a numerous garrison. Great part of the Royal Navy of England are built and laid up at this place; and here are some of the finest dock yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses, and sends 2 members to parliament. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and is 72 miles S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 47 N. Lon. 1. 1 W.

PORTUGAL, the most Western kingdom of Europe, is about 310 miles long, and 150 broad, having Spain on the N. and E. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and S. W. Portugal contains the provinces of Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Setuval or St. Ubes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The climate of Portugal is more temperate than in Spain, with some difference in the several provinces. The northern parts are cold in winter, but in the southern the summer heats are great, though very supportable from the cooling sea breezes which refresh the country in summer, and the spring is delightful. The soil, though fruitful, is not so much so as that of Spain, nor are the fruits so good, though of the same kind. Portugal, however, abounds in excellent wine and oil. Most of the latter article is made in the province of Alentejo, where olive-trees thrive better near the coast than further up the country. The country also produces plenty of fine honey, and consequently of wax. The capital of Portugal is Lisbon. See Lisbon. Vide also the Geographical Grammar, article Portugal.

POSEGA, a strong town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1687. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 18. 59 E.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a palatinate of Poland, having Pomerania on the N. Pomerella and Caliſh on the E. Sileſia on the S. and Sileſia and Brandenburg on the W.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, the capital of the above palatinate. It has a ſtrong caſtle, is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 127 miles W. of Warſaw.

POTENZA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy. In 1694, this town was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake. It is 8 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 42 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

POTOMACK, a large river of North America, on which is built the city of Waſhington, the capital of the United States. It riſes in the Allegany mountains, and falls into the Cheſapeak Bay. It is navigable about 200 miles.

POTOSI, a very rich town of Peru, in South America. In a mountain of a conical form is the richeſt and beſt ſilver mine in the world. The Spaniards have drawn many hundreds of ſhip loads of that metal from this mountain; but at preſent it is little more than a ſhell, the Spaniards having pierced it in almoſt every direction. It ſtill, however, brings in a conſiderable revenue to Spain. Lat. 19. 40 S. Lon. 64. 25 W.

POTSDAM, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles W. of Berlin. It is ſeated on an iſland which is 10 miles in circumference, and the king of Pruſſia has a palace here. Lat. 52. 52 N. Lon. 13. 46 E.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 48 miles N. by W. of London.

POULTON, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 231 miles N. N. W. of London.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Aſia. Lat. 18. 58 N. Lon. 100. 40 E.

POURZAIN, a town of Auvergne, in France, 190 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 21 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

PRABAT, a town of Siam, in Aſia. Lat. 15. 40 N. Lon. 101. 10 E.

PRAGA, a town on the E. ſide of the Viſtula, oppoſite to Warſaw, where the Ruſſians, under the command of general Suwarrow, maſſacred 10,000 of the inhabitants in cold blood in 1794. This maſſacre was ordered 10 hours after the place had ſurrendered.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia. It contains 3 towns, viz. the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is very populous; and, according to ſome hiſtorians, can ſend 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers. There are above 100 churches here, beſides an incredible number of palaces. Its univerſity is frequented by a great number of ſtudents. The Jeſuits have a magnificent college; and the Jews had 9 ſynagogues, till they diſobliged the king of Pruſſia, who drove them from the town. Prague was taken by ſtorm in November 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marſhal Belleiſle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. The king of Pruſſia bombarded and took the city in 1744, making the garriſon, conſiſting of 16,000 men, priſoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the ſame year. In 1757 the king of Pruſſia again beſieged it, but his efforts proved ineffectual. It is 158 miles S. E. of Berlin, 75 N. E. of Ratisbon, and 235 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50 5 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

PRATO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 12 miles N. W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 52 N. Lon. 19. 54 E.

PRATZ DE MOLO, a ſtrong town of Rouſſillon, 22 miles S. E. of Mont Louis. Lat. 42. 26 N. Lon. 2. 35 E.

PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Ships frequently ſtop here in their paſſage to the ſouthward for water. Lat. 14. 54 N. Lon. 23. 25 W.

PRECOP, a town of Little Tartary, in European Turkey. It has been twice plundered by the Ruſſians. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 35. 40 E.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 20 miles W. of Niſſa. Lat. 43. 31 N. Lon. 22. 5 E.

PREMESLAW, a town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It is the ſee of a Greek and Latin biſhop, and is 110 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 21. 0 E.

PRENSLOX, a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, 50 miles N. of Berney.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, is a large well built city, and ſtands in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles E. of Vienna, and 80 N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 17. 11 E.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is 195 miles N. N. W. of London.

PRESENZANO, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples. It is ſuppoſed by an inſcription, to be the ancient RUFAE; and its territory bears the name of Coſta Rufraria. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

PRESOVIA, a town of Poland, 20 miles E. of Cracow, Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 20. 16 E.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Saturdays. It is 149 miles W. N. W. of London.

PRESTON, a town of Lancaſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of juſtice for the county palatine of Lancaſter. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The rebels were defeated and taken priſoners near this town by the king's troops in 1715. It is 214 miles N. N. W. of London.

PRESTON PANS, a village near Edinburgh, in Scotland, where general Cope was defeated by the rebels, in 1745. Lat. 45. 58 N. Lon. 1. 53 W.

PREVESA, an ancient ſea-port town of Albania, in Europe. It ſtands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, and belongs to the Venetians, it having been taken by them in 1684. Lat. 39. 14 N. Lon. 21. 5 E.

PRINCE'S ISLAND a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa. Lat. 1. 49 W. Lon. 6. 40 E.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, ſituated on the N. W. coaſt of America, and ſo called by captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children dreſs alike. Few vegetables were obſerved, and the trees, which chiefly grew about the Sound, were the Canadian ſpruce pine, ſome of which were of a conſiderable ſize. Lat. 59. 33 N. Lon. 115. 21 E.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, in Italy. It is divided into 2 parts, viz. Hither and Farther Principato. Hither Principato has Terra di Lavoro, and Farther Principato on the N. the Tuſcan ſea on the W. and S. and the Baſilicate on the E. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. The ſoil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and ſaffron. The Farther Principato has Terra di Lavoro and Moleſe on the N. the Tuſcan Sea on the W. Hither Principato on the S. and Capitanata on the E. It is about 37 miles long, and 30 broad. The air is cool, and the ſoil not very fertile.

PRISDENIA, an epiſcopal town of Boſnia, in European Turkey, 195 miles N. of Belgrade. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 21. 3 E.

PRISTINA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 58 miles N. W. of Niſſa. Lat. 42. 43 N. Lon. 22. 5 E.

PRIVAS, a town of Vivarais, in France. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 4. 41 E.

PROCITA, an iſland of the gulph of Naples, in Italy. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and has a town of the ſame name. Lat. 40. 43 N. Lon. 14. 8 E.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Ava, in Aſia. Lat. 17. 50 N. Lon. 94. 0 E.

PROPONTIS. See Marmora.

PROVENCE, one of the ſouthern provinces of France, having Dauphiny on the N. the Mediterranean Sea on the S. the river Rhone on the W. and the Alps on the E. It is 138 miles long, and 100 broad. The air is different, and the ſoil various. The chief trade of Provence conſiſts of cloth, druggets, ſerges, honey, figs, ſalted eels, olives, anchovies, oil, brocaded and other ſilks, hardware, &c. The capital town is Aix.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation of North America, which, with Rhode Iſland, conſtitutes one of the Thirteen United States. It is in a flouriſhing condition, and is principally inhabited by Quakers.

PROVIDENCE, one of the leaſt of the Bahama Iſlands, in North America. Lat. 24. 50 N. Lon. 77. 1 W.

PROVINS, a town of Brie Champenoiſe, in France, 47 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 34 N. Lon. 3. 22 E.

PRUCK, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, 22 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon. 16. 58 E.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria, in Germany, 66 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 15. 52 E.

PRUSSIA. The Pruſſian dominions, when added together, make a large country of Europe, having the Baltic Sea on the N. Lithuania and Samogitia on the E. Poland on the S. and Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Caſſubia, or Caſſovia, on the W. It is about 500 miles long, and 120 broad; but DUCAL PRUSSIA is about 40 German miles long, and 20 broad. The principal rivers are the Viſtula, the Memel, the Pregel, and the Alle: the country, however, is ſubject to frequent inundations from the rivers. Pruſſia is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, corn, cattle, and game. Amber is found in large quantities on the ſea coaſt. The dominions of his Pruſſian majeſty are very conveniently ſituated for trade, as well inland as foreign.

PTOLEMAIS, now ACRE, a ſea-port town of Phœnicia, in Aſia, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 40 N. Lon. 35. 0 E.

PUEBLA, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 15 miles W. of Meridad. Lat. 38. 42 N. Lon. 6. 23 W.

PUEBLA NUOVA, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in North America. Lat. 8. 48 N. Lon. 83. 28 W.

PUENTA DEL REYNA, a town of Navarre, in Spain, 10 miles S. W. of

Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 4 N. Lon. 1. 39 W.

PUENTE DE ARCHOBISPO, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is 40 miles S. W. of that place. Lat. 39. 38 N. Lon. 4. 15 W.

PUICERDA, a town of Caralonia, in Spain. 76 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 36 N. Lon. 1. 50 E.

PULAON, an iſland of the Indian Sea, Aſia, W. of the Philippines. It is ſubject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lat. 9. 30 N. Lon. 129. 12 E.

PULO CANTON, an iſland on the coaſt of Cochin China, Aſia. Lat. 15. 10 N. Lon. 109. 35 E.

PULO CONDORE, the name of ſeveral iſlands of the Indian Sea, Aſia; the principal of which, and the only one inhabited, is about 13 miles long, and 9 broad. The inhabitants are idolaters. Lat. 8. 40 N. Lon. 106. 18 E.

PULO DINDING, a ſmall iſland near the continent of Malacca, in the Eaſt-Indies. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO TIMON, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of Malacca, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 3. 0 N. Lon. 104. 30 E.

PULO WAY, an iſland of the Indian Sea, Aſia. It is inhabited by people baniſhed from Achem. Lat. 5. 50 N. Lon. 95. 39 E.

PULTAUSK, a town of Mazovia, in Poland, 20 miles N. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 30. 30 N. Lon. 21. 47 W.

PULTOWAY, or PULTAVA, a ſtrong town of the Ukraine, in Poland. Near this place a battle was fought, June 27, 1709, between the Czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden. The latter was wounded and defeated. 8000 men were left dead on the field of battle, and 16,000, the remainder of Charles's army, were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lat. 49. 26 N. Lon. 34. 25 E.

PUNA, an iſland at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, on the South Sea. Lat. 3. 17 S. Lon. 81. 6 W.

PUNTA DEL GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores. See St. Michael.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in North America, 30 miles N. W. of Savannah. Lat. 32. 22 N. Lon. 80. 40 W.

PUY EN ANJOU, a town of Anjou, in France, 160 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 6 N. Lon. 0. 13 W.

PUY LAURENS, a town of Languedoc, in France, 23 miles E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 35 N. Lon. 1. 57 E.

PUY L'EVESQUE, a town of Quercy, in France. Lat. 44. 35 N. Lon. 1. 19 E.

PWLHELLY, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 143 miles N. W. of London.

PYRENNEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, a ridge of mountains, which divide the kingdoms of France and Spain from each other. Except the Alps, they are the moſt celebrated in Europe. They extend about 212 miles in length.

PYRMONT, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is much celebrated on account of its mineral waters. Pyrmont is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

PYRNA, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 6 N. Lon. 13. 56 E.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49. 16 N. Lon. 14. 46 E.

Q.

QUADIN, a town of Egypt, in Africa, remarkable for ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 22 miles W. of Oſnaburg. Lat. 52. 46 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, having Quey-Chew and Hu Quang on the N. Yun-nan and Quantong on the E. Tonquin on the S. and Yun-nan on the W. This province is very fertile, and produces plenty of rice. It contains mines of various metals.

QUANTONG, a provine of China, having Quang-ſi on the W. Hu-Quang and Kyan-ſi on the N. Fokien on the N. E. and the Chineſe Ocean on the E. and S. E. This province is ſo fertile, that it generally produces two crops of corn in a year. Here are mines of gold, tin, quickſilver, iron, and ſalt-petre. Canton is the capital town; which ſee.

QUARTEN, a town near the lake of Vallenſtadt, in Switzerland, five miles E. of Glaris.

QUEBEC, the capital of Canada, in North America. Almoſt all the houſes of Canada are built of ſtone, and its inhabitants are about 7,000 in number. The Engliſh made ſeveral unſucceſsful at-

temps to reduce this place to their obedience, and would probably have effected it in 1711, had they not entered on the expedition too late in the year, and wanted good pilots to conduct them up the river St. Lawrence, which occasioned the loss of some transports and several hundreds of soldiers. It was taken, however, in 1759, by general Wolfe, who having received several wounds in the course of the action, expired just as his troops had obtained a compleat victory. Lat. 46 55 N. Lon. 69. 48 W. See Cape Breton.

QUEDA, a kingdom of the farther peninsula of India, in Asia.

QUEDA, the capital of the above kingdom, is said to contain about 8,000 inhabitants. It is 300 miles N. of Malacca, and is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 5 N. Lon. 100. 5 E.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Halberstadt. Lat. 52. 1 N. Lon. 11. 34 E.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of the isle of Sheppey, in Kent, having markets on Mondays and Thursdays. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 45 miles E. of London.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the northern extremity of the southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Streights. This place was visited by Captains Cook and Furneaux, who distributed among the natives a number of brass medals, gilt; on the one side was the head of his present majesty, with the inscription, "George III. king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c." On the reverse, a representation of 2 men of war, with the names, "Resolution and Adventure" over them; and the exergue, "Sailed from England, March MDCCLXXII."

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, having King's County on the N. Kildare on the E. Kilkenny on the S. and Munster on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 29 broad. Queen's County contains many woods and bogs. It sends 8 members to parliament.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of West Lothian, in Scotland, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 3. 20 W.

QUENTIN, (ST.) an ancient and strong town of Picardy, in France, 83 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 42. 50 N. Lon. 3. 29 E.

QUERCI, a province of Guienne, in France, having Limosin on the N. Rouerge and Auvergne on the E.

QUERQUENECY, an island on the coast of Tripoly, in the Mediterranean.

QUESNE, (FORT DU,) or PITTSBURGH, a fort of North America. It was taken from the French by the English in 1758.

QUESNOY, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 15 miles N. E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 15 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

QUIBROY, or QUIBERON, a peninsula of Bretagne, in France.

QUILLEBEUF, a town of Normandy, in France, 22 miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 27 N. Lon 0. 40 E.

QUILMANCI, a town of Zanguebar, in Africa. Lat. 3. 30 S. Lon. 39. 40 E.

QUILOA, a sea-port town of Zanguebar, in Africa. Lat. 9. 30 S. Lon. 39. 9 E.

QUIMBAIA, a province of South America. about 37 miles long, and 35 broad.

QUIMPER, a town of France. See Kimper.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of Lower Bretagne, in France, 8 miles N. W. of Port Lewis. Lat. 47. 52 N. Lon. 3. 33 E.

QUINCEY, a town of Franche Compte, in France, 42 miles E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 5 N. Lon 6. 5 E.

QUINTIN, a town of Bretagne, in France, 8 miles S. of St. Brieux. Lat. 48. 26 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

QUIRIEU, a town of Dauphiny, in France. Lat. 45 35 N. Lon. 4 55 E.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several small islands on the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Angola, in Africa. Its chief trade is in salt.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in Africa Lat. 28. 6 N. Lon. 5. 0 W.

QUISTELLO, a town of Mantua, in Italy, 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. A battle was fought here between the French and the Imperialists, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 11. 1 E.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in South America. The country is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous. The air is exceedingly temperate. There is much gold in the northern parts. It is surrounded by the Cordillera de los Andes, and is generally reckoned about 400 miles long, and 200 broad.

QUITO, a town of Peru, in South America. It is situated above 300 yards above the level of the sea, between two chains of high mountains, called Cordillera de los Andes. Quito contains about

35,000 inhabitants. Lat. 0. 13 S. Lon. 77 50 W.

QUIXOS, a diſtrict of Peru, in South America.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains, in the kingdom of Fez, Africa. It is above 100 miles long, and is inhabited by a rich and warlike people.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. It extends from Sierra Leona to the Grain Coaſt; but is very little known to Europeans.

R.

RAAB, an epiſcopal town of Lower Hungary. It is a frontier town againſt the Turks; it was taken by Amurath III. with the loſs of 20,000 men, but it was ſhortly after ſurpriſed by count Palfi, who put to death all the Turks he found therein. Raab is 55 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 48 N. Lon. 17. 25 E.

RABASTEENS, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 1. 52 E.

RABAT, a ſea port town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 34. 40 N. Lon. 5. 28 W.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Stiria, in Germany, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 54 N. Lon. 15. 58 E.

RACONI, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 6 miles from Carignan. Lat. 44. 39 N. Lon. 7. 46 E.

RADICOFANIA, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 56 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 42. 42 N. Lon. 11. 40 E.

RADNOR, a county of South Wales, having Hereford on the E. Cardiganſhire on the W. Brecknockſhire on the S. and Montgomeryſhire on the N. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It contains 310,000 acres, 25 pariſhes, 4 market towns, 18,960 inhabitants, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The air is ſharp, the country mountainous, and conſequently barren.

RADNOR, the capital of the above county, having a market on Thurſdays, is a corporation, and ſends one member to parliament. Radnor is 156 miles N. N.W. of London.

RADOM, a town of Sandomir, in Little Poland, 50 miles S. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 21. 1 E.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lat. 37. 0 N. Lon. 14. 59 E.

RAGUSA, the capital of Raguſen, in Dalmatia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is a republic. Raguſa is 110 miles N. of Brindiſi. Lat. 42. 50 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

RAGUSEN, a territory of Dalmatia, in Europe, about 55 miles long, and 20 broad. It is a republic under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. It has a Doge, like the republic of Venice, but he continues in office only a month; the other officers are changed every week, and the governor of the caſtle every day.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, 100 miles N. of Hughly. Lat. 23. 40 N. Lon. 88. 20 E.

RAJAPORE, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lat. 17. 20 N. Lon. 73. 50 E.

RAIN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 5 miles E. of Donawert. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

RAIN, a town of Stiria, in Germany. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 15 20 E.

RAKKA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, 100 miles S. W. of Diarbekr. Lat. 36. 1 N. Lon. 38. 55 E.

RAXONICK, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 30 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 14. 5 E.

RAMA, or RAMULA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, in Aſia. It is 20 miles from Jeruſalem. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 34. 55 E.

RAMADA, a ſea-port town of Granada, in South America. In its neighbourhood is a copper-mine. Lat. 11. 10 N. Lon. 72. 20 W.

RAMANANCOR, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is about 23 miles in circumference, and has a very ſandy ſoil. Lat. 9. 25 N. Lon. 79. 45 E.

RAMBERT LE JOUGH, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 45. 53 N. Lon. 5. 30 E.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorrain, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 21 N. Lon. 6. 44 E.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of the Iſle of France, 25 miles from Paris.

RAMERA, a town of Champagne, in France, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

RAMILLIES, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. In 1706 the Duke of Marlborough gained a victory over the French at this place; he took their artillery, baggage, and colours, together with 6000 priſoners. It is 24 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 39 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

RAMPANO, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey. Lat. 36. 54 N. Lon. 20. 17 E.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, having a market on Saturdays, is ſeated

in a fenny country, in the neighbourhood of Ramſey Meer, and is 69 miles N. of London.

RAMSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. It is about 2 miles long, and one and a half broad. Lat. 51. 55 N. Lon. 5. 20 W.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port town of the iſle of Thanet, in Kent, remarkable for its pier. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

RANCHIERA, a ſea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America, celebrated for its excellent pearl fiſhery. Lat. 11. 34 N. Lon. 72. 0 E.

RANDANS, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

RANDERS, or RANDERSON, an ancient town of Jutland, in Denmark. Lat. 56. 20 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Pruſſia, 55 miles E. of Koningsberg. Lat. 55. 6 N. Lon. 22. 42 E.

RANTZOW, a town of Holſtein, in Germany, 24 miles N. of Lubec. Lat. 54. 16 N. Lon. 10. 42 E.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Golconda, in the Eaſt Indies, 120 miles S. W. of Golconda. There is a diamond mine in its neighbourhood. Lat. 14. 30 N. Lon. 76. 40 E.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Genoa, in Italy, 20 miles E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 26 N. Lon. 9. 11 E.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Gaſter, in Switzerland, 62 miles N. E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

RAPOLSTEIN, a town of Alſace, in France, 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lat. 48. 13 N. Lon. 7. 28 E.

RAPOLLO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 70 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 56 N. Lon. 15. 51 E.

RASCIA, a territory of European Turkey. Belgrade is its principal town.

RASEBORG, a town of Finland, in Sweden, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lat. 60. 16 N. Lon. 23. 18 E.

RASEN, or MARKET RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, is 150 miles N. by W. of London.

RASTAT, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 48 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lat. 47. 31 N. Lon. 14. 10 E.

RATENAU, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 15 miles W. of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 46 N. Lon. 13. 49 E.

RATENBURG, a town of Tirol, in Germany. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw. Lat. 50. 11 N. Lon. 17. 54 E.

RATIPORE, a town of Malva, in the Eaſt Indies, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 25. 30 N. Lon. 77. 40 E.

RATISBON, an ancient and ſtrong town of Bavaria, in Germany; it is free and imperial, and is the ſee of a biſhop. In the town hall the general diets of the empire meet. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, who, in time of peace, carry on an extenſive trade. It is 62 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

RATZEBURG, or RATZEMBURG, an ancient epiſcopal town of Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Lawenburg. Lat. 53. 43 N. Lon. 10. 49 E.

RAVA, a palatinate of Poland, having Ploſko on the N. Mazovia on the E. Sandomir on the S. and Lencicza on the W.

RAVA, the capital of the above palatinate, is a well fortified town, and is 55 miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 51 N. Lon. 19. 55 E.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege, in Weſtphalia, Germany, where a battle was fought between the French and Germans in 1746. It is 3 miles N. of Liege. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 5. 41 E.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 25 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 14. 41 E.

RAVENGLASS, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Saturdays, 284 miles N. N. W. of London.

RAVENNA, the capital of Romagna, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy, is an ancient town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. Theodoric, king of the Goths, reſided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. Ravenna greatly decays both in beauty and trade. It is 162 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 44. 35 N. Lon. 12. 5 E.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, having Minden and Oſnabruc on the N. Lengow on the E. Paderborn on the S. and Munſter on the W. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Hevorden is the principal town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, 15 miles N. W. of Lindaw. Lat. 47. 59 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

RAVENSTEIN, a ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 46 N. Lon. 5. 35 E.

REVIERES, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 47. 41 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

RAULEIGH, an ancient town of Eſſex, having a market on Saturdays, is 34 miles E. of London.

RE, a ſmall iſland on the weſtern coaſt

of France, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is fertile in wine and salt. Lat. 46. 15 N. Lon. 1. 29 W.

READING, a town of Berkshire, having a market on Saturdays, is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament. Reading is a place of good trade, and is 39 miles W. of London.

REALMONT, a town of Languedoc, in France, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 50 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

REBEL, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles S. E. of Gustrow. Lat. 53. 32 N. Lon. 12. 36 E.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Cologne, in Germany. Lat. 51. 27 N. Lon. 8. 36 E.

RECKANATI, an episcopal town of Marca di Ancona, in Italy, 14 miles S. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 24 N. Lon. 13. 34 E.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, having Upper Poland on the W. Lithuania on the N. Little Tartary on the E. and Moldavia, Transylvania, and part of Hungary on the S. It is about 650 miles long, and 200 broad. By reason of the frequent inroads of the Tartars it is but little cultivated.

REDON, a town of Bretagne, in France, 20 miles E. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 38 N. Lon. 2. 10 W.

REDONDA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lat. 40. 4 N. Lon. 8. 34. W.

REDONDELLA, a small town of Gallicia, in Spain. It was pillaged by the English in 1702. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 8. 15 W.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, 262 miles W. by S. of London

RED SEA, or SEA OF EDOM, [*Edom* signifies *red*,] lies to the south of Arabia, and between that country and Egypt. In the year of the world 2513 the Israelites passed over this sea, and Pharaoh, together with his host, were drowned. It is now called by the Arabians the SEA OF SULPH.

REES, a town of Cleves, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 6. 4 E.

REGENSBERG, a town of Zurich, in Switzerland, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy, 12 miles S. E. of Messina. Lat. 38. 4 N. Lon. 16. 0 E. See Calabria.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, having Modena on the W. It belongs to the duke of Modena, and produces vast quantities of silk.

REGGIO. The capital of Reggio is an ancient episcopal town. Prince Eugene took this place in 1706, but the king of Sardinia contrived the means to get it out of his hands, which, at last, with much difficulty, he effected, in 1742. Lat. 44. 43 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in Italy 14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lat. 39. 34 N. Lon. 16. 21 E.

REGNANO, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 11 N. Lon. 12. 36 E.

REICHENAU, an island in the lake of Zell, in Suabia, Germany.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Silesia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 25 N. Lon. 16. 55 E.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in France, 42 miles S. by E. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 6. 4 E.

RENDSBURG, a town of Holstein, in Germany, 12 miles S. E. of Sleswic. It belongs to the king of Denmark. Lat. 54. 30 N. Lon. 10. 6 E.

RENFREW, the capital of a shire of the same name, in Scotland, 45 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire sends one member to parliament. Lat. 55. 51 N. Lon. 4. 26 W.

RENNES, an episcopal town of Bretagne, in France. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720. Rennes is 52 miles S. E. of St. Maloes. Lat. 48. 7 N. Lon. 1. 36 W.

RENTI, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 12 miles S. W. of Arc. Lat. 50. 36 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

REOLE, a town of Guienne, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 0. 4 W.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays, 109 miles N. E. of London.

REQUENA, a strong town of New Castile, in Spain. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the year following. Lat. 39. 24 N. Lon. 0. 40 W.

RESCHT, a large town of Ghilan, in Persia, Asia, 110 miles N. of Casbin. Lat. 37. 18 N. Lon. 52. 16 E.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island of the South Sea, so called from the ship Resolution, in which Capt. Cook made his second voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 24 S. Lon. 140. 40 W.

RESOVIA, or REZOW, a town of Little Poland. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 23. 0 E.

RETFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, having a market on Saturdays, 144 miles N. by W. of London.

RETHEL, an ancient town of Cham-

pagne, in France, 108 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 4. 26 E.

RETHELOIS, a district of Champagne in France, having the Netherlands on the N. Argonne and Clementois on the E. Rhemois on the S. and Laonois on the W.

RETHIGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

RETIMO, an episcopal town of Candia, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles from Candia. Lat. 35. 22 N. Lon. 24. 45 E.

REVEL, a town of Languedoc, in France, 5 miles N. of St. Papoul. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

REVEL, a large episcopal town of Livonia, in Russia, 133 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 30 N. Lon. 24. 30 E.

REVERO, a strong town of Mantua, in Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lat. 44 58 N. Lon. 1. 9 E.

RENTLINGEN, an imperial town of Germany, 10 miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 31 N. Lon. 9 10 E.

REZAM, or REZAMSKOI, an ancient town of Russia, is the see of an archbishop. It was almost destroyed by the Tartars in 1568. Lat. 54. 55 N. Lon. 40. 37 E.

RHAIODERGWY, a town of Radnorshire, in South Wales, having a market on Wednesdays, is 177 miles W. N. W. of London.

RHEIMS, the capital of Rhemois, in France, is an ancient town, and the see of an archbishop. It is surrounded with hills, which produce excellent wine. Rheims is 75 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 15 N. Lon. 4. 8 E.

RHINE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the county of the Grisons. After crossing part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into 2 branches, one of which loses itself in the sands, and the other falls into the Merwe, 5 miles N. W. of Dort.

RHINE, (THE LOWER CIRCLE OF,) a province of Germany, having Suabia on the S. Westphalia on the N. part of the Upper Rhine and Franconia on the E. and another part of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg on the W. It is under the direction of the elector of Mentz.

RHINE, (THE UPPER CIRCLE OF,) another province of Germany, containing the territories of several petty princes. It is under the direction of the bishop of Worms, and the count of Spanheim.

RHINEBURG, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 29 N. Lon. 6. 39 E.

RHINECK, a town of Switzerland. Lat. 47. 41 N. Lon. 9. 23 E.

RHINFELD, a strong town of Suabia, in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Fribach. Lat. 47. 36 N. Lon. 7. 46 E.

RHINFELS, a very strong and important castle near St. Goar, in the Lower Rhine, Germany, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 7. 38 E.

RHIN SABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Spire, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Spire. Lat. 49. 4 N. Lon. 8. 32 E.

RHODE ISLAND. See Providence Plantation.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asia, about 40 miles long, and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil fertile, but not well cultivated It is supposed by some that this island was peopled by Dodanim or Rhodanim, the grandson of Japhet; but others are of opinion, that it was peopled by the posterity of Shem, who dwelt on the adjacent continent, and that it received its name from the vast quantity of roses which grew on it. Its principal town, of the same name, is still a place of note. This island has been under the dominion of several masters. In 1522 Solyman, the Ottoman Turk, attacked the warlike knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were in possession of the island; and after a year's siege, with the loss of about 90.000 of his troops, the knights, whose army was reduced to 6000, were obliged to quit the island, and soon after they settled in that of Malta. The apostle Paul touched at this place as he went to Jerusalem, Anno Domini 60. The present inhabitants are generally Greeks, who are very poor, and greatly oppressed. The town of Rhodes is situated in lat. 36. 24 N. Lon. 28. 25 E.

RHONE, a large river of France, which rises in Mount Fourche on the confines of Switzerland. After a long and winding course, it falls into the Mediterranean sea by several mouths.

RIALENA, a town of Nicaragua, in North America, 60 miles W. of Leon. Lat. 12. 25 N. Lon. 89. 10 W.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, 15 miles S. W. of Orense. Lat. 42. 13 N. Lon. 7. 45 W.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, 25 miles from Luaro. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 6. 47 W.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and which, after running across Lancashire, falls into the Irish Channel near Preston.

RIBEMONT, a town of Picardy, in France. Lat 49. 48 N. Lon. 3. 21 E.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, an epiſcopal town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in Africa. Lat. 15. 0 N. Lon. 23. 24 W.

RIBNITZ, a town of Lower Saxony, Germany, 40 miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon. 12. 55 E.

RICHLIEU, a town of Poitou, in France It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637, and the ſtreets are very regular. Lat. 47. 2 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

RICHMOND, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 230 miles N. N. W. of London. Lat. 54. 28 N. Lon. 1. 35 W.

RIC MOND, a village of Surrey, remarkable for its palace, park, and gardens, belonging to the kings of England. It is 12 miles W. of London.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 18 miles W. N. W. of London.

RIETI, an epiſcopal town of Spoletto, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy, 37 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 23 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

RIEUX, an epiſcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 1. 17 E.

RIEZ, an epiſcopal town of Provence, in France. It is ſituated 50 miles N. E of Toulon. Lat. 43. 51 N. Lon. 6. 22 E.

RIGA, the capital of Livonia, in Ruſſia, is a large and ſtrong town, and the inhabitants trade chiefly in corn, ſkins, leather, and naval ſtores. The Ruſſians became maſters of it in 1710, after having blocked it up a long while, during which the plague broke out among the inhabitants. It is 250 miles S. E. by E. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 50 N. Lon. 24. 28 E.

RIMINI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Romagna, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy. A council was held here in 359, conſiſting of 400 biſhops, who were all Arians except 20. It is 145 miles N. by E. of Rome. Lat. 44. 4 N. Lon. 12 39 E.

RINGSTEAD, a town of the Iſle of Zealand, in Denmark. At this place the kings of Denmark formerly lived and were buried. Lat. 58. 28 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of worſted knit hoſe. It is 91 miles W. by S. of London.

RINTLAU, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 35 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 13 N. Lon 9. 20 E.

RIO DE LA HACHA, a large river of Terra Firma, in South America.

RIO DE LA PLATA, a large river of South America. See Plata.

RIO DE VOLTA, a rapid river of the Gold Coaſt, in Africa.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Terra Firma, in South America, which riſes almoſt under the equator, and after a northerly courſe falls into the North Sea near Carthagena.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Brazil, in South America. Its ſource is unknown, but it falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Natal los Reyes.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which takes a weſterly courſe through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

RIO JANEIRO, a river which riſes in the mountains W. of Braſil, in South America, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. See Janeiro.

RIOM, a town of Auvergne, in France, 115 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 45. 54 N. Lon. 3. 13 E.

RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Italy, remarkable for its extenſive proſpects, 20 miles N. E. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 36 N. Lon. 6. 32 E.

RIPA TRANSONE, an epiſcopal town of Marca di Ancona, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, Italy. Lat. 42. 59 N. Lon. 13. 50 E.

RIPEN, a dioceſe of North Jutland, in Denmark, having Arhuſen and Wiburg on the N. Sleſwic on the S. the Baltic Sea on the E. and the German Ocean on the W.

RIPEN, the capital of the above dioceſe, is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 55 miles N. W. of Sleſwic. Lat. 55. 25 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

RIPHAEAN, or HYPERBOREAN MOUNTAINS, called by the Ruſſians ZIMNOPOAS, *i. e. the Girdle of the Earth*, are a chain of high mountains in Ruſſia, to the N. E. of the River Oby. The fineſt fables of the empire are found here.

RIPLEY, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 211 miles N. by W. of London.

RIPPON, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſ-

days. It was plundered by the Scots in 1318. Rippon is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 218 miles N. N. W. of London.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of Picardy, in France, 95 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 1. 59 E.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 37 miles W. N. W. of London.

RITBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 52 N. Lon. 8. 42 E.

RIVA, a ſtrong town of Trent, in Italy, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lat. 46. 4 N. Lon. 11. 7 E.

RIVADEC, a ſea-port town of Galicia, in Spain, 39 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon 6. 34 W.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 9 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 4 N. Lon. 7. 32 E.

RIVOLO, a town of the Veroneſe, in Italy, 20 miles N. W. of Verona. Lat. 45. 34 N. Lon. 11. 1 E.

ROA, a ſtrong town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, 70 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 35 N. Lon. 3. 22 W.

ROAN. See Rouen.

ROANOAK, an iſland on the coaſt of North Carolina, North America. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 76. 0 W.

ROANOAK, a river of Virginia, in North America, which falls into Albemarle's Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, or PENGUIN ISLAND, a barren ſandy iſland, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50 S. Lon. 18. 22 E.

ROBIL, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a bay on the coaſt of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, to the S. E. of Whitby.

ROCCA D'ANFO, a ſtrong town of Venice, in Italy, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lat. 45. 50 N. Lon. 11. 40 E.

ROCHDALE, a town of Lancaſhire, having markets on Mondays and Saturdays. It is 195 miles N. N. W. of London.

ROCHE, an ancient town of Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, 32 miles N. W. of Luxemburg.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of Poitou, in France, 189 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45 46 N. Lon. 0. 53 E

ROCHEFORD, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Thurſdays.

ROCHEFORT, a ſea-port town of Aunis, in France, where are ſeveral large magazines of naval ſtores. Its harbour is very commodious and much frequented. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 3 N. Lon. 0 54 W.

ROCHEFURT, a town of Condros, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 50 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 5. 10 E.

ROCHE FOUCAUD, a town of Angoumois, in France, 12 miles N. of Angouleme. Lat. 45. 46 N. Lon. 0. 29 E.

ROCHELLE, the capital of Aunis, in France, is the ſee of a biſhop, and is well fortified. The inhabitants trade in brandy, wines, ſalt, paper, linen, and ſerge. It is 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes. Lat. 46. 9 N. Lon. 1. 4 W.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

ROCHE SUR YON, a town of Poitou, in France, 20 miles W. of Luzon. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 1. 31 W.

ROCHESTER, a corporation town of Kent, having 2 markets, one on Wedneſdays, and the other on Fridays. It appears to have been a Roman ſtation from the bricks in ſome of the walls, as well as from the coins which have frequently been found here. Rocheſter was made the ſee of a biſhop by king Ethelbert in 606, and is valued in the king's books at 358*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* ob. This town was taken and plundered by the Danes in 999. It was deſtroyed by fire in 1130, again in 1137, and again in 1177, after which it is ſaid to have lain deſolate near half a century. In 1225 it was repaired, ditched, and walled round. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, 3 ſerjeants at mace, and a water bailiff. It contains about 700 houſes 2000 inhabitants, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 30 miles S. E. by E. of London.

ROCHESTER, a town of Briſtol county, in New England, North America, 5 miles from Wareham.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It was formerly noted for its foreſt, which extended near 14 miles in length, and for its caſtle, which has long ſince been demoliſhed. It is 84 miles N. by W. of London.

ROCROY, a town of Champagne, in France. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

RODAS, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 25. 22 N. Lon. 70. 33 E.

RODESTO, RODOSTO, or RUDISTO, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, is the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and is 60

miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 1 N. Lon. 27. 37 E.

RODEZ, an ancient epiſcopal town of Rouergue, in France, 32 miles W. by S. of Mende. Lat. 44. 21 N. Lon. 2. 39 E.

ROEUX, a town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, 8 miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50 31 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

ROHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 37 miles N. W. of Rzeczica. Lat. 53. 2 N. Lon. 30. 40 E.

ROHAN, a town of Bretagne, in France, 30 miles N. of Vannes. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 2. 42 W.

ROLDUC, a town of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 7 miles N. of Aix la Chapelle. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 6. 6 E.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, having the Ferareſe on the N. Tuſcany and Urbino on the S. Venice on the E. and the Bologneſe and part of Tuſcany on the W. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits. Its principal town is Ravenna.

ROMAND, a territory of Switzerland, of a triangular figure, near 60 miles in length.

ROMANIA, a province of European Turkey, having Bulgaria on the N. the Black Sea on the E. the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora on the S. and Macedonia and Bulgaria on the W. It is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad. Its ancient name was THRACE. It is a fruitful country, and contains ſome mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. Conſtantinople, the metropolis of Turkey, is the capital town.

ROMANS, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 22 miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 2 N. Lon. 5. 12 E.

ROME, a very ancient city of Europe, the ſeat of the Roman emperors, and the capital of the Pope's dominions. It was founded by Romulus, whence its name, about 750 years before Chriſt, Anno Mundi 3254, and is ſituated in the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, 6 bridges over the Tiber, an incredible number of churches, and about 150,000 inhabitants beſides Jews. Here are a great many monuments of the ancients, ſuch as baths, obeliſks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mauſoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches, excluſive of a vaſt number of fine ſtatues. The Pope has 3 palaces, viz. 1. the Vatican, or winter palace, which ſtands by St. Peter's Church, and which conſiſts of about 12,500 chambers, halls, and cloſets, and has a famous library, which contains many ancient manuſcripts; 2. the ſummer palace on Mount Cavallo; and, 3. the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where the Popes are crowned. The hoſpitals, of which Rome contains a great number, are under excellent regulations, but the morals of the inhabitants are licentious to an uncommon degree. The city of Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the caſtle of St. Angelo, which is not very ſtrong, ſerves to keep the inhabitants in awe. It is built on the banks of the river Tiber, is flanked with 5 baſtions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mauſoleum of Adrian, which was built by him for a ſepulchre. Here are kept the archives and treaſure of the church; and there is a ſubterranean paſſage to it from the Vatican. The city is well ſupplied with water by their noble aqueducts and fountains, and there is great plenty of proviſions. The ancient Romans were famed for their idolatry; for they made gods and goddeſſes of almoſt every thing. They were governed by 7 kings for about 220 years. During the next 488 years they were governed by conſuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators in their turns. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors for the ſpace of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were the moſt noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much diſtracted by various commotions, and in 410 Rome was taken and burnt. By the different invaſions of ſeveral barbarous nations the empire was greatly reduced; and about the middle of the 15th century the eaſtern part was wholly ſeized by the Ottoman Turks. Near the end of the 8th century, when the Pope was made a civil prince, a ſhadow of the Roman empire was erected in Germany, which ſtill continues. In May, 1527, Rome was inveſted by the emperor Charles the Fifth's army, and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promiſed to enrich them with the ſpoils of that opulent city. The general himſelf was killed as he was planting a ſcaling ladder againſt the walls, on the 6th of the ſame month: but his ſoldiers, rather enraged than diſcouraged by his death, mounted to the aſſault with the utmoſt valour, and entering the city ſword in hand, exerciſed all thoſe brutalities which may be expected from ferocity excited by reſiſtance, and from inſolence which takes place when that reſiſt-

ance is no more. This city, exposed by her renown alone to so many calamities, never endured, in any age, even from the barbarians, by whom she was often subdued, such indignities as she was now compelled to suffer. The unrestrained massacre and pillage, which continued for several days, were the least ills to which the unhappy Romans were exposed. Whatever was respectable in modesty, or sacred in religion, seemed but the more to provoke the insults of the soldiery. Virgins suffered violence in the arms of their parents, and upon those very altars to which they had fled for protection. Aged prelates, after enduring every indignity, and even every torture, were thrown into dungeons, and menaced with the most cruel death, in order to make them reveal their secret treasures, or purchase liberty for exorbitant ransoms. Clement himself, who had trusted for protection to the sacredness of his character, and neglected to make his escape in time, was taken captive; and found that his dignity, which procured him no regard from the Spanish soldiers, did but draw on him the insolent mockery of the Germans, who being generally attached to the Lutheran principles, were pleased to gratify their animosity by the abasement of the sovereign pontiff. A Christian church was early planted at Rome. Paul wrote an excellent Epistle to the Romans; in which, after assuring them of his regard for them, he describes the deplorably corrupt state of all men by nature, whether Gentiles or Jews, and the impossibility of justification before God by works of our own, &c. Rome is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, 780 S. E. of London, 700 S. S. E. of Amsterdam, 730 E. by N. of Madrid, and 760 W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 54 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

ROMNEY, a town of Kent, having a market on Thursdays. It is one of the cinque-ports, and is seated in the marsh of the same name, 70 miles S. E. of London.

ROMONT, a town of Friburg, in Switzerland, 12 miles from Bern. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 7. 1 E.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 24 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 18 N. Lon. 12 32 E.

RONDA, a strong town of Granada, in Spain, 30 miles N. W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 40 N. Lon. 5. 12 W.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of Languedoc, in France, 6 miles N. W. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 2 N. Lon. 4. 48 E.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 25. 45 E.

RUSAY, a town of Brie, in France. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 2. 59 E.

ROSCHILD, an episcopal town of the island of Zealand, in Denmark, 15 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 40 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Connaught, in Ireland, having Longford and East Meath on the E. Sligo and Letrim on the N. Galway on the S. and Mayo and another part of Galway on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and 28 broad; containing 59 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

ROSEAU, the capital of Dominica, one of the West India Islands. Lat. 15. 25 N. Lon. 61. 8 W.

ROSEAU, a small town near Morlaix, in Bretagne, France. The chevalier Charles, after experiencing a variety of calamities in Scotland, subsequent to his defeat at Culloden, landed at this place in 1746.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders, in the Netherlands, 11 miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 2. 37 E.

ROSENFELD, a town of Wirtemberg, in Germany, 12 miles S. W. of Suitz. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 8. 40 E.

ROSES, a strong town of Catalonia, in Spain, 15 miles N. E. of Gironne. Lat. 42. 16 N. Lon. 3. 1 E.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, in Africa, called by the Egyptians RASCHID. It is a place of considerable trade, and the Europeans have their factors here, who transact business. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31. 30 N. Lon. 30. 45 E.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, in Poland, 70 miles S. of Mittau. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 23 45 E.

ROSIERS AUX SALINES, a town of Lorrain, in France, famous for its salt works, 170 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 6. 37 E.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 118 miles W. by N. of London.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, having Strathnavern on the N. Sutherland and the German Ocean on the E. Inverness on the S. and the Irish Sea on the W. It abounds in woods and pastures, and sends one member to parliament.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Naples, in Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 136 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 39. 38 N. Lon. 16. 38 E.

ROSSE, a sea-port town of Cork, in Ireland, 20 miles S. W. of Kinsale. Lat. 41. 32 N. Lon. 8. 58 W.

ROSTOCK, an imperial town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, is the seat of an university, 90 miles E. of Lubec. Lat. 54. 8 N. Lon. 12 15 E.

ROSTOFF, or ROSTOW, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Russia. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lat. 57. 5 N. Lon. 40. 25 E.

ROTA, a strong town of Andalusia, in Spain, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 35 N. Lon. 6 16 W.

ROTENBURG, an imperial town of Franconia, in Germany, 15 miles N. W. of Anspach. Lat. 49. 23 N. Lon. 16. 23 E.

ROTENBURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany, remarkable for its mineral waters, 7 miles W. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 8 55 E.

ROTENBURG, a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lat. 50. 59 N Lon. 9. 30 E.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, whose market has been some time discontinued. It is 302 miles N. by W. of London.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Mondays, 162 miles N. by W. of London.

ROTHSAY, a borough town of the Isle of Bute, in Scotland. Lat. 55. 50 N. Lon. 5. 17 W.

ROTHWELL, a town of Northamptonshire, having a market on Mondays, 79 miles N. N. W. of London.

ROTTERDAM, a large and strong town of Holland, one of the United Provinces. It is a place of great trade, is much frequented by the British merchants, and is 30 miles S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 4. 33 E.

ROTTERDAM, (ISLAND OF) or ANOMOCOE ISLE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Sea, situated on the N. of Amsterdam Isle. It is remarkable for its fertility, and the peaceable disposition of its inhabitants.

ROUANE, or RONNE, an ancient town of Forez, in France. This town suffered greatly from the inundation occasioned by the overflowing of the river Loire, in November, 1790. It is 42 miles N. E. of Clermont. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 4. 0 E.

ROUEN, or ROAN, the ancient ROTHOMAGUS, the capital of Normandy, in France, is the see of an archbishop, and has a college and an academy. It is defended by a very old castle, is 7 miles in circuit, is surrounded with 6 suburbs, contains 35 parishes, 7,500 houses, and about 80,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade. Rouen has undergone several revolutions, and has been almost entirely destroyed by fire 13 or 14 times. It has also been several times taken and retaken. It is 70 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27 N. Lon. 1. 10 E.

ROVERDO, or ROVERRE, a strong town of Tirol, in Germany, 8 miles S. of Trent. Lat. 46 0 N. Lon. 11. 27 E.

ROUERGUE, a province of Guienne, in France, having the Cevennes and Gevaudun on the E. Querci on the W. part of Querci and Auvergne on the N. and Languedoc on the S. It is about 75 miles long, and 50 broad, containing mines of copper, iron, vitriol, alum, and sulphur.

ROVIGNO, a town of Istria, in Italy, 8 miles S. of Parenzo. Lat. 45. 16 N. Lon. 14 2 E.

ROVIGO, a town of Polesino de Rovigo, in Italy, belonging to the Venetians, 37 miles S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 38 N. Lon. 12. 14 E.

ROUSSELART, a town of French Flanders, 20 miles S. E. of Ostend. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 3 0 E.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, having the Mediterranean Sea on the E. Cerdagne on the W. Languedoc on the N. and Catalonia on the S. It is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad; it is remarkable for its olive trees.

ROXBURGH, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

ROXENT, (CAPE), or ROCK OF LISBON, a considerable promontory at the entrance of the river Tajo, in Portugal, 22 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 43 N. Lon. 9. 35 W.

ROYE, a strong town of Picardy, in France, 60 miles N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 2. 51 E.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Wednesdays, 37 miles N. of London.

RUBIERA, a strong town of the Modenese, in Italy. Lat. 44. 39 N. Lon. 11. 14 E.

RUBININSKOI, a province of Russia, having Dwina on the N. Syrianss on the E. Bolozero on the S. and Lake Onega on the W.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Mentz, in Germany. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 7. 56 E.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Carniola, in Germany, 12 miles N. W. of Merlin. Lat. 46. 8 N. Lon. 13. 20 E.

RUE, a town of Picardy, in France. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 1. 42 E.

RUSAC, a town of Alsace, in France, 17 miles N. W. of Basle. Lat. 47. 58 N. Lon. 7. 27 E.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 85 miles N. N. W. of London.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordshire, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 126 miles N. of London.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, about 23 miles long, and 15 broad. It is fertile in corn, and is subject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 23 N. Lon. 14. 40 E.

RUGENWALD, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 35 miles N. E. of Colberg. It is subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 54. 34 N. Lon. 16. 27 E.

RUMFORD, a town of Essex, having markets on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of London.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, 5 miles from Annecy. Lat. 45. 56 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

RUMNEY, (NEW,) a borough town of Kent, which sends 2 members to parliament.

RUMSEY, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Saturdays. The inhabitants deal largely in shalloons. It is 74 miles W by S. of London.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Flanders, 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 7 N. Lon. 4. 23 E.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 27 miles N. E. of Brandenburg. In 1787 it was nearly destroyed by a dreadful fire. Lat. 53. 3 N. Lon. 13. 6 E.

RUREMONDE, a strong town of Guelderland. It is the see of a bishop, and has been several times taken and retaken. It is 70 miles N. E. of Mecklin. Lat. 51. 8 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

RUSSE, or NIEMEN, a river of Poland. See Niemen.

RUSSIA, (the Empire of) is an exceedingly large country, situated partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. It is bounded by the Frozen Sea on the N. Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia, on the S. the sea of Japan on the E. and Poland and Sweden on the W. The northern part of Russia is covered with snow nine months in the year, and scarcely habitable; the middle of the country is temperate, and the southern provinces warm. In the north we meet with many forests, morasses, bogs, and barren sands few inhabitants, and not many animals. The middle of Russia, and the south, are fruitful countries, and supply the north with all kinds of provisions by means of navigable rivers, lakes, and canals. Continual frosts prevail in winter; but, as soon as the snow melts, grass and all manner of vegetables spring up and thrive amazingly. Russia produces corn, grass, hemp, flax, pitch, turpentine, rhubarb, wax, rice, and a great quantity of honey. It has also oaks and firs, as well as several mines of silver, lead, and iron. The northern parts of Russia, but more particularly the Asiatic, yield an immense quantity of furs, which are supplied from the bears, foxes, ermines, martens, and sables, that abound there. Besides these animals, there are hares, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl and fish in great plenty. See the Geographical Grammar.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, having a market on Mondays. It is 204 miles N. W. of London.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the least county of England, having Leicestershire on the W. Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on the N. and Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire on the E. and S. E. It is about 15 miles long, and 11 broad, containing 100,000 acres, 2,400 houses, 19,600 inhabitants, 48 parishes, 2 market towns, and sends 2 members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil rich.

RUVO, an episcopal town of Naples in Italy, 16 miles W. of Bari. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 16. 44 E.

RUWADDE. See Arvad.

RYE, a town of Sussex, having a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the cinque-ports, is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 64 miles S. E. by S. of London.

RYEGATE, a town of Surrey, having a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in the vale of Homesdale, and its castle is now in ruins. It sends 2 members to parliament. Ryegate is 22 miles S. W. of London.

RYSWICK, a village of Holland, remarkable for a treaty concluded in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lat. 52. 2 N. Lon. 4. 24 E.

RZECZYCA, the capital of a district of the same name, in Lithuania, 125 miles N. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 32 N. Lon. 31. 5 E.

RZEVA, or RESCHOW, a territory of the Russian empire, having Ivere and Moscow on the N. Biela on the S. Vitepsk on the E. and Pleskow on the W.

RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI, the capital of the above territory, is seated near the source of the Wolga. Lat. 56. 11 N. Lon. 35. 40 E.

RZEVA, THE DESERT, a town of the above territory. Lat. 56. 20 N. Lon. 29. 35 E.

S.

SAADAH, a town of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, 180 miles N. E. of Almacharaba. Lat. 17. 50 N. Lon. 44 55 E.

SAAL, or SALLA, an ancient town of Carinthia, in Germany. It was destroyed by Attila, the Hun, in 451.

SABA, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, a little westward of St. Christopher's. It is about 12 miles in circumference. Lat. 17. 39 N. Lon. 63. 12 W.

SABA, a town of Irack Agemi, in Persia, Asia. Lat. 34. 56 N. Lon. 52. 15 E.

SABINNA, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, having Umbria on the N. the Farther Abruzzo on the E. Campagna di Roma on the S. and St. Peter's Patrimony on the W. It is about 22 miles long, and 20 broad. It is fertile in oil and wine.

SABIONETTA, a duchy on the confines of Mantua and the Cremonese, in Italy.

SABIONETTA, the capital of the above duchy, is a strong town, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 20 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

SABLE, an ancient town of Maine, in France. 25 miles N. E. of Angiers. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 0. 24 W.

SABLE, (CAPE), the most southerly promontory of Nova Scotia, in North America. Lat. 43. 24 N. Lon. 65. 34 W.

SABLESTAN, or SABULSTAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, having Chorassan on the N. the mountain of Candahor and Bask on the E. Segestan on the S. and Reri on the W. It is a mountainous country.

SACCAI, a strong town of Japan, in the South Sea, 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 35. 0 N. Lon. 134. 5 E.

SADERASAPATAN, a sea-port town of the Coromandel Coast, in the East-Indies, 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 12. 26 N. Lon. 80. 20 E.

SAFIA, a town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 32. 28 N. Lon. 8. 58 W.

SAJAN, a town of Silesia, in Germany, 100 miles N. by E. of Prague. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 15. 27 E.

SAGRES, a strong town of Algarve, in Portugal, 4 miles from Cape St. Vincent. Lat. 37. 4 N. Lon. 9. 5 W.

SAGUENAY, a province of North America, of which Quebec is the capital.

SAGUNTUM. See Morviedro.

SAHAGUN, a town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 34. Lon. 5. 24 W.

SAHARA, or ZAARA, a large desert of Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean. It consists principally of barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by a few wandering tribes of Arabs. Great numbers have frequently been overwhelmed by the sands.

SAID, supposed to be the ancient THEBAIS, a town of Egypt, in Africa, 150 miles S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 27. 32 N. Lon. 31. 20 E.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, a town and harbour on the coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to the Russians. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 158. 43 E.

SAINTES, the name of 3 small islands in the West Indies. Lat. 15. 57 N. Lon. 61. 52 W.

SAINTES, an ancient episcopal town, the capital of Saintonge, in France, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 0. 34 W.

SAINTONGE, a province of France, having Angoumois and Perigord on the E. Poitou and Aunis on the N. the Ocean on the W. and Bourdelois and Guienne on the S. It is about 62 miles long, and 30 broad. It is a very fertile country, and abounds in all sorts of corn and fruits.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in Africa. Lat. 16. 38 N. Lon. 22. 51 W.

SALA, a town of Westmanland, in Sweden, 50 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 50 N. Lon. 17. 45 E.

SALAMANCA, an ancient town of Leon, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. It is 88 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 5. 16 W.

SALAMANCA, a town of Mexico, in North America, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. Lat. 17. 55 N. Lon. 89. 58 W.

SALANAKEM, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 14 N. Lon. 20. 53 E.

SALEM, a sea-port town of Massachusett's Bay, in North America. It was the first settlement of the English in New England. Lat. 42. 16 N. Lon. 70. 20 W.

SALERNO, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. Salerno is 27 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 14. 53 E.

SALIGNAC, a town of Perigord, in France. Lat. 45. 40 N. Lon. 1. 23 E.

SALIGNAS, a town of Biscay, in Spain, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 5 N. Lon. 2. 54 W.

SALINES, a strong town of Franche Comte, in France, 200 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 56 N. Lon. 6. 5 E.

SALISBURY, the capital of Wiltshire, having markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. About 1056, the bishoprics of Sherborn in Dorsetshire, and Wilton Wiltshire, were incorporated, and made the bishopric of Salisbury. It was valued in the king's books *temp.* H. VIII. at 1385*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*. Salisbury has the title of a marquisate. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 82 miles W. by S. of London.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth; in some places it is from 35 to 40 broad. Vast quantities of sheep are fed upon it. There are several British and Roman remains on this plain, particularly Stonehenge.

SALLEE, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa. It has long been noted for its rovers, or pirates, who make prizes of all Christian ships that they meet, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 150 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 0 N. Lon. 6. 31 W.

SALM, a town of Lorrain, in France, 20 miles W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 34 N. Lon. 7. 15 E.

SALO, a town of Venice, in Italy, 17 miles N. E. of Brescia. Lat. 55. 38 N. Lon. 10. 49 E.

SALOBRENA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 36 miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36. 31 N. Lon. 3. 30 W.

SALON, a town of Provence, in France, 20 miles N. W. of Aix. Lat. 43. 38 N. Lon. 5. 5 E.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, subject to Venice. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 17. 29 E.

SALONE, an episcopal town of Livadia, in Greece, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lat. 38. 50 N. Lon. 23. 1 E.

SALONICHI, anciently THESSALONICA, the capital of Macedonia, in European Turkey, is the see of an archbishop. It is a place of great trade, which is principally carried on by the Greek Christians and the Jews. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1431. It is 270 miles W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 41 N. Lon. 22. 53 E.

SALSETTA, an island on the coast of Decan, in the East Indies. It is 25 miles long, and 12 broad, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It is separated from Bombay by a channel which is only half a mile over, and which is fordable at low water. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lat. 19. 0 N. Lon. 72. 40 E.

SALSONNA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, 44 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 56 N. Lon. 1. 38 E.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, in South America, the inhabitants of which carry on a very considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Lat. 26. 50 S. Lon. 6. 46 W.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, has a considerable trade, sends 2 members to parliament, and is much frequented by miners. It is 220 miles W. by S. of London.

SALTZA, a town of Magdeburg, in Germany, 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 3 N. Lon. 11. 54 E.

SALTSBURG, an archbishopric of Germany, having Bavaria on the N. Austria on the E. Carinthia and Tirol on the S. and Tirol and Bavaria on the W. It is a mountainous but fertile country, and contains mines of silver, copper, and iron. It is about 70 miles long, and 60 broad.

SALTSBURG, an ancient and strong town of Bavaria, in Germany. It is 155 miles W. by S. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 37 N. Lon. 13. 5 E.

SALVADOR, a town of Congo, in Africa. Lat. 5. 0 S. Lon. 15. 40 E.

SALVADOR, (ST.) a town of Brazil, in South America. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a viceroy. The chief trade is in sugar, tobacco, raw hides, tallow, and train oil. Lat. 13. 30 S. Lon. 40. 10 W.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands near the Madeiras. Lat. 30. 0 N. Lon. 15. 49 W.

SALVATERRA, a town of Estremadura, in Portugal. Lat. 38. 59 N. Lon. 7. 51 W.

SALVATIERRA, a strong town of Beira, in Portugal, 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 6. 14 W.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Galicia,

in Spain, 56 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 41. 48 N. Lon. 8. 16 W.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Biſcay, in Spain, 30 miles E. of Vittoria. Lat. 42. 54 N. Lon. 2. 17 W.

SALUZZO, or SALLUCES, a town and caſtle of Piedmont, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 44 N. Lon. 7. 37 E.

SAMARCAND, an ancient, large, ſtrong, and populous town of Usbec Tartary, in Aſia. Tamerlane the Great kept his court here. The inhabitants trade largely in very delicious fruits. Samarcand is much celebrated by the Perſian poets. It is 250 miles E. by N. of Bochara. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 69. 0 E.

SAMARI, or TANDAY, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia. It is about 320 miles in circumference.

SAMARIA, the country of the Ephraimites, one of the ten tribes of Iſrael, 1 Kings, xiii. 32. Whenever Samaria is mentioned in the New Teſtament, it always ſignifies the territory between Judea and Galilee: and where the tribes of Ephraim, Manaſſeh, and Iſſachar had dwelt. Here our SAVIOUR converted ſundry perſons, John iv. Here Simon Magus deceived the people; and here many were converted by the miniſtry of Philip the deacon, and of Peter and John. John iv. Acts viii.

SAMARIA, the modern SEBASTE, a name given it by Herod the Great, and the ancient ſeat of the kings of Iſrael. When Omri was king of Iſrael, he, about A. M. 3080, bought a hill from Shemer, for 6841. 7s. 6d. and built on it a city, which, from the name of the late owner, he called Shomron, or Samaria. In Ahab's time it ſuſtained a ſiege from Benhadad and his 32 tributary kings, but was relieved by the defeat of the Syrians. In Jeboram his ſon's reign, it ſuſtained another ſiege from the Syrians, when women eat their own children for hunger; but was miraculouſly relieved and ſupplied. See 2 Kings, vi. vii. Not long after the elders of it beheaded 70 of Ahab's deſcendants, and ſent their heads in baſkets to Jehu. In 3283, A. M. Shalmaneſer, after a ſiege of 3 years, took it, and reduced it to ruins. It was afterwards ſlowly repaired. Alexander planted a colony of Macedonians in it. The Jewiſh king Hircanus demoliſhed it, and cauſed the water to run over its foundations. About A. M. 3947, Gabinius, the Roman governor of Syria, rebuilt it in part, and called it GABIANA. Herod the Great reſtored it to its ancient luſtre, and called it SEBASTE. It was, notwithſtanding its ſufferings in the Jewiſh wars, a place of ſome conſideration about A. D. 400. Nothing now remains of this once magnificent city but a heap of ruins. It was 45 miles N. E. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 32. 40 N. Lon. 38. 0 E.

SAMARIA, or SAMORJA, the capital of the iſland of Schutt, in Hungary, where the provincial diets meet. It is under the juriſdiction of Preſburg.

SAMBALLAS, ſeveral iſlands on the North coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien, in America. They are uninhabited.

SAMLAND, a circle of Regal Pruſſia, famous for the vaſt quantities of amber found on its coaſt. Koningsburg is the principal town.

SAMMATAN, a town of Cominges, in France, 5 miles N. of Lomez. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

SAMNANOODHA, an iſland on the N. of Oonalaſhka, in the South Sea. Lat. 33. 5 N. Lon. 168. 40 W.

SAMOGITIA, or ZAMUYDZ, a province of Poland, having Courland on the N. Lithuania on the E. the Baltic Sea on the W. and Regal Pruſſia on the S. It is about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, though not well cultivated. The inhabitants are boorish, but honeſt; they will not ſuffer a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and 2 bells at her girdle.

SAMOIEDA, a country of Ruſſia, in Aſia, having the North Sea or Frozen Ocean on the N. and Siberia on the S. The inhabitants are a rude and unpoliſhed people, and if they have any religion at all, it is idolatry. Their only occupation is hunting and fiſhing.

SAMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, about 32 miles long, and 22 broad. It is exceedingly fertile. Here are ſome iron mines, and all the mountains are of white marble. There are about 12,000 inhabitants. Corea is the principal place.

SAMOTHRACIA, now SAMANDRACHI, is a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, about 17 miles in circumference, and well cultivated. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 25. 18 E.

SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, 8 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 56. 2 N. Lon. 10. 33 E.

SAMSON, (ST.) a town of Normandy, in France.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Asia, 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lat. 14. 28 N. Lon. 41. 35 E.

SANBACH, a town of Cheshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 162 miles N. N. W. of London.

SANCERRE, a town of Berry, in France, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers. Lat. 47. 18 N. Lon. 2. 59 E.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Cracow, in Poland, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 43 N. Lon. 20. 32 E.

SANDO, one of the Japanese islands, in the South Sea, about 87 miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 35 N. Lon. 139. 30 E.

SANDOMIR, a palatinate of Poland, having Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia on the N. Lublin and Russia on the E. and Cracovia on the S. and W. The soil is very fertile; and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper.

SANDOMIR, the capital of the above palatinate, is 75 miles E. of Cracow. In 1790, a rich silver mine was discovered in its neighbourhood 100lbs. of the mineral will yield 20 pounds weight of pure silver. Lat. 50. 28 N. Lon. 22. 0 E.

SANDVLIET, or SANDVLIET, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands, 12 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 4. 12 E.

SANDWICH, a town of Kent, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation and a cinque-port; is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, sends 2 members to parliament, called Barons, and has the title of an earldom. The trade of Sandwich is greatly decayed, by reason of its harbour being almost choaked up with sand. It is 67 miles E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 1. 25 E.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They consist of 11 islands, extending in latitude from 18 deg. 54 min. to 22 deg. 15 min. N. and in longitude from 150 deg. 54 min. to 160 deg. 24 min. W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotinnee, Tahowrowa, Morotei, Waoheo, Atooi, Neehechow, Oreehoua, and Tahoora; all inhabited, except Morotinnee and Tahoora. Besides these, the natives speak of another, lying to the W. S. W. of Tahoora; which is low and sandy, and visited only for the purpose of catching turtle and sea-fowls. As they do not know of any others, it is probable that none exist in their neighbourhood. An account of each inhabited island will be found in its proper place. The climate differs very little from that of the West India islands in the same latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be more temperate; nor are there any traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, at the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E. S. E. to N. E. The tides are very regular, ebbing and flowing 6 hours each. The flood comes from the eastward; and it is high water at the full and change of the moon, 45 minutes past 3. Their greatest rise is 2 feet 7 inches, and the water is always 4 inches higher when the moon is above the horizon, than when she is below it. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as at the other islands in this ocean. The taro root is of a superior quality. The bread fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and an excellent substitute for sugar. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possess the islands S. of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New-Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made. They walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue; although, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately formed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. Tattowing the body

is much practiſed here. The natives riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt ſoon after ſun-ſet. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, clubs, and ſlings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themſelves. It is from one to two feet long, made of heavy black wood reſembling ebony, ſharpened at one or both ends, and ſecured to the hand by a ſtring. Its uſe is to ſtab in cloſe fight, and it is well adapted to the purpoſe. They have alſo the knife or ſaw, with which the New Zealanders cut up their ſlaughtered enemies. For defenſive armour they wear ſtrong mats, which are not eaſily penetrated with ſuch weapons as theirs.

SANGUESA, a town of Navarre, in Spain. It is 20 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 34 N. Lon. 1. 17 W.

SANQUHAR, a borough town of Nithiſdale, in Scotland, 24 miles N. of Dumfries. Lat. 55. 30 N. Lon. 3. 56 W.

SAN MATHES, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 40. 14 N. Lon. 0. 30 W.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru, South America. Lat. 2. 18 S. Lon. 82. 36 W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town and anchorage road on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Teneriffe, where veſſels generally ſtop to take in water. It has been hitherto imagined that this is a barren place; but Captain Cook, who viſited it in 1776, informs us, that it is a very fertile ſpot. Lat. 28. 31 N. Lon. 16. 31 W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town of Morocco, in Africa, at the extremity of Mount Atlas. Lat. 30. 38 N. Lon. 10. 7 W.

SANTA CRUZ, a large iſland of the South Sea, about 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 10. 20 S. Lon. 13. 10 W.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cuba, in America, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lat. 23. 10 N. Lon. 81. 16 W.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, an epiſcopal town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 19. 45 S. Lon. 59. 55 W.

SANTA FE, a town of New Mexico, in North America. Lat. 35. 32 N. Lon. 106. 35 W.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, the capital of New Granada, in South America, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Lat. 3. 58 N. Lon. 73. 5 W.

SANTAREN, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 2 N. Lon. 8. 25 W.

SANTEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

SANTERRE, a territory of Picardy, in France, having Cambreſis on the N. Vermandois on the E. Amienois on the W. and the river Somme on the S. It is exceedingly fertile.

SANTILLANE, a ſea-port town of Aſturias, in Spain, 50 miles E. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 4. 32 W.

SANTORINI, the ancient CALISTE, and afterwards THERASEA, an iſland of the Archipelago, 8 miles long, and 7 broad. Here are vaſt quantities of pumice-ſtone. It is inhabited by Greeks, about 10,000 in number, who, though ſubject to the Turks, chooſe their own magiſtrates. Its chief trade conſiſts in wine and cotton. There is only one ſpring on the iſland, therefore the natives preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 26. 1 E.

SAPIENZA, an iſland and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the Turks. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 21. 35 E.

SARAGOSSA, a town of Arragon, in Spain. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and has a court of inquiſition. This town is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Phœnicians. The Romans ſent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Auguſtus; whence it obtained the name of Cæſar Auguſtus, by corruption Saragoſſa. The allies gained a victory over the French and Spaniards at this place in 1710. It is 150 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 53 N. Lon. 0. 28 W.

SARAIS, or BOSNIA SARAGO, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 17. 57 E.

SARATOS, a town of Aſtracan, in the Ruſſian empire, 300 miles N. W. of Aſtracan. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon. 49. 25 E.

SARBURO, or SARBRUC, a town of Treyer, in Germany, 8 miles S. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

SARBURG, or SARBRUC, a town of Lorrain, in Germany, 50 miles S. E. of Metz. Lat. 49. 16 N. Lon. 7. 9 E.

SARDAM, a ſea-port town of Holland, 7 miles N. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 28 N. Lon. 4. 45 E.

SARDINIA, an iſland and kingdom of the Mediterranean Sea, about 152 miles long, and 80 broad. This iſland is pleaſantly diverſified with hills and vales. The air in ſummer is hot and ſultry, and is reckoned unhealthful. The ſoil is very fruitful where it is manured, producing

corn, wine, and oil, in plenty; but there is a want of hands, and those that are there are said to be exceedingly lazy and indolent, seldom making any great improvement in their ground. The language is Spanish; this island having been under the dominion of Spain till very lately. The Phœnicians and Greeks, who called it Sardinia, first sent colonies to this island, and erected several small states, as they had done in the South of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians succeeded them, and had the dominion nearly of the whole island. The Romans dispossessed the Carthaginians. The Saracens held it in the 9th century, as they did Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Pisa recovered part of the island from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer the island to the king of Arragon, who subdued the Genoese, Pisans, and the rest of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions. It remained united to the crown of Spain till the allies made a conquest of it, in 1708. It was allotted to the emperor at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it about 2 years after; when it was conferred on the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1719; and his descendents now enjoy the throne. The revenues do very little more than defray the ordinary expences of the government. The king of Sardinia entered into the crusade, with several other of the Christian princes of Europe, against the Republicans of France. If they succeed, in their project, the king of Sardinia, according to the treaty of Pilnitz, is to have a part of that devoted nation annexed to his hereditary dominions; but, by the present state of the war, it does not appear likely that any advantage will accrue from the mad undertaking. Its principal town is Cagliari.

SARDO, anciently SARDIS, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is supposed to have been built soon after the destruction of Troy, about A. M. 3100. It was plundered by Cyrus, but still remained a place of great consequence. It was overturned by an earthquake in the time of our SAVIOUR. The Roman emperor Tiberius ordered it to be rebuilt, but it never recovered its ancient splendour. A Christian church was early planted here. See Rev. iii. 1.—6. It has, however, greatly gone to decay, and nothing now remains but a tolerable inn, a few cottages, and vast heaps of ruins. Lat. 38. 44 N. Lon. 28. 30 E.

SARGEL, an ancient town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 36. 30 N. Lon. 2. 15 W.

SARGUEMINE, a town of Lorrain, in Germany. Lat. 49. 8 N. Lon. 7. 13 E.

SARK, a small island on the coast of Normandy, in France, subject to Great Britain.

SARLAT, an episcopal town of Perigord, in France, 87 miles E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 5 N. Lon. 1. 19 E.

SAR LOUIS, a strong town of Lorrain, in France, 20 miles E. of Thionville. Lat. 49. 21 N. Lon. 6. 46 E.

SARMATIA, an ancient country which was partly in Europe and partly in Asia, but its boundaries are at present hardly known.

SARNO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 14. 49 E.

SARREAL, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 30 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

SARSANA, an episcopal town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini. Lat. 43. 59 N. Lon. 12. 14 E.

SARUM, or OLD SARUM, a place of Wiltshire, which is almost without inhabitants, though it sends 2 members to parliament. It is a little N. of Salisbury or New Sarum.

SARVENDEN, a town of Lorrain, in France. Lat. 48. 59 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

SARVITZA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey.

SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 16. 48 E.

SARZANA, an ancient and strong town of Genoa, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and is 50 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 8 N. Lon. 9. 52 E.

SASERON, a town of Bengal, in the East Indies. Lat. 26. 10 N. Lon. 86. 44 E.

SASSARI, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 8. 39 E.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania. Lat. 46. 25 N. Lon. 26. 40 E.

SAS VAN GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 11 N. Lon. 3. 49 E.

SASSUOLO, a town of Modena, in Italy, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lat. 44. 28 N. Lon. 11. 11 E.

SATALIA, a strong town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 265 miles S. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 37. 1 N. Lon. 32. 21 E.

SAVANNAH, a town of Georgia, in North America. The foundation of this town was laid Feb. 9, 1733. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 80. 20 W.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which rises

in Carniola, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVERDUN, a town of Languedoc, in France, 25 miles from Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 14 N. Lon. 1. 36 E.

SAVERNAKE FOREST, in Wiltſhire, S. E. of Marlborough, about 12 miles in circuit, is well ſtocked with deer, and is the only privileged place for hunting poſſeſſed by a ſubject in this country.

SAVERNE, or ZABREN, a town of Alſace, in France, 18 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 41 N. Lon. 7. 33 E.

SAVIGLIANO a territory of Piedmont, in Italy, having Carmagnola on the N. Chieraſco and Foſſano on the E. Coni on the S. and Saluzzo on the W.

SAVIGLIANO, the capital of the above territory, is a ſtrong place, 26 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 7. 44 E.

SAULICU, a town of Burgundy, in France, 25 miles W. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 17 N. Lon. 4. 7 E.

SAUMUR, a town of Anjou, in France, 22 miles S. E. of Angiers. Lat. 47. 15 N. Lon. 0. 4 W.

SAVOLAX, or SAVOLAXIA, an inland province of Finland, in Sweden, having Cajania on the N. Kexholm on the E. Carelia on the S. and Bothnia on the W. It is about 204 miles long, and 126 broad. The inhabitants, who are but few in number for ſo large a country, trade chiefly in tallow, butter, dried fiſh, hides, and furs. By the treaty of Abo, in 1743, a ſmall part of Savolaxia was ceded to Ruſſia.

SAVONA, or SANA, a large and ſtrong town of Genoa, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Its harbour, which would formerly admit large ſhips, is now choaked up. Savona is 20 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 18 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

SAVOY, a ſovereign duchy between France and Italy, having Switzerland on the N. Piedmont and Valois on the E. Bugey and Breſſe on the W. and Dauphiny and part of Piedmont on the S. It is about 83 miles long, and 67 broad. It is rather mountainous, and the air conſequently cold; but the ſoil is pretty fertile. The chief commodities of this country are paper, fuſtians, raw ſilks, hides, cloths, iron-work, and timber. Savoy was anciently poſſeſſed by the Allobroges, and reduced under the obedience of the Romans in the reign of Auguſtus; and, having been ſucceſſively ſubject to the northern nations, which deſtroyed the Roman empire, was at length incorporated with the kingdom of Burgundy, on the ruin of which the Emperor of Germany poſſeſſed himſelf of it, and conferred it on Hugh duke of Saxony, creating him duke of Savoy, and Prince of Piedmont; and the duchy ſtill continues in that family. Victor Amadeus II. the laſt duke of Savoy, married Anne Mary of Valois, daughter of Philip, duke of Orleans, and of the Princeſs Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. king of England; and by the ſaid Mary of Valois had iſſue the late duke of Savoy (king of Sardinia), Mary Adelaide, mother of Lewis XV. king of France, and Mary Louiſa Gabrielle, who married Philip V. king of Spain, by whom he had iſſue the late king Ferdinand. The late duke of Savoy entered into the grand alliance againſt France, in 1702, loſt all his ſtrong towns; and Turin, his capital, was upon the point of being taken, when the allies marched to his relief, and raiſed the ſiege, utterly deſtroying the French army that lay before it, in 1706; and, at the peace of Utrecht, 1713, he was made king of Sicily, for the ſervice he had done the allies in that war. Afterwards, in 1719, he exchanged Sicily for the crown of Sardinia, of which his preſent Majeſty remains poſſeſſed. In the preſent war, however, between the allies and the French republicans, great part of Savoy has been taken from him, and remains in the poſſeſſion of the French. It is now called Mont Blanc.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 30 N. Lon. 9. 36 E.

SAXMUNDHAM, or SAXLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 89 miles N. E. of London.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany. It formerly extended over the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, but for ſome time it has been reſtricted to the electoral dominions only. If conſidered in its largeſt ſenſe, as including the Upper and Lower Circles it is bounded by the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean on the N. by Poland and Sileſia on the E. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Heſſe Caſſel on the S. and Weſtphalia on the W. The Upper Circle contains Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony Proper, Thuringia. The Lower Circle contains Holſtein Gottorp, Brunſwic Wolfenbuttel, Mecklenburg. It is fruitful in corn. In the hills are mines of ſilver, and other metals. The air is cold, but ſalubrious. The German language is ſpoken in Saxony with the greateſt purity and perfection. From this country came thoſe emigrants, who, before the Norman conqueſt,

poſſeſſed themſelves of great part of Britain.

SAYBROOK, a ſea-port town of Connecticut, in North America 90 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 71. 58 W.

SAYCOCK, or BANGO, one of the Japaneſe iſlands, in Aſia. Lat. 34. 0 N. Lon. 132. 28 E.

SEAGEN, SCAGERIFF, or SKAGEN'S HORN, a promontory of North Jutland, in Denmark. Lat. 57. 16. N. Lon. 10. 6 E.

SCALA, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 6 miles N. of Amalfi. Lat. 40. 34 N. Lon. 14. 44 E.

SCALA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, 8 miles from Epheſus. Lat. 37. 54 N. Lon. 27. 31 E.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles N. of Presburg. Lat. 49. 4 N. Lon. 17. 17 E.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Mainland, one of the Shetland Iſles, in the North of Scotland, 130 miles N. E. of Caithneſs. Lat. 60. 12 N. Lon. 1. 15 W.

SCANDEROON. See Alexandretta.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of the diſtrict which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA, or SCAREN, a town of Weſtro Gothia, in Sweden, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 16 N. Lon. 12. 42 E.

SCARBOROUGH, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a very ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs, that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. Scarborough has of late years been much frequented on account of its mineral waters. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 237 miles N. of London.

SCARBOROUGH, the capital of the iſland of Tobago, in the Weſt Indies. It is in a flouriſhing condition, though in its infant ſtate, it having been begun ſince 1763, when the iſland was ceded to Great Britain.

SCARDONNA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 29 N. Lon. 17. 2 E.

SCARLINO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 5 miles S. of Maſſa. Lat. 42. 58 N. Lon. 10. 57 E.

SCARO, an epiſcopal town of Santorini, an iſland of the Archipelago. Lat. 36. 10 N. Lon. 25. 58 E.

SCARPANTO, one of the Sporades, in the Archipelago, about 22 miles long, and 8 broad. It is ſubject to the Turks, but is inhabited by Greeks.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton of Switzerland, having Suabia on the N. and W. Zurich and Conſtance on the E. and Conſtance and Thurgaw on the S. It is about 22 miles long, and 10 broad, and is exceedingly fertile.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the above canton, is a ſtrong town. It embraced the Reformation in 1529, and its government reſembles that of Zurich. Schaffhauſen is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 39 N. Lon. 8. 41 E.

SCHALHOLT, an epiſcopal town of Iceland. Lat. 64. 40 N. Lon. 22. 20 W.

SCHAMACHYRA, the capital of Schirvan, in Perſia. It was formerly a very large place; but by an earthquake upwards of 6000 houſes were deſtroyed. However, it ſtill remains a town of conſiderable trade. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 37. 5 E.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 7 miles S. of Paſſau. Lat. 48. 21 N. Lon. 13. 36 E.

SCHAWENBURG, a territory of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about 22 miles long, and 10 broad. It is ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

SCHECK. See Rhinſabern.

SCHELD, a large river of the Netherlands, which riſes in Vermandois, and paſſing through Flanders, it divides itſelf into 2 branches, the Eaſtern and Weſtern Scheld, and falls into the German Ocean.

SCHELESTADT, an ancient town of Alſace, in France, 20 miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 7. 40 E.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. In its neighbourhood is a volcano continually burning. Lat. 48. 32 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

SCHELLING, an iſland at the entrance of Zuider Zee, in Holland. Lat. 53. 20 N. Lon. 5. 10 E.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary. In its neighbourhood are mines of ſilver, and other metals. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 18. 20 E.

SCHENECTIDA, a town on the banks of the Mohawk river, in the ſtate of New York, North America. From this town Indian traders ſet out for Oſwego. Lat. 42. 54 N. Lon. 73. 51 W.

SCHENING, a town of Oſtro-Gothia, in Sweden, 8 miles S. E. of Wadzena. Lat. 58. 12 N. Lon. 15. 47 E.

SCHETLAND, SHETLAND, or ZETLAND, a vaſt number of iſlands, about 40, of which 26 are inhabited, lying to the N. of the Orkneys. They are ſubject to Great Britain, and are chiefly noted for the herring fiſhery on their coaſt. During two months in the ſummer the ſun never ſets, and, conſequently, during the ſame ſpace of time in the winter, it never riſes. The principal iſland is called Mainland.

SCHIEDAM, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 4 miles from Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 54 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

SCHIRAS, the capital of Farſiſtan, in Perſia, 225 miles S. E. of Iſpahan. The wines of Schiras are the beſt in Perſia. The ruins of Perſepolis are about 50 miles N. E. of this place. Lat. 29. 40 N. Lon. 56. 40 E.

SCHLESTADT, a town of Alſace, in France, 20 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 17 N. Lon. 7. 40 E.

SCHOINECK, or SCHONECK, a town of Treves, in Germany, 27 miles N. of Treves. Lat. 50. 12 N. Lon. 6. 26 E.

SCHONEN, a province of Sweden, having the Sound on the W. Holland and Smaland on the N. and Bleckingia and the Baltic Sea on the E. and S. It is about 58 miles long, and 40 broad, and is exceedingly fertile.

SCHOONHOVEN, a ſtrong town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 58 N. Lon. 4. 34 E.

SCHORNDORF, a ſtrong town of Wirtemburg, in Germany, 11 miles N. E of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 56 N. Lon. 8 54 E.

SCHOUTEN, ſeveral iſlands of the South Sea. William Schoutens, a Dutchman, diſcovered them in 1616. Lat. 0. 48 S. Lon. 135. 25 E.

SCHWALBACH, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 9 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Tirol, in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Bottenburg. Lat. 47. 19 N. Lon. 11. 42 E.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in Germany, 35 miles N. of Cullembach. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 11. 30 E.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 25 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 42 N. Lon. 20. 44 E.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 16. 54 E.

SCHWEINFURT, a ſtrong imperial town of Franconia, in Germany, 29 miles W. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 5 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

SCHWINBURG, a town of the iſland of Floria, in Denmark. Lat. 54. 4 N. Lon. 10. 40 E.

SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to the whole country. It has the lake of the Four Cantons on the W. the canton of Uri on the S. Glaris on the E. and Zurich and Zug on the N. Its chief riches conſiſt in its cattle.

SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, the capital of the above canton, is 10 miles S. E. of Lucern. Lat. 46. 55 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the entrance of the gulph of Salonichi. It is about 22 miles long, and 8 broad.

SCILLY, a number of iſlands and rocks, on the W. of Cornwall. They are rendered dangerous by vaſt numbers of rocks. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, with 4 men of war, were caſt away here in the night of Oct. 22, 1707. Here is a good light-houſe 51 feet high. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 6. 41 W.

SCIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 32 miles long, and 15 broad. It is rather mountainous, but pleaſant and fruitful, particularly in wine, oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates.

SCIO, the capital of the above iſland, has a good harbour, and is a place of conſiderable trade. It is the ſee of a biſhop. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is 47 miles W. of Smyrna. Lat. 38. 20 N. Lon. 26. 30 E.

SCIRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 15 miles long, and 8 broad. It is fruitful in wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 25. 10 E.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, containing the counties of Poſega, Zabrab, Creis, Warasdin, Ereim, and Walpon. It belongs to the Auſtrians, and is about 300 miles long, and 75 broad. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of the Hungarian, Bohemian, Poliſh, and Ruſſian.

SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is fertile in wine.

SCOPIA, or USCOPIA, a town of European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 22. 25 E.

SCOTLAND, a kingdom of Europe,

comprehending the N. part of the island of Great Britain; but, as it is now united to England, these two countries, with the principality of Wales, form one nation. It has the sea on all sides, except the S. where it is separated from England. It is about 380 miles long, and 190 broad where broadest. Exclusive of the main land, there are about 300 islands in its vicinity. For a more full and perfect description of the kingdom of Scotland, see the Geographical Grammar.

SCOTLAND, (NEW,) or NOVA SCOTIA. See Acadia.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America, 50 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 9. 40 N. Lon. 78. 50 W.

SCUTARI, the capital of Albania, in European Turkey, is the see of a bishop, and is 47 miles N. W. of Albanopoli. Lat. 42. 35 N. Lon. 19. 25 E.

SCUTARI, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey. As this town is in the vicinity of Constantinople, it is looked upon as a suburb to that great city. Lat. 41. 1 N. Lon. 29. 2 E.

SCYLLA, rocks in the Faro di Messina. These were exceedingly dangerous to mariners; but, by a dreadful earthquake, in 1783, which proved fatal to many places in the neighbourhood, they are said to have been destroyed.

SCYTHIA, formerly a very large country of Asia. Its boundaries are not properly known.

SDILLES, one of the islands of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 26. 0 E.

SEAFORD, a town of Sussex, whose market is disused. It is 59 miles S. by E. of London.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the County of Lothian, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 0 N. Lon. 2. 54 W.

SEBASTIAN, (ST.) a strong sea-port town of Guipuscoa, in Spain. Its harbour, which is well secured, is much frequented. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in iron and steel. It is 50 miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 1. 56 W.

SEBASTIAN, (ST.) a large town of Brazil, in South America. It is the see of a bishop, and the place where the governor of the province resides. Lat. 23. 6 S. Lon. 42. 40 W.

SEBENICO, a strong sea-port town of Dalmatia. It is the see of a bishop, and belongs to the Venetians. Sebenico is 25 miles S. E. of Zara. Lat. 44. 17 N. Lon. 16. 46 E.

SEBURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 21 N. Lon. 3. 50 E.

SECANDRA, a town of Agra, in Hindostan. It is supposed to have been the utmost bound of Alexander's conquests, and to have been called Alexandria. Lat. 26. 44 N. Lon. 77. 14 E.

SEECHING, or SECHY, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Tuesdays. It is 98 miles N. E. of London.

SECKAW, an episcopal town of Styria, in Germany, 90 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon. 14. 25 E.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 27 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Lat. 47. 34 N. Lon. 7. 56 E.

SEDAN, a town of Champagne, in France, 135 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 41 N. Lon. 5. 2 E.

SEEZ, an episcopal town of Normandy, in France, 102 miles W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

SEGEBERG, a town of Holstein, in Germany, subject to Denmark. It is 28 miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon 10. 10 E.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, 55 miles S. W. of Waradin. Lat. 46 28 N. Lon. 20 35 E.

SEGESWAR, the capital of a district of the same name in Transylvania, 50 miles N. W. of Cronstadt. Lat. 47. 51 N. Lon. 24. 55 E.

SEGNA, or SEGNI, a strong episcopal town of Croatia, in Hungary, 100 miles N. W. of Spolatto. Lat. 45. 21 N. Lon. 15. 20 E.

SEGNI, an ancient episcopal town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 32 miles E of Rome. Lat. 41. 50 N. Lon. 13. 15 E.

SEGORBE, an episcopal town of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken from the Moors in 1245. It is 27 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 0. 4 W.

SEGOVIA, an ancient episcopal town of Old Castile, in Spain. It is very strong and populous. The best cloth in Spain is made here, which, with very fine paper, make the principal part of their trade. Segovia is 45 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 3 48 W.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. Lat. 8. 30 N. Lon. 63. 30 W.

SEGOVIA, (NEW,) a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 13. 35 N. Lon. 84. 30 W.

SEGOVIA, a town of Manilla, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, 240 miles N. of Manilla. Lat. 18. 36 N. Lon. 121. 0 E.

SEGURA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 30 miles N. W. of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lat. 37. 56 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 10. 28 E.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia, which formerly ſeparated Judea from Idumea on the S.

SELBA, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 182 miles N. by W. of London.

SELEUCIA, the modern name of Bagdad. See Bagdad.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Siberia, in Aſia, through which the Ruſſian caravans commonly paſs in their way to China. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 95. 0 E.

SELINSTADT, or SELINGUNSTADT, a town of Mentz, in Germany, 27 miles E. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 8. 32 E.

SELIVREA, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 35 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 4 N. Lon. 28. 12 W.

SELKIRK, a ſhire and town of Scotland, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 26 N. Lon. 2. 46 W.

SELLES, a town of Berri, in France, 32 miles S. E. of Blois. Lat. 47. 15 N. Lon. 1. 36 E.

SELTZ, a town of Lower Alſace, in France, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 53 N. Lon. 8. 12 E.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 50 miles S. W. of Temeſwaer. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 21. 45 E.

SEMIGALLIA, the eaſtern part of Courland, in Poland.

SEMINARA, a town of Naples, in Italy, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 20 N. Lon. 16. 21 E.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, ſubject to the Auſtrians. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 21. 0 E.

SEMPACH, a town of Lucerne, in Switzerland, 7 miles N. W. of Lucerne. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 7. 57 E.

SEMUR, a town of Burgundy, in France, 37 miles N. of Autun. Lat. 47. 28 N. Lon. 4. 20 E.

SENEGA, or SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa. A river of the ſame name runs through it, which overflows annually like the Nile. Senegal is very populous and full of trees, but the ſoil is ſandy. At the mouth of the river the French have a fort and a factory, by which they are entire maſters of the gum trade. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763; but it was reſtored to France at the peace of 1783.

SENEZ, an epiſcopal town of Provence, in France, 40 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 43. 59 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

SENLIS, an epiſcopal town of the Iſle of France, 27 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 12 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

SENNAAR, a kingdom and town of Nubia, in Africa. Sennaar is populous, though the heats are ſometimes almoſt inſupportable. Their chief trade is in elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold duſt. Lat. 15. 4 N. Lon. 30. 0 E.

SENNONES, a town of Lorrain, in France. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 7. 2 E.

SENONOIS, a territory of Champagne, in France.

SENS, the capital of the above territory, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is well ſituated for trade. It is 60 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 12 N. Lon. 3. 22 E.

SERAVALLE, a town of Milan, in Italy, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 44 N. Lon. 8. 36 E.

SERCELLI, a ſea-port town of Algiers in Africa. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

SEREGIPPE DEL REY, a ſea-port town of Brazil, in South America. Lat. 11. 30 S. Lon. 39. 45 W.

SERFANTE, or SERFO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 8 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 37. 20 N. Lon. 25. 10 E.

SERINGAPATAM, the capital of Tippoo Saib's dominions in the Myſore country, Eaſt Indies. It is 245 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 12. 32 N. Lon. 76. 40 E.

SERONGE, a town of Malwa, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 24. 35 N. Lon. 77. 30 E.

SERPA, a ſtrong town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 83 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 37. 47 N. Lon. 7. 45 W.

SERRA, or SIERRA LEONE, a large river of Guinea, in Africa; its ſource is unknown, but it is about 30 miles

wide at the mouth, where is a regular fort in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who a few years ago ſent a ſmall colony thither to cultivate the adjacent country. This infant colony, which was in a very flouriſhing condition, we find, by recent accounts, was almoſt deſtroyed by a ſmall French force about the cloſe of 1794.

SERRES, an archiepiſcopal town of European Turkey. Lat. 40. 54 N. Lon. 22. 40 E.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, having Hungary on the N. Bulgaria on the E. Boſnia on the W. and Albania and Macedonia on the S. It is about 190 miles long, and 95 broad. It is fertile and populous. Belgrade is the principal town.

SESSA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 30 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 14. 19 E.

SESTI DI PINENTE, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 5 miles W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 8. 36 E.

SESTOS, a ſtrong caſtle on the European ſide of the Dardanelles, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 12 N. Lon. 26. 54 E.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, an ancient town of Genoa, in Italy, 30 miles W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 23 N. Lon. 9. 28 E.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 45. 14 N. Lon. 7. 47 E.

SETINES. See Athens.

SETTE, CETTE, or PORT LOUIS, a town of Languedoc, in France, 14 miles S. W. of Montpelier. The famous canal of Languedoc begins here. Lat. 43. 26 N. Lon. 3. 48 E.

SETTLE, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. Lat. 54. 6 N. Lon. 2. 15 W.

SETUAN, a province of China, in Aſia, having Chan Si on the N. Koei Tcheon and Yunnan on the E. and Thibet on the W. It is exceedingly rich and fertile.

SETUVAL, or ST. UBES, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal. Its principal trade is in ſalt, of which commodity vaſt quantities are ſhipped to all countries. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 22 N. Lon. 8. 54 W.

SEVEN OAKS, or SENNOCK, as it is corruptly called, a town of Kent, having a market on Saturdays. It is 23 miles S. E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 19 N. Lon. 0. 18 E.

SEVER, (ST.) a town of Gaſcony, in France, 65 miles S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 45 N. Lon. 0. 35 W.

SEVERIA, a province of Ruſſia, having Smolenſko and Muſcovy on the N. Vorotinebi and the country inhabited by the Coſſacs on the E. the Coſſacs on the S. and Zernigova on the W. It is exceedingly woody.

SEVERINA, (ST.) a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 45 miles S. E. of Roſſano. Lat. 39. 15 N. Lon. 17. 14 E.

SEVERINO, an epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 25 miles N. E. of Fermerino. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 13. 6 E.

SEVERN, a river of England, which riſes near Plinlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryſhire. It is the ſecond river in England. After a long courſe, and receiving upwards of 30 ſmaller ſtreams, it empties itſelf into the Briſtol Channel. See Thames.

SEVERO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 15. 34 E.

SEVERUS's WALL, commonly called Graham's Dyke, in the Weſt of Scotland. It begins at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and runs W. acroſs the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

SEVILLE, the capital of Andaluſia, in Spain, is very large and populous. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 212 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 32 N. Lon. 5. 22 W.

SEYSSEL, a town of Bugey, in France. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

SEZANNE, a town of La Brie, in France, 65 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

SEIGATCHE, a town of Moguliſtan, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 30. 40 N. Lon. 79. 52 E.

SHAFTESBURY, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Shaftesbury is 102 miles W. by S of London

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Leitrim, and after a long courſe falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Clare and Limerick.

SHANNAWAZ, a town of Moguliſtan, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 30. 10 N. Lon. 71. 55 E.

SHAWPOUR, a town of Moguliſtan, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 23. 34 N. Lon. 83. 32 E.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is 205 miles W. by S. of London.

SHERGUR, a town of Mogulſtan, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 24. 25 N. Lon. 77. 30 E.

SHEERNESS, a fort of Kent, where the Medway falls into the Thames. Lat. 51. 25 N. Lon. 0. 48 E.

SHEFFIELD, a town of the weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is one of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns for hardware in England. It is 161 miles N. W. by N. of London.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 41 miles N. by W. of London.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Fridays, 136 miles N. W. of London.

SHEILDS, or SHEALS, (NORTH and SOUTH,) 2 ſea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in that of Northumberland. They are remarkable for the vaſt quantity of coals that are ſhipped for various parts from them. They lie at the mouth of the Tyne. Lat. 55. 4 N. Lon. 1. 12 W.

SHELBURNE, a town raiſed by the emigrants from the United States of North America to New Bruſwic, ſince the concluſion of the peace in 1783. It is about 3 miles long at preſent, and contains near 12,000 inhabitants.

SHEPPEY, an iſland of Kent, divided from the main land by a narrow channel. It contains one town, viz. Queenborough.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 114 miles W. of London.

SHERBORNE, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Thurſdays and Saturdays. Its caſtle is in ruins. Sherborne is 118 miles W. by S. of London.

SHERBORN, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Fridays. It is 181 miles N. by W. of London.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of Mogulſtan, in the Eaſt-Indies. Lat. 13. 5 N. Lon. 76. 5 E.

SHIPTON, a town of Worceſterſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 83 miles N. W. of London.

SHIRVAN, or SCHIRVAN, a province of the empire of Perſia, in Aſia. It is fertile, and well peopled.

SHOGLE, a town of Syria, in Aſia, 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 36. 40 E.

SHOREHAM, a ſea-port town of Suſſex, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 56 miles W. by S. of London.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shropſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. It is environed by a ſtrong wall, with 3 gates; but its caſtle is in ruins. It ſends 2 members to parliament, has the title of an earldom, and is 160 miles N. W. of London.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Monmouth county, in New Jerſey, North America. Lat. 40. 18 N. Lon. 74. 38 W.

SHROPSHIRE, a county of England, having Cheſhire on the N. Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the W. Herefordſhire on the S. and Staffordſhire on the E. It is about 48 miles long, and 28 broad. It contains 890,000 acres, 5 borough towns, 16 market towns, 170 pariſhes, and 139,700 inhabitants. The 5 boroughs ſend each 2 members to parliament, and the county likewiſe ſends 2. The air is bleak on account of the mountains; but the ſoil is fertile.

SHUR, now TOR, a town of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia. Lat. 28. 17 N. Lon. 34. 5 E.

SIAM, a large kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, having Laos on the N. Cambaya and Keo on the E. the Gulph of Siam on the S. and Malacca on the W. It is 550 miles long, but its mean breadth is about 200 miles. It is divided into Upper and Lower Siam. The ſoil is very fruitful, producing abundance of rice. The emperor is abſolute, being proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can purchaſe any merchandize till the emperor has firſt examined and approved of it. He keeps a very numerous army, and can carry 250 000 men into the field. The greater part of the houſes are built upon piles, on account of the vaſt quantity of rain which falls during ſome ſeaſons of the year. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper. Their religion is very groſs idolatry; and their temples and prieſts are numerous.

SIAM, the capital of the above kingdom; it is called by the natives CRUNG SI AYN THAYA, *i. e.* THE EXCELLENT CITY. It is ſurrounded with an exceedingly ſtrong wall, and is very populous. Lat. 14. 0 N. Lon. 101. 20 E.

SIARA, a town of Brazil, in South America. Lat. 3. 15 S. Lon. 39. 35 W.

SIBA, a province of Mogulſtan, in Aſia, having Naugracut on the N. Thibet on the E. Jamba and Ghor on the S. and Bengal on the W. This province is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country of Aſia,

comprehending the moſt northerly part of the Ruſſian empire. It has the ocean on the E. Great Tartary on the S. Ruſſia on the W. and the Frozen Sea on the N. being about 2000 miles long, and 750 broad. It is generally barren, and contains but few inhabitants in proportion to its ſize. The Ruſſian caravans paſs through this country in their way to China. Tobolſkoi is the principal town.

SICHEM, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 18 miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 6 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

SICILY, a large iſland, of a triangular figure, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtreight, called the Faro di Meſſini. Sicily is divided into 3 provinces, viz. Val di Mazara on the W. Val di Demona on the E. and Val di Noto on the S. E. This iſland is ſituated in a warm climate; but the air is healthful, being refreſhed by ſea breezes. Both hills and vallies are exceedingly fruitful, no country producing more corn, wine, oil, and ſilk in proportion to its dimenſions. It was once the granary of ancient Rome for corn, and ſtill continues to ſupply Naples and other parts with that neceſſary article. The moſt noted mountain in this iſland is that of Aetna, now called Mount Gibello, a terrible volcano, ſituated in the province of Val Demona, ſee the Geographical Grammar.

SIDAYE, a ſtrong town of Java, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 6. 40 S. Lon. 113. 15 E.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 30 N. Lon. 23. 44 E.

SIDMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, having a market for fiſh. It is 158 miles W. by S. of London.

SIDON, or ZIDON, the modern SAYD, a ſea-port town of Syria, in Aſia. It is ſuppoſed to have been built ſoon after the Flood, by Zidon, the eldeſt ſon of Canaan, whence its name. It ſtill remains a place of conſiderable note, and is the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw. The Goſpel was early preached to the inhabitants of Zidon. It is 45 miles W. of Damaſcus. Lat. 33. 53 N. Lon. 36. 5 E.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago. Lat. 37. 0 N. Lon. 24. 0 E.

SIDRA, (GULPH OF,) a large gulph between Tripoly and Barca, in Africa.

SIEGEN, a town of Weteravia, in Germany, 37 miles E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 8. 5 E.

SIENESE, a duchy of Tuſcany, in Italy, having the Florentino on the N. the Mediterranean Sea on the S. the Perugino and Orvietano on the E. and the Florentino and the Tuſcan Sea on the W. It is about 55 miles long, and as much broad. The ſoil is fertile.

SIENNA, the capital of the above duchy, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. The Italian language is taught here with great purity. It is 105 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 11. 12 E.

SIERRA LEONE. See Serra Leone.

SIFANTO, or SIPHANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago. The air is good, and the ſoil is fertile. Its inhabitants, about 5000, trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and ſtraw hats. Lat. 37. 9 N. Lon. 25. 15 E.

SIGAN, the capital of Kenſi, in China. Lat. 34. 46 N. Lon. 108. 15 E.

SIGETH, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Lower Hungary. It was taken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up 2 years; and now belongs to the Auſtrians. It is 50 miles N. W. of Eſſeck. Lat. 46. 17 N. Lon. 18. 58 E.

SIGISTAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, having Sableſtan and Choraſon on the N. Kerman on the W. Moguſtan on the E. and Makeran on the S. It is but little known to Europeans.

SIGISTAN, the capital of the above province. Lat. 31. 0 N Lon. 62. 15 E.

SIGUENZA, a ſtrong town of New Caſtile, in Spain. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. It is 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 6 N. Lon 2. 41 W.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, having Brandenburg and Poland on the N. Poland on the E. Moravia and Hungary on the S. and Luſatia and Bohemia on the W. It is about 274 miles long, and 100 broad. In this country are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; but they are very little worked. Sileſia is pretty fertile, and well watered. Part of the country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, by the treaty of Breſlaw, in 1742.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a ſtrong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 170 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lat. 43. 0 N. Lon. 27. 31 E.

SILLEBAR, a ſea-port town of Sumatra, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 3. 0 S. Lon. 101. 0 E.

SIMABARA, a caſtle on the coaſt of Japan, where a dreadful maſſacre of the Chriſtians happened in 1638.

SIMMEREN, a town of the Rhine, in

Germany, 28 miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 7. 41 E.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Teina, in Hungary. Lat. 46. 40 N. Lon. 18. 16 E.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in Asia. It stands on the S. corner of the bottom of the Red Sea, adjoining to *Horeb*, about 260 miles eastward of Cairo, in Egypt. From the top of this mount GOD proclaimed his law to the Hebrews out of the midst of terrible flames of fire; and here Moses had almost immediate fellowship with GOD; hence the place was called the MOUNT OF GOD; and here he spake to Elijah, 1 Kings xix. It is called by the Arabs GIBEL MOUSA, *i. e.* MOSES' MOUNT. Lat. 29. 2 N. Lon. 34. 15 E.

SINGAPORE, a promontory on the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, in the East Indies. Lat. 1. 10 N. Lon. 104. 16 E.

SIND, SCIND, or TATTA, a province of Mogulistan, in the East Indies, having Buckor on the N. Jesselmere and Soret on the E. Persia on the N. W. and the ocean on the S. and S. W. The river Scind which runs through the province, overflows its banks in April, May, and June, which leaves a flat slime, that manures the soil, and causes it to produce plentiful crops. It also yields salt-petre, sal ammoniac, borax, opoponax, asa fœtida, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk.

SINGO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lat. 40. 12 N. Lon. 24. 0 E.

SINGOR, a town of Siam, in the East Indies. Lat. 6. 40 N. Lon. 101. 25 E.

SINIGOGLIA, a strong town of the Marca di Ancona, in Italy, 34 miles E. of Urbino. Lat. 43. 45 N. Lon. 13. 30 E.

SINOPE, a strong sea-port town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is greatly decayed. Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, was born here. Lat. 41. 5 N. Lon. 33. 31 E.

SINTHEIM, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 miles N. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 13 N. Lon. 9. 0 E.

SION, or ZION, a mountain of Asia. The S. side of Jerusalem stood on Mount Sion. It is called the CITY OF DAVID in 1 Kings viii. 1.; and in Ps. xlviii. 2. it is said, "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King." The temple stood on Mount Moriah, an adjoining mountain, yet the temple and its courts are sometimes called Zion: see Ps. lxv. 1. and lxxiv. 7. The worshippers of the temple are also called Zion, Ps. xcvii. 8. In allusion hereto the church is called Zion. Lat. 31. 54 N. Lon. 35. 25 E.

SION, an ancient episcopal town of Switzerland, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 6 N. Lon. 7. 12 E.

SIOR, the capital of Corea, in Asia. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 128. 5 E.

SIOUT, an episcopal town of Egypt, in Africa, 185 miles S. of Cairo. Lat. 27. 2 N. Lon. 31. 24 E.

SIRADIA, a palatinate of Poland, having Lucicza on the N. Sendomir on the E. Silesia on the S. and Silesia and Kalish on the W.

SIRADIA, the capital of the above palatinate, 62 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 18. 55 E.

SIRANGER, a town of Mogulistan, in Asia, 180 miles N. of Benares. Lat. 32. 20 N. Lon. 79. 15 E.

SIRIK, a town of Lorrain, 14 miles E. of Luxembourg. Lat. 49. 36 N. Lon. 6. 38 E.

SIRMICH, or SIRMIUM, an ancient episcopal town of Sclavonia, 57 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 20. 19 E.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, in Hungary, 42 miles E. of Carlstadt. Lat. 46. 5 N. Lon. 16. 17 E.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is the see of a bishop, and is 97 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 28. 5 E.

SISTERON, a strong town of Provence in France. It is the see of a bishop, and is 35 miles S. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 11 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 10 miles S. of Roermund. Lat. 50. 58 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

SITTINGBOURN, a town of Kent, 40 miles E. by S. of London.

SIVRAI, a town of Poitou, in France, 100 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 0. 35 E.

SKAR, an ancient town of Westro-Gothia, in Sweden, 17 miles N. E. of Falcoping. Lat. 58. 15 N. Lon. 14. 0 E.

SKIE, one of the largest of the Western Islands of Scotland. It is about 60 miles long, and 20 broad. The vallies are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats.

SKIPTON, a town of the west riding of Yorkshire, 231 miles N. by W. of London.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 16 N. Lon. 18. 7 E.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a

town of Moravia, in Bohemia, 10 miles S. of Brinn. Lat. 49. 3 N. Lon. 16. 56 E.

SLEAFORD, a town of Lincolnshire, having a market on Mondays. It is 115 miles N. of London.

SLESWICK, a duchy of S. Jutland, in Denmark, having North Jutland on the N. the Baltic sea on the E. Holstein on the S. and the German Ocean on the W. It is 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is fertile, pleasant, and populous.

SLESWICK, the capital of the above duchy, is the see of a bishop. It is 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 39 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

SLIGO, a county of Connaught, in Ireland, having Leitrim to the E. Mayo on the W. the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and N. W. and Roscommon and Mayo on the S. and S. W. It is about 25 miles long, and as much broad. It sends 2 members to parliament.

SLIGO, the capital of the above county, sends 2 members to parliament, and is a trading place. It is 160 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 14 N. Lon. 8. 25 W.

SLOTIM, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 25. 57 E.

SLOOTEN, or SLONEN, a town of Friezland, one of the United Provinces, 10 miles W. of Stenwick. Lat. 52. 55 N. Lon. 5. 25 E.

SLUCZK, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 70 miles S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lat. 53. 2 N. Lon. 27. 44 E.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ingria, in Russia, 30 miles E. of Petersburg. Lat. 60. 0 N. Lon. 31. 20 E.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, 10 miles N. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

SMALAND, a province of Sweden, having Ostro-Gothia on the N. the Baltic sea on the E. Schonen and Blecking on the S. and Westro-Gothia on the W. It is about 112 miles long, and 62 broad.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 50 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 49 N. Lon. 10. 32 E.

SMARDEN, a town of Kent, having a market on Fridays. It is 56 miles S. E. of London.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, having Beila on the N. Moscow on the E. Severia and Mcislaw on the S. and Mcislaw and Witepsk on the W. It is almost covered with forests and mountains.

SMOLENSKO, the capital of the above duchy, is a very strong town, and the see of a bishop. It has been several times taken and retaken, and belongs at present to the king of Russia, who has kept possession of it ever since 1687. It is 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lat. 54. 50 N. Lon. 31. 22 E.

SMYRNA, now ISMYR, a sea-port town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, and one of the largest and richest places of the Levant. It was built by the Aolians, and destroyed by the Ionians; but quickly after rebuilt, and was a famous city as early as the time of Homer. About A. M. 3400, the Lydians destroyed it; but Antigonus, one of Alexander's successors, rebuilt it, near 300 years after. About the time of our SAVIOUR's birth, it was one of the most wealthy and populous cities in Lesser Asia; nor, except Ephesus, was any more honoured and favoured by the Romans; nor did the inhabitants of any other shew equal regard to Rome. Besides a variety of sieges, Smyrna has suffered six dreadful earthquakes, which destroyed the greater part of it; but its delightful situation, and convenience for its trade, occasioned its being always rebuilt. A Christian Church was planted here very early; and whatever persecution they suffered from Jews or Gentiles, they maintained the Christian faith with such ardour, that to the divine epistle sent them by John, there is not a sentence of reproof, but of praise and exhortation, Rev. ii. 8, 9, 10; and ever since, Christianity has continued in this place. About A. D. 1676, this city was repaired by Ashmet the Turkish vizir. It is the see of 3 bishops, the first Greek, the second Latin, and the third Armenian. This city is about 4 miles in circumference. It is 183 miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 28 N. Lon. 27. 23 E.

SNACKENBURG, a town of Brunswick Luneburg, in Germany. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 9. 30 E.

SNAITH, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Fridays. It is 174 miles N. by W. of London.

SNEEK, a town of Friezland, in the United Provinces, 20 miles S. W. of Leuwarden. Lat. 53. 2 N. Lon. 5. 25 E.

SNETTISHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Fridays. It is 101 miles N. by E. of London.

SNIATYN, a town of Pokuria, in Poland, 8 miles E. of Colomi. Lat. 48. 45 N. Lon. 26. 6 E.

SNOWDEN HILL, a mountain of Caernarvonshire, said to be the highest in Wales.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient town of the Siennese, in Italy. It is the seat of

a bishop, and is 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 42. 40 N. Lon. 11. 46 E.

SOCHEU, a town of China, in Asia. Lat. 38. 48 N. Lon. 112. 20 E.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of islands in the South Sea. To these islands Captain Cook was directed by Tupia, in 1769; and he gave them this name in honour of the Royal Society. They are situated between the latitudes of 16 deg. 10 min. and 16 deg. 15 min. S. and between the longitudes of 150 deg. 57 min. and 152 deg. W. They are 7 in number, viz. HUAHEINE, ULIETEA, OTAHA, BOLABOLA, MOUROOA, TOOBAEE, and TABOOYAMANOO, or Saunders's Island, which is here included, as being subject to Huaheine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added to the account which has been given. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious, and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their morals, or burial places, are differently constructed, though serving the same purposes.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in North America, having Chiapa on the N. Guatimala on the E. the South Sea on the S. and Guaxaca, on the W. It is about 90 miles long, and almost as much broad.

SOCOTORA, an island of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, about 50 miles long, and 21 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle; and its king is somewhat dependant on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, 112 miles S. W. of Kaminiec. Lat. 47. 16 N. Lon. 26. 20 E.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Thursdays. It is 112 miles W. of London.

SODOM, anciently a town of Asia, destroyed by lightning on account of the abominable wickedness of the inhabitants. It is generally supposed to have stood in what is now called the Dead Sea, but that supposition seems to be a mistake; for the Scriptures represent the country as suffering the vengeance of eternal or continued fire; as neither plowed nor sown; as a dry desart, inhabited by owls and wild beasts; as a dry place for breeding of nettles, and as heaps of salt; therefore, it is probable, that the country where this city stood was on the borders of the Dead Sea.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, in Germany, 30 miles S. E. of Munster. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 8. 10 E.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the coast of Mosambique, in Africa, having Monomotapa on the N. the ocean on the E. Sabia on the S. and Manica on the W. It contains mines of gold and iron.

SOFALA, the capital of the above kingdom. The Portuguese built a fort here, and rendered the king in some measure tributary to themselves. Lat. 20. 20 S. Lon. 35. 40 E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, the capital of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 23. 58 E.

SOFROY, a town of Fez, in Africa, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lat. 33. 40 N. Lon. 4. 48 W.

SOGNO, a province of Congo, in Africa, having the river Zaire on the N. the Ambrish on the S. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and Pango and Sundi on the E. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians.

SOGNO, the capital of the above province. Lat. 5. 50 S. Lon. 13. 15 E.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, having a market on Saturdays, 70 miles N. by E. of London.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, 17 miles W. of Brussels. Lat. 53. 29 N. Lon. 4. 15 E.

SOISSONS, an episcopal town of the Isle of France, 60 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 23 N. Lon. 3. 24 E.

SOISSONNOIS, a district of France, having the Lionnois on the N. Champagne on the E. La Brie on the S. and Valois on the W. It is fertile in corn and pastures.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland, having Basle on the N. Bern on the E. and S. and Basle and Bern on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and 25 broad. Soleure is exceedingly fertile.

SOLEURE, the capital of the above canton, is 20 miles N. N. E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 15 N. Lon. 7. 20 E.

SOLIHULL, a town of Warwickshire, whose market is disused. It is 107 miles N. W. of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 15 miles S. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 7. 10 E.

SOLLABOUR, a town of Mogulstan, in Asia, 330 miles N. W. of Madras. Lat. 16. 30 N. Lon. 77. 5 E.

SOLMS, a town of Weteravia, in Germany, 10 miles S. E. of Herborn. Lat. 50. 35. N. Lon. 8. 32 E.

SOLORAMSKOI, a town of the Ruſſian empire. Lon. 90. 45 N. Lon. 97. 35 E.

SOLOR, an iſland of the Indian ſea, in Aſia, ſubject to its own ſovereign. Lat. 9. 18. Lon. 123. 55 E.

SOLTWELD, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany. Lat. 52. 56 N. Lon. 11. 4 E.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbees, in America, 80 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 18. 50 N. Lon. 63. 55 W.

SOMBRERO, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, in Aſia, 30 miles N. of Nicobar.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, having the Briſtol Channel and Glouceſterſhire on the N. and N. W. Devonſhire on the W. Dorſetſhire on the S. and Wiltſhire on the E. It is about 56 miles long, and 28 broad. Somerſetſhire contains 1,075,000 acres, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 parihes, 33 market towns, and ſends 18 members to parliament. The air is generally good; but in the marſhy parts it is very aguiſh. The ſoil is fertile.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 123 miles W. by S. of London.

SOMMIERES, a town of Languedoc, in France. Lat. 43. 48 N. Lon. 4. 11 E.

SONCINO, a town of Milan, in Italy, 20 miles S. W. of Breſſe. Lat. 45. 24 N. Lon. 9. 44 E.

SONDRIO, a town of the Griſons, 34 miles N. E. of Como. Lat. 46. 11 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

SOPHIANLA, a town of Aderbeitzan, in Perſia, Aſia, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lat. 38. 15 N. Lon. 47. 25 E.

SOPRON, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 46 N. Lon. 17. 0 E.

SORA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 65 miles N. W. of Naples. Lat. 41. 53 N. Lon. 14. 4 E.

SORE, a ſtrong town of the iſland of Zeeland, in Denmark. Lat. 55. 26 N. Lon. 11. 23 E.

SORAW, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 32 miles N. E. of Gorlitz. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 15. 48 E.

SORIA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 41. 48. N. Lon. 2. 2 W.

SORRENTO, a ſea-port town of Naples, in Italy, 17 miles S. E. of Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 14. 24 E.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 15 miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 52 N. Lon. 7. 34 E.

SOVANO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 15 miles W. of Orvietto. Lat. 42. 42 N. Lon. 11. 48 E.

SOUBISE, a town of Guienne, in France, 12 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 57 N. Lon. 1. 5 W.

SOUILLAC, a town of Quercy, in France, 31 miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 55 N. Lon. 1. 21 E.

SOUR, or SUR, a town of Syria, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 33. 40 N. Lon. 36. 5 E.

SOUS, or SUSA, a ſtrong town of Tunis, in Africa, 63 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 52 N. Lon. 11. 15 E.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, having a market on Mondays, 83 miles N. W. of London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, having markets on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. It is well peopled, and the inhabitants carry on a good trade. Southampton is a corporation, has the title of an earldom, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 75 miles W. S. W. of London.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, has ſeveral manufactures, and is 179 miles W. by S. of London.

SOUTHRETHERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, is 131 miles W. by S. of London.

SOUTHWARK. See London.

SOUTHWELL, a town of Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 139 miles N. W. by N. of London.

SOUTHWOULD, a ſea-port town of Suffolk, having a market on Thurſdays. It is a corporation, is a place of ſome ſtrength, and is 104 miles N. E. of London.

SOVIGNY, a town of Lionnois, in France, 167 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 3. 21 E.

SPA, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, famous on account of its mineral waters, which are much reſorted to. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

SPAIN, a large Kingdom of Europe, having the Bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains on the N. the Mediterranean Sea and the Streights of Gibraltar on the S. the Mediterranean on the E. and Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. Its mean length is about 600 miles, and its breadth 400. Spain comprehends the kingdoms of Gallicia, Navarre, Arragon, Valencia, Murcia, Granada, and Leon; the principalities of Aſturia and Catalonia; the lordſhip of Biſcay; and the provinces of Andaluſia, Old Caſtile, New Caſtile, and Eſtremadura. As this country is of great extent and mountainous, the air muſt of courſe be different in the ſe-

thern and ſouthern parts, on the mountains, and in the valleys. It is generally dry, ſerene, and pure, except in the equinoctial ſeaſons, when the rains uſually fall. The ſouthern provinces are ſubject to great heats in June, July, and Auguſt; but on the mountains, and near the coaſt, the inhabitants are refreſhed with cool breezes in the moſt ſouthern parts of Spain; and on the mountains towards the N. and N. E. it is very cold in winter. There are ſome ſandy deſarts in the S. but the valleys in general are exceedingly fruitful, and the mountains covered with trees and herbage to the very tops. In the year 1787, a valuation of the people of Spain was made by order of the king, when it appeared, that there were 10,268,150 people, of whom 188,625 were religious. See the Geographical Grammar.

SPAIN, (NEW.) See Old Mexico.

SPALATTO or SPALATRO, the capital of the Venetian Dalmatia, is a ſtrong town, has a good harbour, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is built upon the ruins of the caſtle of Diocleſian, and is 102 miles N. W. of Raguſa. Lat. 44. 4 N. Lon. 17. 31 E.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 100 miles N. of London.

SPANDAW, a ſtrong town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 17 miles N. E. of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 36 N. Lon. 13. 23 E.

SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, having the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine on the W. Mentz on the N. Treves on the E. and Deux-Ponts and Lorrain on the S.

SPANISH TOWN. See St Jago de la Vega.

SPARTA. See Miſitra. Lacedemon.

SPARTEL, (CAPE), a promontory on the coaſt of Barbary, in Africa, at the entrance of the Streight of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 5. 56 W.

SPARTIVENTO, (CAPE,) formerly HERCULES' PROMONTORY, a headland on the coaſt of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, in the iſland of Barbadoes, is defended by 2 forts. Lat. 10. 10 N. Lon. 59. 20 W.

SPELLO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 13 miles N. of Spoletto. Lat. 42. 50 N. Lon. 12. 24 E.

SPEZZIA, or SPECIA, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 9. 38 E.

SPICE ISLANDS. See Moluccas.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim. Lat. 51. 56 N. Lon. 9. 45 E.

SPIGNA, a town of Montferrat, in Italy, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 45 N. Lon. 8. 26 E.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Friuli, in Italy, 47 miles N. by E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 12. 15 E.

SPILSBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Mondays, 132 miles N. by E. of London.

SPIRE, a biſhopric of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, about 50 miles long, and 30 broad. It is exceedingly fertile.

SPIRE, the capital of the above biſhopric, is an imperial town. In 1689 it was burned by the French; and in 1693, the Imperial chamber was removed to Ratiſbon. It is 12 miles S. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 8. 32 E.

SPIREBACH, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 8. 12 E.

SPIRITU SANCTO, a town of Brazil, in South America. Lat. 20. 10 S. Lon. 43. 0 W.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia, in Germany, 30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 46 53 N. Lon. 13. 38 E.

SPITHEAD, the uſual place of rendezvous for the royal navy of Great Britain. It is the road or channel between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight.

SPITZBERGEN, an iſland of the Northern Sea, between Greenland on the W. and Nova Zembla on the E. The ſun, in ſummer, never ſets during 4 months; and conſequently, in winter, it never riſes during the ſame ſpace of time.

SPOLETO, a duchy of the Eccleſiaſtical State in Italy, having the Marca di Ancona and Urbino on the N. Farther Abruzzo on the E. Sabina and St. Peter's Patrimony on the S. and Orvietano and Perugino on the W. It is about 55 miles long, and 40 broad, and is tolerably fertile.

SPOLETO, the capital of the above duchy, is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It was nearly overturned by an earthquake in 1703. Spoleto is 55 miles N. by E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 43 N. Lon. 12. 42 E.

SPROTTAW, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 15. 38 E.

SQUILACI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 30 miles S. of St. Severina. Lat. 39. 4 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

STABLO, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Here is a Benedictine abbey,

whose abbot is a prince of the empire. It is 19 miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50. 30 N. Lon. 6. 5 E.

STADE, or STADEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 22 miles W. of Hamburg. It belongs to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53. 36 N. Lon. 9. 18 E.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 44. 34 N. Lon. 7. 25 E.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation; the assizes and sessions are held here; and it sends 2 members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, and is 135 miles N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 2. 0 W.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, having Cheshire on the N. Derbyshire and Warwickshire on the E. Worcestershire on the S. and Shropshire on the W. It is about 44 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 810,000 acres, 130 parishes, 19 market towns, 142,500 inhabitants, and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is pleasant and mild, and the soil in the S. part pretty fertile, but the N. part of the country is hilly and barren.

STAGIRA, now LIBIA NOVA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, remarkable for being the birth-place of the celebrated Aristotle. Lat. 41. 15 N. Lon. 22. 48 E.

STAGNE, an episcopal town of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, 30 miles N. W. of Ragusa. Lat. 43. 12 N. Lon. 17. 50 W.

STAIN, a town of Austria, in Germany, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 15. 0 E.

STAINES, a town of Middlesex, having a market on Fridays, is seated on the banks of the Thames, 17 miles W. by S. of London.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, having a market on Tuesdays. Here is a large manufacture of stockings. It is 112 miles W. by S. of London

STALIMENE. See Lemnos.

STAMBOUL, the Turkish name for Constantinople. See Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town of Lincolnshire, having markets on Mondays and Fridays. It is a corporation, has the title of an earldom, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 96 miles N. by W. of London.

STANCHIO, anciently COS, an island of the Archipelago, 25 miles long, and 10 broad. Its principal town, of the same name, is well built. Lat. 36. 40 N. Lon. 26. 30 E.

STANDON, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Fridays, 27 miles N. of London.

STANHOPE, a town of Durham, having a market on Tuesdays, 264 miles N. by W. of London.

STANLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Saturdays, 104 miles W. by N. of London.

STANTON, a town of Lincolnshire, having a market on Mondays, 129 miles N. of London.

STANTZ, the capital of Underwald, in Switzerland, 29 miles S. of Zurich. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 8. 22 E.

STARGARD, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 32 N. Lon. 25. 8 E.

STARIA, a town of Great Novogorod, in Russia, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lat. 57. 40 N Lon. 33. 2 E.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 3. 43 W.

STATEN ISLAND, a barren craggy island, near Terra del Fuego, in South America. Lat. 54. 20 S. Lon. 64. 30 W.

STATEN ISLAND, an island forming the county of Richmond, in New York, North America. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. July 8, 1776, the king's troops made good their landing here, and drove the provincials from the island. Lat. 40. 34 N. Lon. 74. 22 W.

STAVANGER, an episcopal town of Bergen, in Norway, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58. 46 N. Lon. 6. 45 E.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of Friezland, in the United Provinces, 15 miles N. E. of Enchuysen. Lat. 52. 54 N. Lon. 5. 13 E.

STEENBERG, a strong town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands, 7 miles N. E of Bergen op Zoom. Lat. 51. 32 N. Lon. 4. 28 E.

STEENKIRK, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, 15 miles N. by E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 4. 5 E.

STEENWICK, a strong town of Over Yssel, in the United Provinces, 32 miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 30 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

STEGEBURG, a town of Ostro-Gothia, in Sweden. 82 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 16 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

STEIN, a town of Zurich, in Switzerland, 15 miles W. of Constance. Lat. 47. 32 N. Lon. 8. 48 E.

STEINHEIM, a town of Mentz, in

Germany. Lat. 49. 52 N. Lon. 8. 54 E.

STENAY, a strong town of Bar, in France, 8 miles S. W. of Montmedi. Lat. 50 28 N. Lon. 5. 19 E.

STENDAL, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 4 N. Lon 11. 44 E.

STENFORD, or STENFORT, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 16 miles N. W. of Munster. Lat. 52. 15. N Lon. 7. 41 E.

STERNBERG, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia, 20 miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder. Lat. 52. 30 N. Lon 15. 10 E.

STETIN, a sea-port town of Saxony, in Germany. It was taken by the elector of Brandenburg in 1676; but was given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713. the allies got possession of it, and restored it to the elector of Brandenburg. It is 70 miles N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 35 N. Lon. 14. 38 E.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Fridays, 31 miles N. by W. of London.

STEYNING, a town of Sussex, having a market on Wednesdays, 51 miles S. by W. of London.

STEYR, or STEYRE, a town of Austria, in Germany, 8 miles S. of Ens. Lat. 48. 6 N. Lon. 14. 23 E.

STILTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, famous for its cheeses, 70 miles N. of London.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, having Austria on the N. Hungary on the E. Carniola on the S. and Carinthia and Saltzburg on the W. It is 125 miles long, and 18 broad, containing about 200,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous, yet fertile, producing abundance of corn. Its principal town is Gratz.

STIRLING, or STRIVELING, a shire of Scotland, having Monteith on the N. Clackmannanshire on the N. E. Lothian on the E. and S. E. and Loch Lomond, Lenox, and Clydesdale on the W. and S. W. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants send one member to parliament.

STIRLING, or STRIVELING, the capital of the above shire, is a strong important place. It is in the district of royal burghs with Inverkeithing, Dumfermling, Culross, and Queensferry, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Stirling is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 6 N. Lon. 4. 59 W.

STIRUM, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 24 N. Lon. 6. 52 E.

STIVES, the ancient Thebes. See Thebes.

STOCHEM, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 4 N. Lon. 5. 42 E.

STOCHAK, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Constance. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Thursdays. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 67 miles W. by S. of London.

STOCKHOLM, the metropolis of Sweden. The houses are chiefly built of wood, and the inhabitants amount to about 30,000. In 1697, the king's palace was reduced to ashes; and in 1713, several hundreds of houses were burnt to the ground. The harbour is safe and capacious, and will contain 1000 ships. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 927 W. by N. of Moscow, 625 N. by E. of Vienna, 900 N. E. of London, and 1000 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 59. 20 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

STOCKPORT, a town of Cheshire, having a market on Fridays, 175 miles N. N. W. of London.

STOCKTON, a town of Durham, having a market on Wednesdays, 244 miles N. by W. of London.

STOCKZOW, a town of Silesia, in Germany, 37 miles S. E. of Troppaw. Lat. 49. 48 N. Lon. 18. 32 E.

STOKE GOMER, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is laid aside. It is 152 miles W. by S. of London.

STOKESLEY, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 239 miles N. by W. of London.

STOLBERG, or STAHLBERG, a town of Thuringia, in Germany, 58 miles N. W. of Leipsic. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 11. 8 E.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 8. 10 E.

STOLPEN, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia, 66 miles N. W. of Dantzic. Lat. 54. 32 N. Lon. 16. 45 E.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, having a market on Tuesdays, 140 miles N. W. of London.

STONE HENGE, a heap of stones, placed in a circular form, on Salisbury Plain, 6 miles N. of Salisbury. It is supposed to have been a temple belonging to the ancient Druids.

STONY STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Fridays, 52 miles N. W. of London.

STOMARIA, a county of Holſtein, in Germany, having Holſtein Proper on the N. Wagria and Lawenburg on the E. and Lunenburg and Bremen on the S. and W. It is about 12 miles long, and 8 broad. Its principal town is Hamburg.

STORTFORD, or BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 30 miles N. by E. of London.

STOURBRIDGE, a town of Worceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays, 125 miles N. W. of London.

STOW, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 87 miles W. by N. of London.

STOWEY, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 149 miles W. by S. of London.

STOW MARKET, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Thurſdays, 74 miles N. N. E. of London.

STRADELLA, a town of Milan, in Italy, 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 9. 12 E.

STRALEN, a town of Guelderland, in the Netherlands. Its fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1672. Stralen is 5 miles S. W. of Gueldres. Lat. 51. 24 N. Lon. 5. 57 E.

STRALSUND, or STRAHLSUNDT, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Pomerania, in Germany. It has been greatly reduced by the ſieges it has ſuſtained during the diſputes between the king of Sweden and other potentates. It is 40 miles N. E. of Guſtrow. Lat. 54. 17 N. Lon. 13. 28 E.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ulſter, in Ireland, 7 miles E. of Down. Lat. 51. 31 N. Lon. 5. 30 W.

STRANRAVER, a town of Galloway, in Scotland, 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lat. 55. 0 N. Lon. 5. 15 W.

STRASBURG, an ancient town of Alſace, in France. The cathedral church is looked upon with admiration, and the ſteeple is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Europe. The clock not only ſhews the hours of the day, but the motion of the ſun, moon, and ſtars. The king of France got poſſeſſion of it in 1681, and greatly repaired and augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is 55 miles N. of Baſle. March 21, 1790, the new church of the Reformed Sect, or Calviniſts, being the firſt ever built in Strasburg, was conſecrated. During the ceremony the magiſtrates and clergy of the three different ſects, Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, embraced each other, and ſwore eternal friendſhip. Lat. 48. 35 N. Lon. 7. 51 E.

STRASBURG, a town of Culm, in Regal Pruſſia, Poland. Lat. 53. 5 N. Lon. 18. 23 E.

STRATFORD UPON AVON a town of Warwickſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 94 miles N. W. of London. Shakſpeare, the celebrated dramatic writer, was born here.

STRATFORD (FENNY,) a town of Buckinghamſhire. See Fenny Stratford.

STRATHNAVERN, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, having the Ocean on the N. Caithneſs on the E. Sutherland on the S. and Roſs on the W.

STRATONICE, the ſame as Adrianople. See Adrianople.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Tueſdays, 221 miles W. by S. of London.

STRAUBING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1743, who demoliſhed the fortifications; but it was reſtored in 1745. Straubing is 22 miles S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 54 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

STRENG, or STRENGUES. an epiſcopal town of Sudermania, in Sweden, 20 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 20 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

STROMBOLI, one of the Liparl Iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea. Here is a volcano, which emits fire and flames, and renders the iſland uninhabitable. Lat. 30. 0 N. Lon. 15. 45 E.

STRONBERG, a town of Munſter, in Germany, 22 miles S. E. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 8. 14 E.

STRONGOLI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 7 miles N. of St. Severino. Lat. 39. 20 N. Lon. 17. 25 E.

STROUD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays. Here is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth. It is 101 miles W. by N. of London.

STULINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 35 miles W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon 8. 24 E.

STULWEISSENBURG, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but belongs at preſent to the Auſtrians. Lat. 47. 45 N. Lon. 8. 24 E.

STURMINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a market on Fridays, 112 miles W. by S. of London.

STUTGARD, the capital of Wirtemberg, in Germany, 52 miles N. E. of

Strasburg. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

SUABIA, (formerly ALLEMANIA, called by the Germans SCHWABEN, by the French SOVABE, and by the Latins SUAVIA,) a circle of Germany, having Franconia and the Lower Rhine on the N. the Lower Rhine and Alface on the W. Switzerland on the S. and Bavaria on the E. It comprehends the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoven, Zollern, Oetingen, and Mindelheim, and the biſhoprics of Augsburg, Conſtance, and Coire. Suabia is about 130 miles long, and 110 broad. The air is healthy, and the ſoil in general fruitful. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of linen cloth.

SUAQUEM, a town of Turkey, in Africa. It was once in a flouriſhing condition, but is now greatly decayed. Lat. 19. 56 N. Lon. 37. 55 E.

SUBIACO, a town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 33 miles E. of Rome.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. This is one of the firſt towns, in which king Edward III. ſettled the Flemings, who taught the Engliſh to work up their own wool into cloth. It is 56 miles N. E. of London.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Oſtro Gothia, in Sweden, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 20 N. Lon. 15. 55 E.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, having the title of a duchy. It has Upland and Weſtermania on the N. the peninſula of Tarin on the E. the Baltic Sea on the S. and Neria on the W. It is about 62 miles long, and 42 broad, abounding in corn and divers metals.

SUEZ, the ancient ARSINOE, a town at the extremity of the Red Sea, which is ſeparated from the Mediterranean by the Iſthmus of Suez. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 2 N. Lon. 32. 45 E.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county of England, having Norfolk on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Eſſex on the S. and Cambridgeſhire on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 995,000 acres, 575 pariſhes, 209,000 inhabitants, 28 market-towns, 7 boroughs, and ſends 16 members to parliament, 2 of whom are for the county. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil various.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, a diviſion of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North America.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, a diviſion of New York, in North America, including all the eaſtern part of Long Iſland, Shelter Iſland, Plum Iſland, and the Iſle of Wight.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a province of Biledulgerid, in Africa, having Mount Atlas on the N. Retel on the E. Tafilet on the S. and Dam on the W. It is about 100 miles long, though not near ſo broad. Here are vaſt quantities of dates, beſides corn and other fruits; alſo mines of iron, lead, and antimony. Its government is ſaid to be in the form of a commonwealth.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, the capital of the above province. Lat. 29. 40 N. Lon. 5. 5 W.

SULLY, a town of Orleannois, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 2. 26 E.

SULMONA, or SULMO, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy, remarkable for being the birth-place of Ovid. It is 26 miles S. of Chieti. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 14. 55 E.

SULPH, (Sea of,) ſee Red Sea.

SULTANIA, a town of Irac Agemi, in Perſia, Aſia, 225 miles N. W. of Iſpahan. Lat. 36. 15 N. Lon. 51. 52 E.

SULTSBACH, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 32 miles N. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 38 N. Lon. 11. 55 E.

SULTZBURG, a town of Briſgaw, in Germany, 8 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lat. 47. 54 N. Lon. 7. 30 E.

SUMATRA, a large iſland of the Indian Ocean, having Malacca on the N. and N. E. Borneo on the E. and Java on the S. E. It is divided into 2 equal parts by the equator, extending near 6 degrees to the N. W. and about the ſame ſpace to the S. W. of that line. It is 1000 miles long, and 150 broad. The Europeans trade with the inhabitants chiefly for pepper. Both the Engliſh and Dutch have ſeveral colonies and ſettlements here. The chief of the Britiſh are thoſe of Bencoolen and Fort-Marlborough, on the Weſt-coaſt: from which the Eaſt-India company import more pepper than they do from any other country in India. Hence alſo are brought great quantities of the beſt walking-canes. The natives are of a very ſwarthy complexion, but not black. The coaſts are in the poſſeſſion of Mahometan princes, of whom the king of Achen, at the N. end of the iſland, is the moſt conſiderable. The inland country is ſubject to Pagan princes, who have but little correſpondence with foreigners.

SUMEREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 4 N. Lon. 17. 23 E.

SUNDA ISLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean. The chief of which are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java.

SUNDERBURG, a town of the island of Alsen, in Denmark, 17 miles S. E. of Apenrad. Lat. 54. 50 N. Lon. 10. 0 E.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, having a market on Fridays. It carries on a great trade in sea-coal. Much damage was done in the neighbourhood of this town by a dreadful storm in August 1792. Sunderland is 270 miles N. by W. of London.

SUNDI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Congo, Africa. Lat. 4. 50 S. Lon. 17. 55 E.

SUNNEBURG, a flourishing town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 40 N. Lon. 13. 54 E.

SUNTGAW, a territory of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, having Alsace on the N. the Rhine on the E. Franche Comte and Porentru on the S. and Lorrain on the W. It is subject to France.

SUPERIOR, (LAKE,) the most considerable inland collection of water, among those in Canada, North America. It is upwards of 100 leagues long, and 70 in the broadest part.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Guzurat, in Mogulstan, Asia. It was built in 1660, and is in so flourishing a condition, that it is said to contain 200,000 inhabitants. In 1759, it was taken by the English, and was afterwards ceded to them by the Great Mogul. It is 160 miles N of Bombay. Lat. 21. 10 N. Lon. 72. 28 E.

SURINAM, a country of Terra Firma, in South America, which abounds in fruits, fish, and game. The principal town is of the same name.

SURINGIA, a trading town of Niphon, one of the Japanese islands. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 139. 5 E.

SURREY, a county of England, having Middlesex on the N. Kent on the E. Sussex on the S. and Berkshire on the W. It is about 36 miles long, and 23 broad, containing 502,000 acres, 140 parishes 220,000 inhabitants, 11 market-towns, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament, 2 of whom are for the county The air is generally wholesome and temperate but the soil is various, some parts being exceedingly fertile, and others very barren.

SUS, a kingdom of Africa, tributary to Morocco, having Mount Atlas on the N. Gesula on the E. the Numidian Desart on the S and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates.

SUSA, a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy, 30 miles N. W. of Turin. The French became masters of it in 1704, but in 1707, it was rendered back to the duke of Savoy. Lat. 45. 20 N. Lon. 7. 24 E.

SUSDAL, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Russia, is the see of an archbishop, and is 90 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 25 N. Lon. 40. 25 E.

SUSSEX, a county of England, having Surrey on the N. Kent on the E. the English Channel on the S. and Hampshire on the W. It is about 62 miles long, and 22 broad, containing 114,000 acres, 312 parishes, 130,000 inhabitants, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament, 2 of whom are for the county. The air is for the most part foggy, and the marsh lands aguish. The soil is very fertile, and Chichester is the county town.

SUSTER, the capital of Shusistan, in Persia, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lat. 31. 15 N. Lon. 51. 20 E.

SUSTEREN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 12 miles S. of Ruremond. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, having Strathnavern and Caithness on the N. and W. Ross on the S. and the German Ocean on the E. It sends 1 member to parliament.

SUTRI, an episcopal town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical State, 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, having a market on Mondays, 111 miles N. W. of London.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays, 94 miles N. E. of London.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and after a south-easterly course falls into the Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Cambaya, in Mogulstan, Asia. Lat. 21. 18 N. Lon. 72. 20 E.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is governed by a portreeve, 12 aldermen, and 60 or 70 common-councilmen. Swansey is 205 miles W. of London. Lat. 51. 38 N. Lon. 4. 0 W.

SWEDEN, part of the ancient Scandinavia, a large kingdom in the N. of Europe, having Daniſh Lapland and the Frozen Ocean on the N. the Baltic Sea and the Gulph of Finland on the S. and S. E. Ruſſia on the E. and Norway on the W. It is about 800 miles long, and 450 broad. See this country more fully deſcribed in the Geographical Grammar.

SWERIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 37 miles S. E. of Lubec. Lat. 53. 44 N. Lon. 11. 44 E.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey, in Europe, 70 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 42 N. Lon. 19. 32 E.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Mondays, 84 miles W. of London.

SWINESHEAD, a town of Holland, Lincolnſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 110 miles N. of London.

SWITZERLAND, or the country of the THIRTEEN SWISS CANTONS, a large country of Europe, having the Tirol on the E. Suntgaw, the Black Foreſt, and part of Suabia on the N. Franche Comte on the W. and Savoy, the Milaneſe, and the provinces of Bergameſco and Breſciano on the S. It is 250 miles long, and 100 broad. Switzerland is divided into the following cantons:

	Miles long	Miles broad.	
Bern	111	87	Calviniſts.
Zurich	34	33	Calviniſts.
Schaffhauſen	23	9	Calviniſts.
Baſil	21	18	Calviniſts.
Lucern	35	33	Papiſts.
Underwald	23	16	Papiſts.
Uri	48	21	Papiſts.
Switz	27	13	Papiſts.
Fribourg	24	21	Papiſts.
Zug	18	10	Papiſts.
Soiothern	31	24	Papiſts.
Appenzel	23	21	Calviniſts and Papiſts.
Glaris	24	18	Calviniſts and Papiſts.

The following places are ſubject to the Switzers, viz.

	Miles long	Miles broad.	
Baden, Bremgaten, Mellingen	26	12	Calviniſts and Papiſts.
Rhintall	30	5	Calviniſts and Papiſts.
Thurgaw	18	11	Calviniſts and Papiſts.
Lugano, Locarno, Mendris, Magia	52	50	Calviniſts and Papiſts.

The allies of the Swiſs are as follow: Griſon Leagues, Chiavenna, Valtelina, Bormio, the republic of St. Gall, the abbey of St. Gall, Tokenburgh, Valais, Neufchatel, Geneva, Mulhauſen. As Switzerland is a mountainous country, lying partly upon the Alps, the winters are conſequently very ſevere. The hills are frequently covered with ſnow all the year. Even in ſummer, through the inequality of the ſoil, the ſeaſons are rendered very different; for the inhabitants will be reaping on one ſide of a hill, while they are ſowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm and fruitful. See the Geographical Grammar.

SWOLL. See Zwoll.

SYRACUSE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Val di Noto, in Sicily. It is a ſtrong place, and is 72 miles S. by W. of Meſſina. Syracuſe was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It was built about A. M. 3369, and was once the largeſt and richeſt city of the Greeks. It was very noted under its kings Gelon, Dionyſius the elder and younger, Dion, Agocles, and Hiero. Here the famous Archimedes, with aſtoniſhing invention, defended the place againſt the Romans, but, about A. M. 3800, it was taken, and the mathematician was put to death by a ſoldier, contrary to orders. Paul, when on his way, as priſoner, to Rome, ſtaid three days at this place. Lat. 37. 5 N. Lon. 15. 30 E.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, the ancient ARAM, or province of Turkey, in Aſia, having Diarbekr, and Natolia on the N. Diarbekr and Arabia Deſerta on the E. which, with Judea, bound it on the S. and the Mediterranean Sea on the W. It abounds in oil, corn, peaſe, beans, and various kinds of fruit. The inhabitants trade in ſilk, camblets, and ſalt. The ancient Syrians or Aramæans were deſcended from Aram, the fifth ſon of Shem. They poſſeſſed Meſopotamia, Chaldea, and part of Armenia; and of them Abraham and his friends were a part. The country of the Aramites was anciently divided into a variety of cantons, as Aram, Naharaim, Aram Zobah, Aram Maachah, Aram Rehob, and Aram of Damaſcus, Zobah, Damaſcus, Hamath, Geſhur, &c. were its moſt noted ſtates about the time of David, who conquered it. About 60 years after, Rezin, who had fled from Hadadezer his maſter, erected a kingdom at Damaſcus. He and his ſucceſſors, Benhadad and Hazael, did much miſchief to the Hebrews; but Joaſh and Jeroboam, kings of Iſrael, ſufficiently reſented theſe injuries, and brought the Syrian kingdom to the point of ruin. They, however, recovered themſelves under Rezin, and terribly haraſſed Ahaz and his ſubjects; but

Pilath Pileſer, at the inſtigation of Ahaz, ravaged their country, and carried great part of the inhabitants to Media. They again recovered themſelves, and were again reduced; yet, after the death of Alexander, Syria became one of the 4 Greek kingdoms formed out of his empire. It afterwards (about A. M. 3939) became a Roman province. About 696 years after it was ſeized on by the Saracens. In the cloſe of the 11th century the Seljukian Turks got poſſeſſion of it; and ſoon after the European Croiſaders took the greater part of it. Theſe were expelled, in their turn, by Saladin ſultan of Egypt, about 100 years after; and, laſtly, the Ottomon Turks took poſſeſſion of it in the beginning of the 16th century, and have kept it ever ſince. A Chriſtian church was early planted here, and was famous at Antioch and other places of the country.

SYRIAM, a large town of Pegu, in the Eaſt Indies, Aſia. Lat. 16. 50 N. Lon. 96. 40 E.

SZUCCA, a town of Culm, in Poliſh Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 15 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

T.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the banks of the river Nile. It is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lat. 26. 50 N. Lon. 31. 25 E.

TABAGO, or TOBAGO, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, about 32 miles long, and 9 broad. It is fruitful and well watered. Tobago was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, but was returned to the French by the treaty of peace in 1783. "The year 1790 will be memorable in the annals of Tobago. Three earthquakes, a revolution in the ſtate, the troops in revolt, Port St. Louis burnt to aſhes, and, to cloſe the cataſtrophe, we had laſt Tueſday, (Auguſt 12,) one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes ever remembered even by the Jamaica planters. The preceding evening was perfectly calm, nor did it exhibit to us any ſymptoms of the approaching calamity. Half paſt eleven at night, the wind began to blow very hard from the eaſtward, and continued with increaſing violence until one o'clock in the morning, when it exerted its utmoſt fury. At day-light the whole face of the country exhibited marks of deſolation, and on ſome eſtates all the negro-houſes were blown down." Extract of a letter from Tobago. See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. part II. p. 1044. April 14, 1793, the iſland of Tobago was taken by the Engliſh after a ſlight reſiſtance.

TABAGO, an iſland of the bay of Panama, in the South Sea, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 7. 50 S. Lon. 80. 15 W.

TABARCA, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary, in Africa. There is a coral fiſhery on the ſhore. Lat. 36. 50 N. Lon. 9. 16 E.

TABASCO, a province of New Spain, in North America, having the Bay of Campeachy on the N. Yucatan on the E. Chiapa on the S. and Guaxaca on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and as much broad. The air is exceedingly moiſt.

TABASCO, an iſland of New Spain, in North America, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad.

TABASCO, the capital of the above iſland, in the province of Tabaſco, 160 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 17. 40 N. Lon. 93. 40 W.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, an exceedingly high promontory near the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa. The bay at its foot is called Table Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, having a caſtle fortified with a double wall, 45 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49. 24 N. Lon. 14. 55 E.

TABRISTAN, or MAZANDERAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, having the Caſpian Sea on the N. Ghilan on the W. Perſian Irack on the S. and Choraſan on the E. It abounds with plants, fruits, and wood.

TACHA, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

TADCASTER, a town of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 188 miles N. by W. of London.

TADMOR. See Palmyra.

TADOUSAC, a ſettlement of Canada, in North America, on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth. Lat. 48. 6 N. Lon. 68. 30 W.

TAFALA, a town of Navarre, in Spain, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 1. 35 W.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Morocco, in Africa, tributary to the emperor of Morocco, having Fez and Tremecen on the N. Beriberies on the E. Barbary on the S. and Fez, Morocco, and Suz on the W. It is mountainous and ſandy, conſequently not very fruitful.

TAFILET, the capital of the above kingdom, is a trading place, 275 miles S. E. of Morocco. Lat. 28. 1 N. Lon. 5. 45 W.

TAGAOST, a town of Suz, in Africa, 37 miles S. of Tarndant. Lat. 29. 23 N. Lon. 8. 5 W.

TAGE, a town of Arabia, in Aſia. Lat. 21. 50 N. Lon. 42. 5 E.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Tafilet, in Africa. Lat. 27. 10 N. Lon. 6. 44 W.

TAGUS, or TAJO, a river which riſes on the confines of Arragon, in Spain. After paſſing through part of Spain, it croſſes Portugal, running by Lisbon, where it forms a harbour, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles below that city.

TAHOORA, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. See Oreehoua.

TAHOOROWA, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, is without wood, and the ſoil is ſandy and barren.

TAJOH, a town of Chiang Si, in China, Aſia. Lat. 27. 38 N. Lon. 114. 40 E.

TAIPING, a town of Quang Si, in China. Lat. 22. 10 N. Lon. 117. 15 E.

TAIPING, a town of Nankin, in China. Lat. 32. 20 N. Lon. 117. 30 E.

TAILLEBURG, a town of Guienne, in France, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 0. 40 W.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, in Aſia. Lat. 29. 10 N. Lon. 121. 16 E.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port town of Tuſcany, in Italy, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

TALAVERA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 58 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 40 N. Lon. 4. 1 W.

TALAVERELAU, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 14 miles E. of Bajadoz. Lat. 38. 34 N. Lon. 6. 34 W.

TALLARD, a town of Dauphiny, in France, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 28 N. Lon. 6. 20 E.

TALMONT, a town of Guienne, in France, 260 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 32 N. Lon. 0. 50 W.

TAMALAMECA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 9. 6 N. Lon. 71. 45 W.

TAMARA, a town of Socotora, an iſland near the mouth of the Red Sea, in Aſia. Lat. 11. 30 N. Lon. 52. 25 E.

TAMARACA, a captainry of Braſil, in South America, having Parayba on the N. the North Sea on the E. Fernambuco on the S. and Tapuyas on the W.

TAMARACA, an iſland on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 7. 30 S. Lon. 55. 0 W.

TAME, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 45 miles W. by N. of London.

TAMINGA, a town of Pekin, in China. Lat. 36 55 N. Lon. 114. 35 E.

TAMMISBROOK, a town of Thuringia, in Germany.

TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 114 miles N. W. of London.

TANAIS. See Don.

TANASSERIM, a town of Siam, in Aſia. Lat. 12. 50 N. Lon. 98. 0 E.

TANCOS, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, 60 miles N E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 25 N. Lon. 8. 30 W.

TANDA, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lat. 23. 35 N. Lon. 87. 56 E.

TANDAYE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, 125 miles long, and 100 broad. Lat. 12. 35 N. Lon. 124. 55 E.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 28 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 45 N. Lon. 13. 30 E.

TANGIER, a ſea-port of Fez, in Africa, 130 miles N. of Fez. Lat. 35. 50 N. Lon. 5. 50 W.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Chineſe Tartary, in Aſia, having China on the E. Ava on the S. Moguliſtan on the W. and Calmuc Tartary on the N. It is divided into 2 parts, Tangut Proper and Thibet; the latter is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the ſovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is reverenced as a god, being ſuppoſed to know the ſecrets of the heart. He ſalutes nobody, not even ſovereigns; he only puts his hand on their heads, and they imagine their ſins are blotted out.

TANJORE, a province of the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies, having Ginghi on the N. the Ocean on the E. Marava on the S. and Madura on the W. It is ſaid to be one of the beſt countries in the Eaſt Indies.

TANJORE, the capital of the above province. The French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lat. 10. 30 N. Lon. 79. 8 E.

TANNA, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. It is fertile, and the inhabitants, though a warlike people, are not inhoſpitable. Lat. 19. 30 S. Lon. 169. 45 E.

TAOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Sea, about 30 miles in circumference. See Friendly Iſlands.

TARANTO, a ſea-port town of Naples, in Italy. It is a ſtrong place, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 55 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 17. 30 E.

TARAGALLA, a town of Tafilet, in

Africa, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 6. 3 W.

TARARE, a town of Lyonnois, in France. Lat. 45. 52 N. Lon. 4. 43 E.

TARASCON, an ancient town of Provence, in France, 10 miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 46 N. Lon. 4. 45 E.

TARAZONA, an epiſcopal town of Arragon, in Spain, 127 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 1. 25 W.

TARBES, an epiſcopal town of Gaſcony, in France, 112 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 14 N. Lon. 0. 9 E.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, having the duchy of Savoy and Fauſſigny on the N. W. and Aoſt on the S. E. It is a mountainous and barren country.

TARGA, a town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 4. 56 W.

TAROGOD, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 26. 30 E.

TARGOVISCO, or TERGOVISCO, a town of Walachia, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 25. 26 E.

TARIFFA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 17 miles from Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 0 N. Lon. 5 40 W.

TARKU, a town of Perſia, in Aſia, 300 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 45. 50 N. Lon. 47. 5 E.

TARO, a duchy and town of Italy, 25 miles S. W. of Parma. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 10. 9 E.

TARODANT, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lat. 30. 0 N Lon. 8. 10 W.

TARRAGONA, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Catalonia, in Spain. It was built by the Phœnicians, and made a great figure in the time of the Romans. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortoſa. Lat. 41. 5 N. Lon. 1. 13 E.

TARSUS, the ancient TARSHISH, now TERASSO, a town of Natolia, in European Turkey. Chriſtianity was planted here by the apoſtle Paul, and it is at preſent the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 37. 10 N. Lon 35. 55 E.

TARTARY, (GREAT,) a very large country of Aſia, about 1500 miles long, and 1250 broad. It is uſually divided into 3 parts, viz. Ruſſian Tartary, Chineſe Tartary, and Independent Tartary. The leſs diviſions of Tartary are noticed in their reſpective places.

TARTAS, a town of Gaſcony, in France, 12 miles N. E. of Dax. Lat. 43. 50 N. Lon. 0. 48 W.

TASSO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 35 miles in circumference. It was much celebrated among the ancients for its gold mines and quarries of fine marble.

TASSO, the capital of the above iſland. Lat. 40. 30 N. Lon. 25. 0 E.

TATTA, a town of Mogulſtan, in Aſia. It is the capital of Tatta or Scind, and contains a vaſt number of inhabitants, who carry on manufactures of ſilk and cotton. Lat. 24. 20 N. Lon. 71. 5 E.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnſhire, having a market on Fridays, 127 miles N. of London.

TAVASTUS, a town of Finland, in Sweden, 62 miles E. by N. of Abo. Lat. 61. 35 N. Lon. 26. 0 E.

TAUCHEL, a town of Pomerella, in Poland, 30 miles N. W. of Culm. Lat. 53. 38 N. Lon. 18. 5 E.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Italy, 70 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39. 11. N. Lon. 16. 44 E.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, the capital of Algarva, in Portugal, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 18 N. Lon. 7. 46 W.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Fridays, 206 miles W. by S. of London. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives the title of marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford.

TAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 140 miles W. by S. of London.

TAUNTON DEAN, or the VALE OF TAUNTON, a fruitful valley of Somerſetſhire, about 30 miles in circumference, ſo very rich, that, to uſe the phraſe of the natives, with the *sun* and *soil* alone, it needs no manure.

TAUREAU, an iſland at the entrance of the river Morlais, in Bretagne, France. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 3. 51 W.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS. See Tartary.

TAURIS, or TEBRIS, ſuppoſed to be the ancient ECBATANA, the capital of Aderbeitzan, in Perſia. It was once the capital of Perſia, and is now inferior only to Iſpahan. Tauris contains about 400,000 inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, turbans, and ſhagreen leather. March 3, 1781, a dreadful earthquake threw down about 15,000 houſes, and deſtroyed upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants. It is 320 miles N. W. of Iſpahan. Lat. 38. 18 N. Lon. 47. 50 E.

TAURUS, a chain of mountains in Aſia, which extend from the Mediterranean Sea to India.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which rises in Braidalbane, and falls into the Frith of Tay.

TAYON, the capital of Formosa, an island of the Chinesian Sea, Asia. Lat. 23. 25 N. Lon. 120. 30 E.

TAYVAN, or TAY-YUEN, an ancient town of China, in Asia. Lat. 38. 5 N. Lon. 111. 55 E.

TEBESSA, a town of Tunis, in Africa. Lat. 34. 51 N. Lon. 8. 5 E.

TEBZA, a strong town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 32. 50 N. Lon. 4. 55 W.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 25 miles N. E. of Munster. Lat. 52. 20 N. Lon. 8. 2 E.

TECLUT, or TECHEIT, a town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 29. 10 N. Lon. 8. 25 E.

TECOANTEPECA, a town of Guaxaca, in North America. Lat. 15. 28 N. Lon. 95. 15 W.

TECORT, an ancient town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, belonging to the emperor of Morocco. Lat. 29. 35 N. Lon 7. 55 E.

TECULET, a town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 30. 45. N. Lon. 9. 5 W.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Algiers, in Africa, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lat. 37. 5 N. Lon. 3. 5 E.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 30. 30 N. Lon. 8. 35 W.

TEFLIS, a strong town of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. The inhabitants, about 20,000, are almost all Christians, who carry on a considerable trade in furs. Lat. 43 20 N. Lon. 45. 15 E.

TEGAN, a town of Hungary, in China, Asia. Lat. 31. 0 N. Lon. 112. 30 E.

TEGAPATAN, a town of the East Indies, near Cape Comorin, Asia, 90 miles S. E. of Cochin. Lat. 8. 0 N. Lon. 77. 20 E.

TEGAZA, a town of Senegal, in Africa. Lat. 21. 40 N. Lon. 6. 30 W.

TEGEUT, a town of Barbary, in Africa. Lat. 29. 45 N. Lon. 9. 5 W.

TEHAMAH, a country of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia.

TEIGNMOUTH, or TINMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, where the Danes first landed in 970, when they made depredations on this island. It is 180 miles W. by S. of London.

TEISSE, or THEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and falls into the Danube, near the Titul.

TELEMONA, a town of Tuscany, in Italy. Lat. 42. 28 N. Lon. 11. 10 E.

TELGEIN, or TELGA, a town of Sunderland, in Sweden, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 18 N. Lon. 17. 24 E.

TELLICHERRY, a sea-port town of Malabar, in the East Indies, Here the English have a fort and factory. Lat. 11. 2 N. Lon. 74. 20 E.

TELTSH, a town of Moravia, in Germany. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 16. 0 E.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of Algiers, in Africa, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 49 N. Lon. 2. 30 E.

TEMESWAER, a strong town of Upper Hungary, the capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1716. Temeswaer is 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 22. 20 E.

TEMROCK, a sea-port town of Circassian Tartary, in Asia. Lat. 45. 0 N. Lon. 37. 0 E.

TENACERIN. See Tanasserim.

TENBURY, a town of Worcestershire, having a market on the Tuesdays, 130 miles N. W. by W. of London.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, having markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 233 miles W. of London.

TENDA, a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy, 52 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 10 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, about 10 miles long, and as much broad.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary Islands, in Africa, about 45 miles long, and 20 broad. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. The air and climate are healthful. Here is a mountain, which, according to Dr. Halley, is 2 miles and a quarter high, called the Pique of Teneriff, and which may be been 100 miles off in a clear day. The principal town is Laguna. Lat. 28. 30 N. Lon. 16. 13 W.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in America. Lat. 9. 47 N. Lon. 74. 15 W.

TENEZ, a strong town of Tremecen, in Africa. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

TENGEHEU, a town of Xantong, in China. Lat. 35. 20 N. Lon. 116. 50 E.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, having a market on Fridays, 56 miles E. by S. of London.

TERAMO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 25 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 37 N. Lon. 13. 39 E.

TERASSON, a town of Perigord, in France. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 1. 20 E.

TERCERA, one of the Azores or Western Iſlands. Lat. 38. 45 N. Lon. 27. 0 W.

TERGOWISKO, the capital of Walachia, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 25. 55 E.

TERKI, a town of Circaſſia, in Aſia, 125 miles E. of Teflis. Lat. 43. 22 N. Lon. 47. 50 E.

TERMINI, a town of Val di Demona, in Sicily, famous on account of its mineral waters, 20 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 5 N. Lon. 13. 44 E.

TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 70 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 15. 20 E.

TERNATE, the principal of the Molucca Iſlands, in Aſia. It abounds in cocoa nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and cloves. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the iſland belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 0 N. Lon. 129 0 E.

TERNEUS, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, 7 miles from Sas van Ghent. Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 3. 45 E.

TERNI, an ancient epiſcopal town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 40 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 34 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 88 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 43. 1 N. Lon. 26. 2 E.

TEROUANE, a town of Artois, in France. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

TERRACHINI, an ancient town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, but is greatly decayed on account of its unwholeſome air, and is 55 miles N. W. of Naples. Lat. 41. 24 N. Lon. 13. 15 E.

TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the largeſt of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. It is hilly and mountainous, but has ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lat. 16. 0 S. Lon. 165. 0 E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, the appellation of ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America. They receive their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are barren and mountainous.

TERRA FIRMA, a large country of America, ſituated between the iſland of Trinidad, and the iſthmus of Panama. It contains New Andaluſia, Venezuela, Rio de la Hacha, St. Martha, Terra Firma Pruper, Popayan, New Granada, Comana, and Caſtella del Oro. Terra Firma Proper has the North Sea on the N. the Gulph of Darien on the E. Popayan and the South Sea on the S. and the South Sea and Veragua on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 60 broad. Terra Firma is a mountainous country, and many of the natives ſtill maintain their independency.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient town of the iſland of Sardinia. Lat. 41. 3 N. Lon. 9. 55 E.

TERRING, a town of Suſſex, having a market on Saturdays, 53 miles S. W. of London.

TERROUENNE, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 6 miles S. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50. 40 N. Lon. 2. 20 E.

TERUEL, an epiſcopal town of Arragon, in Spain, 112 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 25 N. Lon. 1. 0 W.

TERVERE, a town of Zealand, one of the United Provinces, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 3. 42 E.

TESCHIN, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 65 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 52 N. Lon. 18. 17 E.

TESSEL, an iſland at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, Holland. Its citadel ſerves as a defence to Amſterdam.

TETBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, 99 miles W. of London.

TETICACO, an extenſive lake of Peru, in South America.

TETUAN, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa, 108 miles N. by W. of Fez. Lat. 35. 27 N. Lon. 5. 26 W.

TEWKESBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 102 miles W. N. W. of London.

TEXEL, a ſtrong town of Holland, one of the United Provinces. Lat. 53. 8 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 52 miles S. W. of Prague. Lat. 49. 38 N. Lon. 13. 40 E.

TEZAR, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa, 45 miles E. of Fez. Lat. 43. 40 N. Lon. 4. 15 W.

TEZEUCO, a town of New Spain, in North America, 15 miles from Mexico. Lat. 20. 5 N. Lon. 100. 20 W.

TEZELA, an ancient town of Tremecen, in Africa. Lat. 35. 25 N. Lon. 0. 25 E.

TEZOTE, a town of Fez, in Africa. Lat. 44. 40 N. Lon. 1. 55 W.

THABOR, a ſtrong town of Bohemia,

ſh Germany, 46 miles S. E. of Prague. It was built by Ziſka, a general of the Huſſites, in 1419. Lat. 49. 23 N. Lon. 15. 5 E.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which riſes on the Cotſwold Hills, in Glouceſterſhire. After receiving ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams in its paſſage it falls into the Britiſh Channel. It has its name from the conjunction of the Thame and Iſis. On its banks, London, the metropolis of the Britiſh empire, is ſituated. In November, 1789, the Thames and Severn were united near Lechlade, by means of an intermediate canal.

THANET, an iſland of the county of Kent. It contains ſeveral villages, and the ſea-port towns of Margate and Ramſgate, and has the title of an earldom.

THASO an iſland of the Archipelago, about 12 miles long, and 8 broad. It is very fruitful, and contains mines of gold and ſilver. Lat. 41. 0 N. Lon. 24. 32 E.

THAXTED, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Fridays, 43 miles N. E. of London.

THEBAID, a large country of Upper Egypt, in Africa. Its preſent inhabitants are much addicted to thieving.

THEBAIS, now LUXOR, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, in Africa, much celebrated in ancient hiſtory. This town was likewiſe called THEBES, DIOSPOLIS, and NO AMMON.

THEBES, now THIVE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Livadia, in Greece, 20 miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 17 N. Lon. 23. 40 E.

THERMIA, one of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago, about 12 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 25. 0 E.

THERMOPYLAE, an ancient paſs between Achaia and Theſſaly, in European Turkey, celebrated in ancient hiſtory.

THESSALONICA. See Talonichi.

THESSALY. See Janna.

THETFORD, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays. It was once the ſee of a biſhop, but it was deſtroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons. Thetford ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 80 miles N. E. of London.

THIBET. See Tangut.

THIERS, a town of Auvergne, in France, 22 miles E. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 50 N. Lon. 3. 38 E.

THIONVILLE, an exceedingly ſtrong town of Luxembourg, in France. In Auguſt 1792, this town was inveſted by an army belonging to the Ariſtocratic party; but they afterwards raiſed the ſiege. It is 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

THIRSK, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Mondays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 230 miles N. by W. of London.

THOISSEI, a town of Lombes, in France, 200 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 13 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

THOMA, (SAN,) an iſland near the coaſt of Africa. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1499, and has belonged to them ever ſince. The ſoil is fertile, but the air very unwholeſome. Lat. 0. 0 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

THOMAS, (ST,) a town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and belongs to the Portugueſe. Lat. 13. 2 N. Lon. 80. 34 E.

THOMAS, (ST.) a town of Guiana, in South America. Sir Walter Raleigh attacked this place when he went in ſearch of a gold mine. On account of this diſ. after he was beheaded ſoon after his return to England. Lat. 7. 6 N. Lon. 63. 30 W.

THOMAS, (ST.) an iſland of North America, belonging to the Danes, about 15 miles in circumference. Lat. 18. 22 N. Lon. 65. 25 W.

THONON, a town of Savoy, 16 miles N. E. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 6. 44 E.

THORN, a town of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland, 15 miles S. of Culm. Lat. 53. 5 N. Lon. 18. 42 E.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 121 miles W. of London.

THOUARS, a town of Poitou, in France, 32 miles S. E. of Angiers. Lat. 46. 58 N. Lon. 0. 15 W.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 75 miles N. N. W. of London.

THUIN, a town of Liege, in the Netherlands, 15 miles S. E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 4. 22 E.

THULE, (SOUTHERN,) a mountainous land diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. Lat. 59. 34 S. Lon. 27. 40 W.

THUN, a town of Bern, in Switzerland. Lat 46. 38 N. Lon. 7. 17 E.

THURGAW, a bailiwick of Switzerland, having the lake and biſhopric of Conſtance on the N. and E. St. Gall on the S. and Zurich on the W. It is pleaſant, rich, and fertile.

THURINGIA, a province of Saxony, in Germany, having Brunſwick and An-

halt on the N. Miſnia on the E. Franconia on the S. and Heſſe on the W. It is about 75 miles long, and as much broad. Thuringia is fertile in corn, fruits, and wood.

THURSE, a ſea-port town of Caithneſs, in Scotland. Lat. 58. 36 N. Lon. 3. 16 W.

TIANO, an ancient town of Naples, in Italy, 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lat. 41. 14 N. Lon. 14. 8 E.

TIBER, a large river which riſes in the Apennines, in Italy. After a long courſe it falls into the Mediterranean 10 miles from Rome.

TICKELL, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Fridays, 155 miles N. by W. of London.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, 158 miles N. N. W. of London.

TIDOR, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies, about 17 miles in circumference. The Dutch are maſters of the iſland, though it has a king of its own. Lat. 0. 50 N. Lon. 126 0 E.

TIEL, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, in the Netherlands, 18 miles N. E. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 55 N. Lon. 5. 16 E.

TIGRIS, a river which riſes near that of the Euphrates in Mount Tchildir in Turcomania, Aſia. It unites with the Euphrates at Gorno, and falls into the Gulph of Boſſorah, under the name of Schat el Arab.

TILLEMONT, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 25 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 5. 8 E.

TIMANA, a town of Popayan, in South America, 150 miles from Santa Fe de Bogota. Lat. 1. 35 N. Lon. 73. 55 W.

TIMOR, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies, about 150 miles long, and 37 broad.

TINA, a town of Boſnia, in European Turkey. Lat. 44. 28 N. Lon. 17. 10 E.

TINA, formerly TINOS, one of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago, about 17 miles long, and 8 broad. It belongs to the Venetians. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 25. 24 E.

TINE, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

TINIAN, one of the Marian Iſlands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 15. 0 N. Lon. 146. 0 E.

TINMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Northumberland. There are dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood, called the Black Middins; but for a guide to Mariners light-houſes are ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-houſe. At this place veſſels take in their lading of coals, and other articles. It is 9 miles E. of Newcaſtle, Lat. 55 6 N. Lon. 1. 15 W.

TINZULIE, a ſtrong town of Biledulgerid, in Africa. Lat. 28. 15 N. Lon. 5. 42 W.

TIPPERARY, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, 60 miles long, and 40 broad, having King's County on the N. Queen's County and Kilkenny on the E. Waterford on the S. and Galway, Clare, and Limerick on the W. It is generally fertile.

TIRANO, a town of the Griſons, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lat. 46. 12 N. Lon. 9. 46 E.

TIRNAU, a ſtrong town of Neitra, in Upper Hungary, 5 miles W. of Leopolſtadt. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 17. 39 E.

TIROL, a county of Germany, about 150 miles long, and 120 broad. It is part of the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. Tirol is rather mountainous, and contains mines of gold, ſilver, and copper.

TITUL, a ſtrong town of Bodrog, in Upper Hungary, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 20. 34 E.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has ſeveral times ſuffered by fire. Tiverton is 161 miles W. by S. of London.

TIVIOT, or CHIVIOT HILLS, are mountains on the borders of England and Scotland, where ſeveral ſharp engagements have happened between the Engliſh and Scots.

TIVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland, having Mers and part of Northumberland on the E. Liddiſdale on the W. Selkirk on the N. and Northumberland on the S. It is fruitful in corn and paſtures.

TIVOLI, an ancient town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 17 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 0 N. Lon. 12. 43 E.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in North America, having the Gulph of Mexico on the N. Guaxaca on the S. and Mexico on the W. It is fertile and well peopled.

TLASCALA, the capital of the above province, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30 N. Lon. 99. 0 W.

TOBAGO. See Tabago.

TOBOLSKI, the capital of Siberia, in the empire of Ruſſia. It is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bochars, who carry on a good trade with the Chineſe. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate priſoners to this place. It is 1000 miles E. of Petersburg. Lat. 58. 12 N. Lon. 68. 18 E.

TOCAT, the ancient Neocæſarea, a large town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in various articles. It is 238 miles N. of Aleppo. Lat. 39. 55 N. Lon. 35. 55 E.

TOCAYMA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. In its neighbourhood is a volcano. Lat. 4. 3 N. Lon. 73. 50 W.

TOCKAY, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, celebrated for its excellent wine. It is 90 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 21. 25 E.

TODI, an epiſcopal town of the Pope's territory, in Italy, 50 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44 N. Lon. 12. 32 E.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, dependent on the abbey of St. Gall.

TOLEDO, an ancient town of New Caſtile, in Spain, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of a famous univerſity, and has ſeveral manufactories of ſilk and wool. Toledo is 37 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 3. 15 W.

TOLEN, a town of Zealand, in the Dutch Netherlands, 5 miles N. W. of Bergen op Zoom. Lat. 51. 30 N. Lon. 4. 20 E.

TOLENTINO, an epiſcopal town of Marca di Ancona, in Italy, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lat. 43. 14 N. Lon. 13. 11 E.

TOLESBURG, a ſea-port town of Livonia. Lat. 59. 38 N. Lon. 26. 4 E.

TOLHUYS, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 55 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Friuli, in Italy. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 12. 50 E.

TOLNIA, a town of Lower Hungary, 45 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46. 33 N. Lon. 19. 28 E.

TOLOSA, the capital of Guipuſcoa, in Spain, 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 10 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. The famous balſam of Tolu is brought from this place. Lat. 9. 30 N. Lon. 75. 22 W.

TOMAR, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, 65 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 7. 55 W.

TOMBEC, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

TOMBUT, or TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, having Chinquella and Gluber on the N. Caſena and Caus on the E. Ghana, Gago, and Iſa on the S. and Caſſim on the W.

TOMBUT, or TOMBUTO, the capital of the above kingdom, is ſeated near the river Niger. Lat. 15. 25 N. Lon. 0. 55 E.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 2. 16 S. Lon. 77. 50 W.

TONDEREN, or TUNDEREN, a town of Sleſwic, in Denmark, 30 miles N. W. of Sleſwic. Lat. 54. 58 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, about 60 miles in circumference. The principal chiefs of the Friendly Iſles generally reſide here. Lat. 21. 8 S. Lon. 175. 5 W.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of Saintonge, in France. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 0. 34 W.

TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient town of Saintonge, in France, 253 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 0. 45 W.

TONNERE, a town of Champagne, in France, 102 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 4. 4 E.

TONNINGEN, a town of Sleſwic, in Denmark, 25 miles S. W. of Sleſwic. Lat. 54. 30 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, having Yunnan, in China, on the N. Canton and the bay of Tonquin on the E. Cochin China on the S. and Laos on the W. It is about 1200 miles long, and 500 broad. Tonquin is exceedingly populous, and the inhabitants trade largely, and are very rich; but they are ſo addicted to gaming, that when they have loſt all their eſtate, they will ſtake their wives and children. Their religion is Paganiſm.

TOUSBERG, a ſea port town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 30 miles W. of Frederickſtadt. Lat. 58. 50 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

TOOBOUAI, an iſland of the South Sea, diſcovered by Capt. Cook. Lat. 23. 25 S. Lon. 149. 23 W.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 170 miles S. W. of London.

TOR, a town of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia. Lat. 28. 27 N. Lon. 33. 45 E.

TORBAY, a commodious bay on the coaſt of Devonſhire, where the Prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came from Holland.

TORROLE, a town of Trent, in Italy. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 11. 40 E.

TORCELLO, a town of Venice, in Italy, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lat. 45. 32 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

TORDESILLAS, a ſtrong town of Leon, in Spain, 75 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 41. 48 N. Lon. 4. 56 W.

TORGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 35 miles N. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 34 N. Lon. 13. 3 E.

TORIGNA, a town of Normandy, in France, 26 miles from Coutances. Lat. 49. 0 N. Lon. 0. 42 W.

TORNA, or TORNAW, a town of Upper Hungary. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon. 20. 43 E.

TORNEA, a town of Bothnia, in Sweden. The cold is ſo ſevere in the winter ſeaſon, that people ſometimes loſe their fingers and toes. Lat. 65. 51 N. Lon. 24. 17 E.

TORNOVA, an epiſcopal town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, 10 miles N. W. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. 52 N. Lon. 22. 36 E.

TORO, a town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 39 N. Lon. 5. 2 W.

TORLELA DE MONGRIS, a ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 55 N. Lon. 3. 18 E.

TORRES, a town of Granada, in Spain, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lat. 36. 40 N. Lon. 3. 36 W.

TORRES NOVAS, a ſtrong town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 10 N. Lon. 8. 8 W.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal.

TORREJO, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. Lat. 40. 10 N. Lon. 3. 21 W.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Genoa, in Italy, 10 miles N. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 34 N. Lon. 8. 44 E.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It gives title to a viſcount, and is 195 miles W. by S. of London.

TORSIL, a town of Sudermania, in Sweden. Lat. 59. 20 N. Lon. 17. 20 E.

TORTONA, an epiſcopal town of Tortona, in Italy, 27 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 44. 8 N. Lon. 8. 58 E.

TORTOSA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 180 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 53 N. Lon. 0. 35 E.

TOSA, a ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 42 N. Lon. 2. 54 E.

TOSCANELLA, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 12. 35 E.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 196 miles W. by S. of London.

TOUL, an epiſcopal town of Lorrain, in France, 167 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40 N. Lon. 6. 2 E.

TOULON, an ancient and ſtrong town of Provence, in France. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is a place of great trade. In 1793, in the war between the republic of France and the European powers combined againſt it, this place was ſurrendered to Lord Hood, the Engliſh admiral, together with 28 ſail of French line of battle ſhips at that time in the harbour. After keeping poſſeſſion of it about four months, the French retook it, and the retreat of the allies was made with ſuch precipitation, that above half of the French fleet which had been put into their hands was left unhurt. A great ſlaughter enſued, and the name of the place was changed to that of Port de la Montagne. It is 370 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7 N. Lon. 6. 2 E.

TOULOUSE, an ancient town of Languedoc, in France. It is the capital of the province, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. It is a place of great trade, and is 350 miles S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36 N. Lon. 1. 27 E.

TOURAINE, a province of France, having Maine on the N. Orleannois on the E. Berri on the S. and Anjou and Poitou on the W. It is about 58 miles long, and 55 broad. Tours is the principal town.

TOURINE, a town of Liege, in Germany, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 36 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

TOURNAY, the capital of Tournoiſis, in the Auſtrian Flanders. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of great trade. Tournay is 14 miles S. E. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 33 N. Lon. 3. 28 E.

TOURNON, a town of Languedoc, in France, 40 miles W. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of Burgundy, in France, 13 miles S. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 34 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

TOURS, the capital of Touraine, in France, is a very ancient place, and the

fee of an archbiſhop. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 0. 47 E.

TOUSERA, the capital of Biledulgerid, in Africa. Lat. 32. 30 N. Lon. 10. 55 E.

TOWCESTER, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 60 miles N. W. of London.

TOWTON, a village in the weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, remarkable for an engagement between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It was fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, between 100,000 men; of whom 36,000 fell on the field. This battle proved fatal to the Lancaſtrians.

TRACHENBURG, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 26 miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 30 N. Lon. 17. 15 E.

TRAJANOPOLI, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 41. 15 N. Lon. 26. 18 E.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Italy, 25 miles N. W. of Capua. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 14. 4 E.

TRAINA, a town of Val di Demona, in Sicily, 70 miles S. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 45 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, having Galicia on the N. Entre Douro e Minho and Beira on the W. and Beira on the S. It is fertile in oil and wine.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 17. 50 E.

TRANCON, an ancient town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, 14 miles from Pinnel. Lat. 40. 44 N. Lon. 7. 0 W.

TRANI, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 125 miles N. by E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 28 N. Lon. 16. 36 E.

TRANQUEBAR, a town on the Coromandel Coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies, 140 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 10. 44 N. Lon. 79. 59 E.

TRANSYLVANIA, a province of Europe, annexed to Hungary, having Hungary and Poland on the N. Moldavia and Walachia on the E. Walachia on the S. and Upper Hungary on the W. It is tolerably fertile, and contains mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and alum. Tranſylvania is about 162 miles long, and 150 broad. Its principal town is Hermanſtadt.

TRAON, an epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, 27 miles S. E. of Sebenico. Lat. 44. 0 N. Lon. 17. 52 E.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a town of Val di Mazara, in Sicily, 45 miles W. of Palermo. Lat. 38 10 N. Lon. 12. 26 E.

TRARBACH, a town of Spanheim, in Germany, 28 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 49. 55 N. Lon. 7. 7 E.

TRAVANCORE, a kingdom on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies.

TRAVEMUND, a ſtrong town of Holſtein, in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Lubec. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon. 10. 55 E.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 40. 25 N. Lon. 0. 30 E.

TREBIONA, or TREBIGNI, an epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, 14 miles N. of Raguſa. Lat. 43. 4 N. Lon. 18. 10 E.

TREBISOND, or TRAPEZOND, a ſtrong town of Jenith, in Aſiatic Turkey. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In 1209, David Comines, a Frenchman, uſurped the dominion of Trebiſond, and his ſucceſſor, John Comines, aſſumed the title of emperor, by which all his deſcendants were called till 1460, when Mahomet II. took the town, and put to death David Comines, the laſt emperor of that family, and the Turks have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is 440 miles E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 45 N. Lon. 40. 25 E.

TREBITZ, a town of Moravia, in Germany, 52 miles N. W. of Budwitz. Lat. 49. 4 N. Lon. 16. 12 E.

TREBNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 15 N. Lon. 17. 15 E.

TREFURT, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 22 miles W. of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 51. 8 N. Lon. 10. 19 E.

TREGANNON, a town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Thurſdays, 202 miles W. by N. of London.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, having a market on Saturdays, 255 miles W. by S. of London.

TREGUIRE, an epiſcopal town of Bretagne, in France, 60 miles N. E. of Breſt. Lat. 48. 51 N. Lon. 3. 14 W.

TREMECEN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, having the Mediterranean Sea on the N. a province called Africa on the E. the Deſart of Zaharah on the S. and Fez on the W. It is about 370 miles long, and 125 broad. Tremecen is dry, mountainous, and barren.

TREMECEN, the capital of the above

province, is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls. Lat. 34. 40 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

TREMOUILLE, a town of Poitou, in France, 32 miles from Poitiers. Lat. 46. 30 N. Lon. 1. 10 E.

TRENT, a biſhopric of Germany, having Tirol on the N. the Feltrino and Belluneſe on the E. the Vicentino, the Veroneſe, Breſciano, and the Lake di Garda on the S. and the Breſciano and Lago di Garda on the W.

TRENT, an ancient epiſcopal town of Germany, the capital of the above biſhopric, famous for a council held here in the ſixteenth century: it began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is 67 miles N. W. of Venice. Lat. 46. 8 N. Lon. 11. 27 E.

TRENT, a large river of England, which riſes in the Moorlands of Staffordſhire, and after a very long courſe, and paſſing by ſeveral towns, it falls into the ocean below Hull.

TREPTOW, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 54. 10 N. Lon 15. 20 E.

TRESEN, or TRÖSA, a ſea-port town of Sudermania, in Sweden, 30 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 0 N. Lon. 17. 30 E.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a province and archbiſhopric of Germany, having Cologne on the N. Weteravia on the E. the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain on the S. and Luxemburg on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 50 broad. The ſoil is fruitful, producing corn and wine. Treves has ſuffered greatly in the wars with France.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the capital of the above province, is an ancient place. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 45 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

TREVI, a town of Umbria, in Italy, belonging to the Pope. Lat. 42. 54 N. Lon. 11. 50 E.

TREVINO, a ſtrong town of Biſcay, in Spain, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lat. 42. 48 N. Lon. 3. 4 W.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient and ſtrong town of the Marca di Treviſano. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, but its univerſity has been tranſferred to Padua. Treviſo is 25 miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45. 44 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

TREVOUX, the capital of Dombs, in France, 12 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 57 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

TREYSA, the capital of Ziegenheim, in Germany, 32 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 9. 15 E.

TRIZZO, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy. Lat. 45. 45 N. Lon. 9. 23 E.

TRIBESERS, an ancient town of Pomerania, in Germany, 25 miles from Roſtock. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon. 13. 8 E.

TRIERS. See Treves.

TRIESTE, an ancient town of Iſtria, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is exceedingly ſtrong. Trieſte is 80 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 45. 55 N. Lon. 14. 4 E.

TRING, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Fridays, 31 miles W. N. W. of London.

TRINIDAD, an iſland on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in America. The ſoil produces ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, and fruits, but the air is not very healthy. It is about 62 miles long, and 45 broad.

TRINIDAD, a town of Guatimala, in North America, 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lat. 12. 50 N. Lon. 89. 30 W.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Granada, in South America. Lat. 4. 45 N. Lon. 73. 40 W.

TRINO, a ſtrong town of Montferrat, in Italy, 35 miles N. E. of Turin. It belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

TRINQUIMALE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 8. 45 N. Lon. 81. 52 E.

TRIPOLI, a republic of Africa, having the Mediterranean Sea on the N. the country of the Beriberies on the S. Egypt on the E. and Tunis and Biledulgerid on the W. It is upwards of 900 miles long, but its breadth is various.

TRIPOLI, the capital of the above republic, is a conſiderable place. The inhabitants have long been remarked for their piracies. It is 275 miles S. E. by S. of Tunis. Lat. 32. 54 N. Lon. 13. 10 E.

TRIPOLI, an ancient town of Syria, in Africa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. It is 20 miles N. W. of Damaſcus. Lat. 34. 50 N. Lon. 36. 20 E.

TUIVENTO, a town of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 62 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 50 N. Lon. 15. 37 E.

TROJA, a town of Naples, in Italy, 32 miles S. W. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41. 20 N. Lon. 15. 15 E.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Canada, in North America. It is a place of trade, and is 55 miles S. W. of Quebec. Lat. 46. 35 N. Lon. 71. 20 W.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 75 miles N. E. of Grodno. Lat. 54. 40 N. Lon. 25. 13 E.

TRON, (ST) or ST. TRAUEN, a town of Liege, in Germany. Lat. 50. 48 N. Lon. 5. 22 E.

TROPEA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 45 miles N. by E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 42 N. Lon. 16. 24 E.

TROPES, (ST.) a town of Provence, in France, 58 miles E. of Marſeilles. Lat. 43. 16 N. Lon. 6. 44 E.

TROPPAW, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Germany, 72 miles S. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 0 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 98 miles W. of London.

TROY, anciently ILIUM, the capital of Troas, in Aſia. It became famous by means of Homer and Virgil, for the 10 years ſiege it ſuſtained from the Greeks. Lat. 39. 36 N. Lon. 26. 36 N.

TROYES, an ancient town of Champagne, in France, 90 miles E. S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 13 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 9. 46 N. Lon. 7. 40 W.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of ſome trade, and is 253 miles W. by S. of London.

TRUXILLO, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 65 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 4 N. Lon. 5. 22 W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 8. 0 S. Lon. 78. 35 W.

TRUXILLO, a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 16. 20 N. Lon. 85. 50 W.

TSCHUTSKI, a large country of Aſia, bordering on the dominions of Ruſſia. The Ruſſians have long endeavoured to conquer this country, but have not yet been able to accompliſh it.

TUAM, a town of Connaught, in Ireland. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway. Lat. 53. 33 N. Lon. 8. 46 W.

TUBINGEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Germany. It is a ſtrong place, the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 50 miles E. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 9. 4 E.

TUCUMAN, a province of Paraguay, in South America, having Los Chicas and Chaco on the N. Chaco and Rio de la Plata on the E. Chicuitos and Paimpes on the S. and St. Jago on the W. The air is ſultry, and the ſoil ſandy.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 70. 30 N. Lon. 69. 2 W.

TUDDINGTON, or TODINGTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 39 miles N. W. of London.

TUDELA, a town of Navarre, in Spain, 45 miles N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 42. 9 N. Lon. 1. 10 W.

TUERA, a town of Muſcovy, in Ruſſia, 90 miles N. W. of Moſcow. Lat. 56. 44 N. Lon. 35. 45 E.

TULLE, an epiſcopal town of Guienne, in France, 37 miles S. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 23 N. Lon. 1. 42 W.

TULN, an epiſcopal town of Auſtria, in Germany, 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 14 N. Lon. 16. 6 E.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, having a market on Fridays. It is much celebrated on account of its mineral ſprings, and is 30 miles S. E. by S. of London.

TUNGCHANG, a town of China, in Aſia. Lat. 37. 3 N. Lon. 115. 45 E.

TUNJA, a town of Granada, in South America. Lat. 5. 0 N. Lon. 73. 5 W.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, having the Mediterranean Sea and Tripoli on the N. E. ſeveral Arab tribes on the E. and Algiers and Faſb on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 250 broad. Tunis is a pretty fertile country, but it abounds with ſeveral kinds of wild beaſts. It is now little more than a republic.

TUNIS, the capital of the above kingdom, is a place of great trade, and is 380 miles E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 42 N. Lon. 10. 16 E.

TURCKHEIM, a town of Upper Alſace, in France. Lat. 48. 5 N. Lon 7. 36 E.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, having Georgia on the N. Erivan and Adirbeitzan on the E. Diarbekr on the S. and Natolia on the N. It is tolerably fertile.

TURENNE, a town of Guienne, in France, 42 miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 10 N. Lon. 1. 30 E.

TURIN, the capital of Piedmont, in Italy, is an ancient and ſtrong town, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. It is a place of great trade, and is 60 miles N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 45. 5 N. Lon. 7. 45 E.

TURKEY, the dominions of the Grand Signior, are ſituated partly in Europe, partly in Aſia, and partly in Africa. Turkey in Europe has Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia on the N. the Mediterranean Sea on the S. Circaſſia, the Black Sea, and the Archipelago on the E. and the territo-

ries of the Auſtrians and Venetians, and the Mediterranean Sea on the W. European Turkey, which is about 1000 miles long, and 600 broad, contains Crim Tartary, Budziac, Tartary, Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Boſnia, Romania, Macedonia, Theſſaly, Achaia, Bœotia, Epirus, Albania, Dalmatia, Corinthia, Argo, Sparta, Olympia, Arcadia, Ellis, and a vaſt number of iſlands in the Archipelago. Turkey in Europe contains a great variety of metals; and its marbles have been long eſteemed the moſt beautiful in the world. See the various poſſeſſions of the Grand Signior deſcribed in the Geographical Grammar.

TURNHOUT, a town of Campiena, in the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 22 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

TURSI, a town of the Baſilicata, in Italy, 50 miles S. W. of Bari, Lat. 40. 36 N. Lon. 16. 50 E.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, having the title of a duchy. It has Romagna, the Bologneſe, the Modeneſe, and the Parmeſan on the N. the Mediterranean Sea on the S. Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, St. Peter's Patrimony, and Caſtro on the E. and Lucca, Genoa, and the Tuſcan Sea on the W. It is about 150 miles long, and 100 broad. Its revenues are upwards of 500,000*l.* and it can bring 30,000 troops into the field. Its capital city, Florence, is the ſecond in Italy, for the many ſuperb monuments of architecture, ſculpture, and painting, it contains. It has been diſtinguiſhed by the ſpirit of commerce, as well as by that of the fine arts. The chief trade conſiſts in wine, oil, fruits, and great quantities of ſilk, with other productions of the country. The duchy of Tuſcany, known anciently by the names of Umbria, Tyrrhenia, and Etruria, fell under the dominion of the Romans about 455 years before Chriſt. The Oſtrogoths poſſeſſed it in the fifth century; and then the Lombards, who were expelled by Charlemagne in 800; after which it became ſubject to the German emperors, who appointed the governors to render themſelves independent, and accept of his protection againſt the emperor. There were two potent factions in Tuſcany at this time, 1240, which divided the whole empire, and occaſioned a very long and civil war, both in Italy and Germany; theſe factions went by the names of the Guelphs and Gibellines; the firſt appearing in the intereſt of the Pope, and the other in that of the emperor. During theſe contentions, the cities of Florence, Piſa, Sienna, and ſeveral others, withdrew themſelves from the dominion of both the powers above-mentioned, and eſtabliſhed that kind of government they thought moſt ſuitable to themſelves; when John de Medicis, a popular nobleman, inſinuated himſelf ſo ſtrongly into the favour of the Florentines, that they inveſted him with the ſovereign power. Pope Pius V. conferred the title of Grand Duke on Coſmo de Medicis in 1560, and the dukedom continued in this family till the death of Gaſton de Medicis, the laſt duke, without iſſue, 1737; when it was transferred to the Duke of Lorrain, by conſent of the Emperor Charles VI. in lieu of the duchy of Lorrain, which was ceded to Staniſlaus by the treaty of peace at the concluſion of the war between the empire on one ſide, and France and Spain on the other. At the cloſe of the year 1786, the grand duke of Tuſcany iſſued a new code of criminal laws, which were ordered to be obſerved in all his dominions. It conſiſts of 119 articles: by whicſt capital puniſhments were aboliſhed, as having been found to leave too ſlight an impreſſion on the minds of the people for the prevention of crimes, and more viſible and permanent ſufferings ordained in their ſtead. Torture, by this code, is prohibited; confiſcations are declared to be unjuſt, as involving the innocent with the guilty; proportionable penalties are inflicted for ſlight offences; and a more equitable mode of trial eſtabliſhed, particularly with regard to evidence.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. Its caſtle was demoliſhed by Henry III. Tutbury is 130 miles N. E. of London.

TUTUCORIN, a town of Madura, in the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 8. 15 N. Lon. 76. 40 E.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Mondays, 137 miles N. by W. of London.

TUY, a town of Galicia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 62 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 4 N. Lon. 8. 12 W.

TWEED, a large river of Scotland, which divides Mers from Tiviotdale and Northumberland in England, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwic. It abounds with ſalmon.

TWEEDALE, a ſhire of Scotland, having Lothian on the N. Mers and Tiviotdale on the E. Annandale on the S. and Clydeſdale on the W.

TVCOKZIN, a town of Podlachia, in Poland, 22 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 23. 40 E.

TYRE, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, anciently very famous, but now almost reduced to ruins. It is 60 miles N. W. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 0 N. Lon. 35. 20 E.

TYRNAW, a town of Trentschin, in Upper Hungary, 30 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 23 N. Lon. 17. 40 E.

TYRONE, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, having Londonderry on the N. Armagh and Lough Neagh on the E. Fermanagh on the S. and Donnegal on the W. It is 46 miles long, and 37 broad. Tyrone has 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

TYSTED, a town of Jutland, in Denmark, 44 miles N. W. of Wyburg. Lat. 56. 54 N. Lon. 8. 25 E.

TZARITZA, a town of Astracan, in Russia. Lat. 48. 0 N. Lon. 45. 25 E.

TZENOGAR, or TZERNOYIAR, a town of Astracan, in Russia. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 47. 15 E.

U. V.

VABRES, an episcopal town of Rouvergue, in France, 30 miles S. E. of Rodez. Lat. 43. 57 N. Lon. 2. 55 E.

VACHA, a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

VADA, a town of Tuscany, in Italy, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 15 N. Lon. 10. 20 E.

VADO, a sea-port town of Genoa, in Italy, 24 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 15 N. Lon. 8. 8 E.

VADSTEIN, a town of Ostro Gothia, in Sweden. Lat. 58. 12 N. Lon. 15. 55 E.

VAENA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 3. 50 W.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Germany, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48. 58 N. Lon. 9. 3 E.

VAISON, an episcopal town of Provence, in France, belonging to the Pope. It is 22 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 25 N. Lon. 5. 6 E.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province of Sicily, in which stands Mount Aetna, now Gibel. It is tolerably fertile.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province of Sicily, in which Palermo, the capital of the island, is situated.

VAL DI NOTO, another of the Sicilian provinces.

VALAIS, a territory of Switzerland, having the Alps on the N. Milan and Val di Aost on the S. the mountains of Forch on the E. and Savoy and Geneva on the W. It is about 90 miles long, but its breadth is unequal. The air is not very healthy; but the soil is fertile.

VALKENBURG, or FAQUEMONT, a town of Limburg, in the Dutch Netherlands. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 5. 53 E.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, 70 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 35 N. Lon. 19. 52 E.

VALENCE, the capital of the Valentinois, in Dauphiny, France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an university. Valence is 335 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 44. 56 N. Lon. 4. 52 E.

VALENCE, a town of Blafois, in France. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 1. 41 E.

VALENCIA, formerly a kingdom, but now a province of Spain, having the Mediterranean Sea on the E. and S. Catalonia and Arragon on the N. and New Castile and Murcia on the W. It is about 162 miles long, and 62 broad. Valencia is well watered, is a pleasant country, and is tolerably fertile.

VALENCIA, the capital of the above province, is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. It is delightfully situated in a pleasant country, and is in a very flourishing condition. It is a strong place, and is 160 miles E. S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 23 N. Lon. 0. 10 E.

VALENCIA, (NEW,) a town of Terra Firma, in South America. Lat. 9. 50 N. Lon. 65. 30 W.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient and strong town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 120 miles N. E. by N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 21 N. Lon. 3. 37 E.

VALENTINE, a town of Comminges, in France. Lat. 43. 1 N. Lon. 0. 57 E.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of Dauphiny, in France, of which Valence is the principal town.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a strong town of Milan, in Italy, 36 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 44. 58 N. Lon. 8. 56 E.

VALENZO DO MINHO, a strong town of Entre Minho e Douro, in Portugal. Lat. 42. 2 N. Lon. 8. 11 W.

VALETTE, a town of Angoumois, in France, 10 miles S. of Angouleme. Lat. 45. 30 N. Lon. 0. 15 E.

VALLADOLID, an ancient town of Old Castile, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, is the seat of an university, is surrounded with very strong walls, and is

85 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 30 Lon. 4. 25 W.

VALLADOLID, an epiſcopal town of New Spain, in North America, 120 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 54 N. Lon. 102. 0 W.

VALLADOLID, an epiſcopal town of Nicaragua, in North America. Lat. 13. 10 N. Lon. 87. 20 W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Yucatan, in North America. Lat. 19. 0 N. Lon. 88. 20 W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in South America. Lat. 6. 2 S. Lon. 75. 5 W.

VALLEMONT, a town of Normandy, in France, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 1. 25 W.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, 23 miles N. W. of Bern. Lat. 47. 0 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

VALLERS, a town of Touraine, in France, 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 0. 41 E.

VALLERY, (ST.) a town of Picardy, in France, 100 miles N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50. 50 N. Lon. 1. 38 E.

VALERY, (ST.) or ST. VALLERY IN CAUX, a town of Normandy, in France, 105 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 52 N. Lon. 1. 47 E.

VALLIERS, (ST.) a town of Dauphiny, in France. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 5. 2 E.

VALOGNE, a town of Normandy, in France. It is 158 miles W. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 30 N. Lon. 1. 26 W.

VALOIS, a territory of the Iſle of France, having Soiſſonnois on the N. Champagne on the E. Brie on the S. and Beauvoiſis on the W. Its principal town is Creſſy.

VARONA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 50 miles S. of Durazzo. Lat. 41. 4 N. Lon. 19. 23 E.

VALPARIESA, a town of Chili, in South America. Lat. 33. 3 S. Lon. 72. 14 W.

VALS, a town of Vivarais, in France. Lat. 44. 48 N. Lon. 4. 26 E.

VALVERDE, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. Lat. 38. 34 N. Lon. 6. 40 W.

VALVERDE, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 39. 44 N. Lon. 6. 20 W.

VAN, a town of Turcomania, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 38. 30 N. Lon. 44. 30 E.

VANDALIA, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, of which Guſtrow is the principal town.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, a part of New Holland, in the South Sea. See New Holland.

VANNES, an ancient epiſcopal town of Bretagne, in France, 225 miles W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 39 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

VARAMBON, a town of Breſſe, in France. Lat. 46. 23 N. Lon. 5. 15 E.

VARENNES, a town of Bourbonnois, in France. The king and queen of France, with their family, were arreſted at this place, after their eſcape from the palace of the Thuilleries, in Paris, June 21, 1791. It is 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lat. 46. 22 N. Lon. 3. 31 E.

VARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 145 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 42. 44 N. Lon. 28. 28 E.

VASSEBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, 28 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 12. 15 E.

VASSI, a town of Champagne, in France, 115 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 27 N. Lon. 5. 10 E.

VATAN, a town of Berri, in France. Lat. 47. 2 N. Lon. 1. 55 E.

VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of Champagne, in France, 150 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36 N. Lon. 5. 40 E.

VAUDEMONT, a town of Lorrain, in France, 18 miles S. W. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 25 N. Lon. 5. 57 E.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain, in France, 50 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lat. 49. 28 N. Lon. 6. 36 E.

UBEDA, a ſtrong town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 158 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 48 N. Lon. 3. 13 W.

UBERLINGEN, an imperial city of Furſtenburg, in Germany, 12 miles N. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

UBES, (ST.) or SETUBAL, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, and is a place of conſiderable trade. St. Ubes is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 22 N. Lon. 8. 54 W.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland of the Indian Sea, in Aſia, near Pulo Condore. Lat. 8. 25 N. Lon. 105. 56 E.

UCKERMUND, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 53 N. Lon. 14. 12 E.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the road from Tobolſkoi to China. Lat. 53. 0 N. Lon. 96. 30 E.

UDINA, or UDENE, a ſtrong town of Friuli, in Italy, 55 miles N. by E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10 N. Lon. 13. 3 E.

VECHT, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 30 miles N. of Oſnaburg. Lat. 52. 54 N. Lon. 8. 24 E.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which rises near Munster, and falls into the Zuider Zee under the name of Swart Water.

VEER, a town of Zealand, in the United Provinces, 3 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 3. 40 E.

VEGLIA, an island in the Gulph of Venice. It is the see of a bishop and abounds in wine and silk. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 14. 56 E.

VEILLANA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. Lat. 45. 7 N. Lon. 7. 34 E.

VEIT, (ST.) a strong town of Carinthia, in Germany, 137 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 1 N. Lon. 14. 20 E.

VELETRY, an ancient town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 20 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 46 N. Lon. 12. 56 E.

VELEZ, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 50 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 0 N. Lon. 2. 22 W.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. Lat. 46. 18 N. Lon. 16. 50 E.

VENAFRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, on the banks of the Lys, 43 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 32 N. Lon. 14. 19 E.

VENANT, (ST.) a town of Artois, in France, near the Vollorno, 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 38 N. Lon. 2. 40 E.

VENASQUE, a town of Arragon, in Spain. Lat. 41. 51 N. Lon. 0. 25 E.

VENCE, an episcopal town of Provence, in France, on the confines of Piedmont, 10 miles W. of Nice. Lat. 43. 43 N. Lon. 7. 13 E.

VENDOME, a town of Orleannois, in France, 95 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 1. 8 E.

VENEZUELA, a province of South America, having the North Sea on the N. New Granada on the S. Rio de la Hacha on the W. and Cumana on the E. It is tolerably fertile.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, having the Alps on the N. the Mantuan and the Patriarchate on the S. the Gulph of Venice on the E. and the Milanese on the W. It contains the following subdivisions, viz. Venice Proper, Paduan, Veronese, Bresciano, Cremasco, Bergamasco, Vicentino, Rovigno, Trevigiano, Bellunese, Friuli, Udenese, and Istria. Venice is one of the most celebrated republics in the world, both on account of its singular constitution and former power. It is composed of several fine provinces on the continent of Italy, some islands in the Adriatic, and part of Dalmatia. The chief manufacture carried on by this republic is that of plate glass at the island of Murans, a mile distant from Venice. All Europe was formerly supplied with looking-glasses from this place, and although this branch of commerce be greatly diminished at present, it is still considerable. It is singular, that the plates here are made by blowing, instead of being cast. Venice is a level country and a fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pasture, great quantities of silk, and plenty of all kinds of cattle: the flesh of their hogs is in most esteem; and their sheep afford fine wool. The sovereign power is lodged in the doge and nobility, though the doge has very little power. Venice is the greatest naval power of Italy, and its revenues are computed at 1,200,000*l. per annum*.

VENICE, the capital of the above republic, is one of the most considerable places in the world. It is the see of a patriarch, and the seat of an university. According to the historians, Venice stands on 72 small islands in the Gulph of Venice. As there is no passing through this city in carriages, the inhabitants make use of a kind of boats called gondolas. Here are about 170,000 inhabitants. Venice is 212 miles N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

VENLO, a strong town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 35 miles N. W. of Juliers. Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 5. 50 E.

VENOSA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 72 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 54 N. Lon. 15. 52 E.

VERA, an ancient episcopal town of Granada, in Spain, 32 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 15 N. Lon. 1. 30 W.

VERA CRUZ, a sea-port town of New Spain, in North America. The Flotilla from Spain go annually to this place for the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. It is 130 miles E. by S. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 12 N. Lon. 97. 25 W.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, in North America, about 125 miles long, and 40 broad. It is rather mountainous and barren; but its gold and silver mines compensate for its barrenness.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of Valois, in the Isle of France. Lat. 49. 22 N. Lon. 2. 51 E.

VERCELLI, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and is 40 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 31 N. Lon. 8. 24 E.

VERD, (CAPE). See Cape de Verd.

VERD, (CAPE DE), ISLANDS. See Cape de Verd Islands.

VERDUN, a strong town of Lorrain, in

France, the capital of the Verdunois, and the see of a bishop. Verdun is 150 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 5. 28 E.

VERDUN, a small town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 46. 52 N. Lon. 4. 57 E.

VERDUN, a strong town of Armagnac, in France, 28 miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 54 N. Lon. 1. 20 E.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of Picardy, in France, having Cambresis on the N. Thierache on the E. Noyonnois on the S. and Santerre on the W. It is very fertile in corn.

VERMANTON, a town of Burgundy, in France, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 40 N. Lon. 3. 49 E.

VERMONT, a free and independent state of North America. It is seated in the back settlements. The inhabitants and formers of this new state were emigrants from New Hampshire and New York, but their number has been greatly augmented by emigrations from different states in Europe. Vermont was erected into a state in April, 1782. The manners and customs of the Vermontese are nearly the same as those of New Hampshire and New York, but the soil of their country is much superior it being exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing every thing which an industrious and trading people can expect or even wish for.

VERNEUIL, a town of Normandy, in France, situated on the Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux. Lat. 48. 42 N. Lon. 1. 0 E.

VERNEUIL, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, 15 miles from Moulins. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 3. 25 E.

VERNON, a town of Normandy, in France, 37 miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 6 N. Lon. 1. 42 E.

VEROLI, an ancient episcopal town of Campagna di Roma, in Italy, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 28 N. Lon. 13. 15 E.

VERONA, an ancient and strong town of Venice, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an academy. Verona is 62 miles S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 26 N. Lon. 11. 24 E.

VERONESE, a territory of Venice, in Italy, having the Trentino on the N. the Vicentino and Paduano on the E. the Mantuano on the S. and the Bresciano on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and 27 broad. Verona is the principal town.

VERNOIS, a town of Rezan, in Russia. Lat. 53. 15 N. Lon. 42. 30 E.

VERSAILLES, a town of the Isle of France, famous for a magnificent palace which was built by Louis XIV. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 2. 12 E.

VERTUS, a town of Champagne, in France, 78 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 53 N. Lon. 4. 2 E.

VERRUE, or VERRUA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 23 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 13 N. Lon. 8. 2 E.

VERVINS, a town of Picardy, in France, 110 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50 N. Lon. 4. 0 E.

VERULAM, a Roman town of Hertfordshire, now ST. ALBAN'S. See St. Alban's.

VESELIZ, a town of Lorrain, in France, 162 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

VESLEY, a town of Soissonnois, in France. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 3. 30 E.

VESOUL, a town of Franche Comte, in France, 200 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 17. 36 N. Lon. 6. 8 E.

VESPERIN, or WEISBRAIN, a strong town of Hungary. It is the see of a bishop, whose business it is to place the crown on the head of the sovereign, at a coronation. It is 83 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 14 N. Lon. 17. 57 E.

VESUVIUS, a large volcano of Naples, in Italy. Seven or 8 dreadful eruptions are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Augustus, and about 13 since his time, which have done considerable damage to the adjacent country, besides the dreadful earthquakes occasioned by its subterraneous fires. In the middle of 1794, one of the most dreadful eruptions ever known happened at this mountain, insomuch that the city of Naples was, as it were, overwhelmed with sulphur and smoke, and upwards of 18,000 people were destroyed. It is 7 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 52 N. Lon. 14. 30 E.

VEVAY, a town of Bern, in Switzerland, 37 miles S. W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 28 N. Lon. 7. 4 E.

VEXIN, a territory of Normandy, in France.

VEZELAY, a town of Nivernois, in France, 117 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 26 N. Lon 3. 42 E.

UGOCZ, a town of Upper Hungary, 13 miles N. of Zatmar. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 22. 34 E.

UGOGNA, a town of Milan, in Italy, 45 miles N. W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 52 N. Lon. 8. 18 E.

VIADANA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, 17 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 58 N. Lon. 10. 35 E.

VIANA, a town of Navarre, in Spain,

46 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 32 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

VIANA, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, 36 miles N. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 40 N. Lon. 8. 30 W.

VIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 22 miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 53 N. Lon. 6. 13 E.

VIANE, or VIANA, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, 7 miles S. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 5. 8 E.

VIATKA, an epiſcopal town of Muſcovite Tartary, the capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 100 miles N. of Caſan. Lat. 57. 25 N. Lon. 54. 15 E.

VIC, a town of Lorrain, in France, 197 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 47 N. Lon. 6. 38 E.

VIC, an epiſcopal town of Catalonia, in Spain, 35 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 55 N. Lon. 2. 13 E.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, 16 miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 47. 35 N. Lon. 19. 7 E.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, having Trentino and Feltrino on the N. Trevilano and Paduano on the E. Paduano on the S. and Veroneſe on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and 27 broad, and is exceedingly fertile.

VICENZA, the capital of the Vicentino, is a ſtrong town, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is 31 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 25 N. Lon. 11. 43 E.

VICHT, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, 180 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 3. 22 E.

VIC LE COMPTE, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 3. 20 E.

VICOVARO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 13. 8 E.

VIDEN, an archiepiſcopal town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, 150 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 12 N. Lon. 24. 27 E.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire. The houſes, about 13,000 in number, are built of ſtone, and are generally 6 or 7 ſtories high. Vienna is the ſee of an archbiſhop, is a place of great trade, and is ſuppoſed to contain about 600,000 inhabitants. It is 680 miles E. S. E. of London, 565 E. of Paris, 520 miles S. E. of Amſterdam, and 350 N. N. E. of Rome. Lat. 48. 13 N. Lon. 16. 28 E.

VIENNE, an ancient town of Dauphiny, in France, 220 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 31 N. Lon. 4. 55 E.

VIENNOIS, a territory of Dauphiny, in France, having Breſſe and Bugey on the N. Savoy on the E. Valentinois on the S. and the Rhone on the W.

VIERZON, a town of Berri, in France, 100 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 12 N. Lon. 2. 10 E.

VIESTI, an archiepiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 117 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 51 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

VIGEVANO, an epiſcopal town of Milan, in Italy, 15 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 22 N. Lon. 8. 54 E.

VIGO, a ſtrong town of Galicia, in Spain. Here Sir George Rook, commander of the confederate fleet, attacked a ſquadron of French men of war, and 13 Spaniſh galleons, under the command of Monſieur Renaud. The Engliſh took 4 galleons and 5 men of war, and the Dutch 5 galleons and one large man of war; 14 men of war, and 4 galleons were deſtroyed. This engagement happened in October, 1702. Vigo is 260 miles W. N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 14 N. Lon. 8. 23 W.

VIHERS, a town of Anjou, in France, 162 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 8 N. Lon. 0. 29 W.

VILLAC, a town of Carinthia, in Germany, 88 miles N. E. of Brixen. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 14. 3 E.

VILLA DE CONDE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, 20 miles N. by W. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 15 N. Lon. 2. 23 W.

VILLA DEL REY, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 43 N. Lon. 7. 10 W.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſea-port town of Piedmont, in Italy, 3 miles E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 4. N. Lon. 7. 25 E.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of the Veroneſe, in Italy. Lat. 45. 36 N. Lon. 11. 23 E.

VILLA FRANCA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 37. 50 N. Lon. 25. 3 W.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain. Lat. 40. 26 N. Lon. 4. 34 W.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 1. 55 E.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 40. 6 N. Lon. 0. 0 E.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Entre Douro e Minho. Lat. 41. 8 N. Lon. 8. 22 W.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a town of

Piedmont, in Italy, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 50 N. Lon. 8. 0 E.

VILLA PANDA, a town of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 42. 5 N. Lon. 5. 0 E.

VILLA REAL, a town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, 45 miles S. E. of Braga. Lat. 41. 10 E. Lon. 7. 20 W.

VILLA REAL, a town of Valencia, in Spain. Lat. 39. 46 N. Lon. 0. 20 E.

VILLA RICA, a sea-port town of Mexico, in North America. Lat. 20. 0 N. Lon. 103. 36 W.

VILLA VICIOSA, a strong town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 83 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 36 N. Lon. 7. 15 W.

VILLA VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Asturias, in Spain, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 22 N. Lon. 5. 24 E.

VILLE AFFRANCHIE, the new name of Lyons, in France.

VILLE DIEU, a town of Normandy, in France, 18 miles S. E. of Coutances. Lat. 48. 52 N. Lon. 1. 8 W.

VILLE FRANCHE, the capital of Beaujolois, in France, 232 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 0 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

VILLE FRANCHE, a strong town of Rouffillon, in France. Lat. 42. 25 N. Lon. 2. 25 E.

VILLE FRANCHE, a strong town of Guienne, in France, 260 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 24 N. Lon. 2. 0 E.

VILLEMUR, a town of Languedoc, in France, 12 miles S. of Toulouse. Lat 43. 50 N. Lon. 1. 36 E.

VILLENA, a town of Murcia, in Spain, 175 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 40 N. Lon. 0 49 W.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of the Isle of France, 11 miles S. W. of Soissons. Lat. 49. 14 N. Lon 3. 12 E.

VILLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg. Lat 48. 8 N. Lon. 8. 37 E.

VILVORDE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 7 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

VINCENT, (CAPE ST.) a promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 37. 2 N. Lon. 9. 0 W.

VINCENT, (ST.) one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, about 20 miles long, and as much broad. It was ceded to the English in 1763. Lat. 13. 50 N. Lon. 61. 20 W.

VINCENT, (ST.) a strong town of Old Castile, in Spain, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 30 N. Lon. 2. 40 W.

VINCENT, (ST.) a province of Brasil, in South America, having the republic of St. Paul on the N. Rio Janeiro and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and Gualacos on the W.

VINCENT, (ST.) the capital of the above province, is a sea-port town, and has a very good harbour.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient episcopal town of Genoa, in Italy, 70 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 43. 53 N. Lon. 7. 43 E.

VIRE, a town of Normandy, in France, near the source of a river of the same name, 150 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 0. 45 W.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands near those of the Caribbees.

VIRGINIA, one of the Thirteen United States of North America, having Carolina on the S. Maryland on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and part of Maryland on the E. and the river Mississipi on the W. It is about 758 miles long, and 224 broad, and is divided into 24 counties, but there are not many towns for so great an extent of country. If Virginia be approached from the ocean, it appears to be low land; and, for 100 miles up into the country, there is scarcely a hill or a stone to be seen. The whole country, before it was planted, was either forests, or bogs and morasses, which the people in the West Indies call swamps, and such is the greatest part of it at present. Virginia was declared to be a free and independent state, by the treaty of peace in 1783. See the Geographical and Historical Grammar.

VIRTON, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles N. E. of Montmedi. Lat. 49. 36 N. Lon. 5. 11 E.

VISAPORE, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in the East Indies. The kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1686, and has been tributary to him ever since. The king, it is said, can carry 100,000 men into the field. Visapore is 100 miles N. E. of Decan. Lat. 16. 50 N. Lon. 74 25 E.

VISET, a town of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lat. 50. 44 N. Lon. 5 40 E.

VISTULA, or WEISSEL, the largest river of Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia, and after crossing Poland and Prussia, it falls into the Baltic Sea below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an ancient episcopal town of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy. In its neighbourhood is an exceedingly hot spring. It is 35 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 25 N. Lon. 12. 26 E.

VITRA, a town of Britany, in France,

92 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 14 N. Lon. 1. 13 W.

VITRI LE FRANCOIS, a town of Champagne, in France, 100 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44 N. Lon. 4. 38 E.

VITTEAUX, a town of Burgundy, in France, 27 miles W. of Dijon. Lat. 57. 20 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

VITTORIA, a conſiderable town of Biſcay, in Spain, 155 miles N. of Madrid. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. Lat. 42. 55 N. Lon. 2. 56 W.

VIVERAIS, a province of France, having Lyonnois on the N. Dauphiny on the E. Ufes on the S. and Velay and Gevaudan on the W. It is about 65 miles long, and 40 broad.

VIVERO, a town of Galicia, in Spain. Lat. 43. 30 N. Lon. 7. 34 W.

VIVIERS, an ancient epiſcopal town of Viverais, (of which it is the capital,) in France, 70 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 4. 46 E.

UKERNUNDE, a town of Pomerania, in Germany. Lat. 53. 50 N. Lon. 14. 12 E.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, having Poland and Muſcovy on the N. Little Tartary and Ockzakow on the S. and Moldavia on the W. This country is inhabited by Coſſacs, who are remarkably fierce and cruel.

ULADISLAW. See Inowladiſlaw.

ULIERBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 2 miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 53 N. Lon. 4. 32 E.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea. Lat. 16. 45 S. Lon. 151. 25 W.

ULM, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and carry on a great trade. Ulm is 47 miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 25 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

ULMEN, a town of Mentz, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50. 7 N. Lon. 7. 8 E.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the E. the Northern Ocean on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. Leinſter on the S. and Connaught on the S. W. It is about 116 miles long, and 100 broad. Ulſter abounds with lakes, and is generally fertile.

ULTZERY, a town of Lunenburg, in Germany. It is 22 miles S. of Lunenburg, and is ſubject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat. 52. 55 N. Lon. 10. 38 E.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancaſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 263 miles N. N. W. of London.

UMA, a town of Weſtro Bothnia, in Sweden. The houſes are built of wood; it has been twice burnt by the Ruſſians; and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 63. 58 N. Lon. 19. 10 E.

UMBRIA. See Spoleto.

UMBRIATICO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 15 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lat. 39. 30 N. Lon. 17. 10 E.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, having Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons on the N. Ur on the E. Bern on the S. and Lucern on the W. It is about 25 miles long, and 17 broad.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48. 48 N. Lon. 22. 23 E.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS. See Netherlands.

UNNA, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 35 miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 28 N. Lon. 7. 50 E.

VOERDEN, a ſtrong town of Holland, one of the United Provinces. Lat. 52. 6 N. Lon. 4. 58 E.

VOGHERA, a town of Milan, in Italy, 30 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 44. 59 N. Lon. 9. 10 E.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Saxony, in Germany, of a triangular form.

VOKEELMARK, or WOLICKMARCK, a town of Carinthia, in Germany. Lat. 44. 52 N. Lon. 12. 36 E.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, having Brezicia on the N. Kiovia on the E. Podolia on the S. and Bielz on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 150 broad, and is very fertile, though not well cultivated.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of Over Yſſel, in the United Provinces. Lat. 52. 44 N. Lon. 5. 42 E.

VOLO, an ancient and ſtrong town of Janna, in European Turkey, 30 miles S. E. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. 21 N. Lon. 22. 55 E.

VOLTERRA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Piſa, in Italy, 32 miles S. E. of Piſa. Lat. 43. 25 N. Lon. 10. 42 E.

VOLTURARA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Italy, 52 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 26 N. Lon. 15. 14 E.

VOROTINSK, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Muſcovite Ruſſia. Lat. 53. 30 N. Lon. 38. 25 E.

VOUTENA. See Fontenoy.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, having Weſtmania and Caſtricia on the W. the Baltic Sea on the N. E. and the Sea

of Sudermania on the S. It is about 70 miles long, 45 broad, and is tolerably fertile.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 90 miles N. by W. of London.

UPSAL, a town of Upland, in Sweden. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. The archbiſhop is primate of Sweden, and conſecrates the king in his cathedral. It is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 52 N. Lon. 17. 48 E.

UPTON, a town of Worceſterſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It is 117 miles W. N. W. of London

URBANEA, an epiſcopal town of Urbino, in Italy, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lat. 43. 34 N. Lon. 12. 40 E.

URBINO, a duchy of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, having the Gulph of Venice on the N. Perugino and Umbria on the S. the Marca di Ancona on the E. and Tuſcany on the W. It is about 55 miles long, and 45 broad. The air is not very wholeſome, nor the ſoil fertile.

URBINO, the capital of the above duchy, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 120 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 43 45 N. Lon. 12 40 E.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of Turcomania, in Aſia, 70 miles S. of Lake Aral. Lat. 40. 65 N. Lon. 60. 25 E.

URGEL, an ancient town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 75 miles N. by W. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 32 N. Lon 1. 44 E.

URI, the moſt ſouthern canton in Switzerland, having Switz and the Lake of the Four Cantons on the N. the country of the Griſons and Glaris on the E. Italy on the S. and Underwald and part of Bern on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad.

USEDOM, an iſland of Pomerania, in Germany, at the mouth of the river Oder. Lat. 54. 6 N. Lon. 14. 11 E.

USHANT, an iſland on the coaſt of Bretagne, in France, about 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 48. 30 N. Lon. 5. 0 W.

USK, a town of Monmouthſhire, having a market on Mondays. It is 140 miles W. by N. of London.

USK, a river which riſes in Brecknockſhire, in Wales, and falls into the mouth of the Severn.

USSEL, a town of Limoſin, in France. Lat. 45. 32 N. Lon. 2. 15 E.

USTIANO, a town of the Cremoneſe, in Italy. Lat. 45. 17 N. Lon. 10. 8 E.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato. It is ſuppoſed to be the modern Biſerta. See Biſerta.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. It is 136 miles N. N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 10 N. Lon. 1. 50 W.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, having the Zuider Zee and part of Holland on the N. Veluve and Guelderland on the E. Betau on the S. and Holland on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and is very healthful and fertile.

UTRECHT, the capital of the above province, is ſtrongly fortified, and is the ſeat of an univerſity. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here a peace was concluded between France, England, Portugal, Pruſſia, Savoy, and Holland, in 1713. It is 18 miles S. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 7 N. Lon. 5. 8 E.

UXBRIDGE, a town of Middleſex, having a market on Thurſdays, 15 miles W. of London.

UZEDA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, 20 miles N. W. of Alcala. Lat. 40. 46 N. Lon. 3. 13 W.

UZEL, a town of Bretagne, in France, 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lat. 48. 15 N. Lon. 2. 52 W.

UZERCH, an ancient town of Limoſin, in France, 27 miles S. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 27 N. Lon. 1. 37 E.

UZES, an epiſcopal town of Languedoc, in France, 12 miles N. of Nimes. Lat. 44. 2 N. Lon. 4. 27 E.

W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian hills on the frontiers of Poland. It falls into the Danube oppoſite the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, a branch of the Rhine, in Holland, which falls into the German Ocean below Briel.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 51. 23 N. Lon. 6. 7 E.

WAES, a territory of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

WAGININGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, 10 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 5. 31 E.

WAGRIA, a territory of Holftein, in Germany, having the Baltic Sea on the N. E. the river Trave on the S. and Holftein Proper on the W. It is about 20 miles long, and 15 broad.

WAHLESTAT, a town of Switzerland, 15 miles S. W. of Coira. Lat. 47. 1 N. Lon. 9. 14 E.

WAIGAT STREIGHTS, a channel between Nova Zembla and Ruffia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. paffage to China.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnfhire, having a market on Saturdays, 134 miles N. by E. of London.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the Weft Riding of Yorkfhire, having a market on Fridays. It is noted for its woollen manufactory, and is 185 miles N. N. W. of London.

WALACHIA, a province of Hungary, but fubject to Turkey, having Moldavia and Tranfylvania on the N. the river Danube on the E. and S. and Tranfylvania on the W. It is 225 miles long, and 125 broad. It was ceded to the Turks in 1739.

WALCHEREN, an ifland of Zealand, in the United Provinces, about 9 miles long, and 8 broad. It is very low, and fubject to inundations.

WALCOURT, or WALENCOURT, a town of Namur, 27 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 10 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

WALDECK, a town of Weftphalia, in Germany, 32 miles N. E. of Marpurg. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 19. 4 E.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON WALDEN, a town of Effex, having a market on Saturdays, 42 miles N. by E. of London.

WALDKIRK, a town of Brifgaw, in Germany. Lat. 48. 10 N. Lon. 8. 8 E.

WALDSCHUT, a ftrong town of Suabia, in Germany, 17 miles W. of Schaffhaufen. Lat. 47. 38 N. Lon. 8. 12 E.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties. The Britons were at firft a colony of the Gauls, and were originally known by the name of Galli. The letters G. and W. were commonly interchanged by the ancient Britons; and the French call Wales Gallia to this day. It was incorporated with England in 1538, and fends 24 members to the Britifh houfe of commons. The country is very mountainous and plentiful. In their hills are rich lead and coal-mines, with quarries of free-ftone. The mountains in this country are reckoned equal in height, if not higher than any in Britain. Snowdon and Plinlimmon are the moft celebrated. The former is 1240 yards in height. They are a brave hofpitable people, and were never conquered by the Saxons. Their laft prince Llewellin ap Griffith, loft his life in defence of his country, when Edward I. conquered it in 1282. Since whofe reign, his queen being here delivered of a fon, the King's eldeft fon has been ftyled Prince of Wales, and a large revenue out of this country has been appropriated to the principality. Their religion is the fame with that of England; the gentry and middling people conform to the manners of the Engliih, and fpeak their language in the greateft part of Wales. Among the ancient Welch was an order of men called Bards, who compofed fongs relating the actions of their illuftrious men. The laft of thefe, Taliefin, lived about the middle of the fifth century, and many of his verfes are ftill extant. It has been aflerted, that many pieces of hiftory are to be deduced from thefe remains. Edward I. when he conquered Wales, caufed all their bards to be put to death. Wales has produced many learned men in the feveral parts of literature; and, indeed, their genius may be put on a level with that of the beft of their neighbours. With regard to the earlier ages of Welfh hiftory, all is obfcurity. The three early tribes, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices, were never conquered by the Romans. The Saxons never penetrated further than Monmouth.

WALES, (NEW NORTH AND SOUTH,) a country of North America, on the S. W. coaft of Hudfon's Bay, now poffeffed by the Hudfon's Bay company.

WALES, (NEW SOUTH.) See New Holland.

WALKENREID, a town of Thuringia, in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Halberftadt. Lat. 51. 53 N. Lon. 11. 5 E.

WALLEBURD, a town of Bafil, in Switzerland, 13 miles S. of Bafil. Lat. 47. 22 N. Lon. 7. 35 E.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Berkfhire, having markets on Thurfdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation, fends 2 members to parliament, and is 46 miles W. of London.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, 110 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 45. 35 N. Lon. 19. 22 E.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordfhire, having markets on Tuefdays and Fridays. It is a corporation, and carries on a good trade in the hardware line. Walfall is 116 miles N. W. of London.

WALSHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Tuesdays, 123 miles N. N. E. of London.

WALSHAM, (NORTH,) a town of Norfolk, having a market on Thursdays, 15 miles N. of Walsham.

WALSINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, famous for the ruins of an ancient monastery, having a market on Fridays, 117 miles N. N. E. of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town of Leicestershire, having a market on Thursdays, 112 miles N. by W. of London.

WALTHAM, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Fridays, 72 miles W. by S. of London.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town of Essex, having a market on Tuesdays, 12 miles N. by E. of London.

WANGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 30 miles E. of Constance. Lat. 47. 38 N. Lon. 9. 56 E.

WANGEN, a town of Alsace, in France, 8 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 7. 42 E.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, having a market on Saturdays, 60 miles W. of London.

WARADIN, a strong episcopal town of Upper Hungary, 120 miles W. of Belgrade. Lat. 47. 5 N. Lon. 21. 5 E.

WARADIN, a town of Sclavonia, 34 miles N. E. of Zagrab. Lat. 46. 46 N. Lon. 16. 15 E.

WARBERG, a town of Westro Gothia, in Sweden, 30 miles S. of Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 12 N. Lon. 11. 46 E.

WARBORG, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 33 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

WARDHUYS, a sea-port town of Norwegian Lapland. Lat. 70. 23 N. Lon. 31. 12 E.

WARE, a town of Hertfordshire, having a market on Tuesdays. In its neighbourhood are the sources of the New River, which supply London with water. It is 21 miles N. of London.

WAREBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is 242 miles W. by S. of London.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Saturdays, 115 miles W. by S. of London.

WARKA, a town of Moscovia, in Poland. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 21. 15 E.

WARMINSTER, a town of Wiltshire, having a market on Saturdays, 97 miles W. by S. of London.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, 26 miles N. E. of Wismar. Lat. 54. 4 N. Lon. 12. 25 E.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 8 miles N. W. of Lisle. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 3. 4 E.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire, having a market on Saturdays, 183 miles N. N. W. of London.

WARSAW, the capital of Poland, is a large and populous town, and is well defended. It is 300 miles N. E. by N. of Vienna, 130 N. N. E. of Cracow, and 160 miles S. E. by S. of Dantzic. Lat. 52. 14 N. Lon. 21. 6 E.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, 57 miles S. E. of Posna. Lat. 51. 41 N. Lon. 18. 6 E.

WARTENBURG, a town of Silesia, in Germany, 22 miles N. E. of Breslaw Lat. 51. 20 N. Lon. 17. 42 E.

WARWICK, the capital of Warwickshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a rock, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 93 miles N. W. of London.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, having Worcestershire on the W. Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the S. Northamptonshire and Leicestershire on the E. and Staffordshire on the N. It is about 47 miles long, and 27 broad. It contains 670,000 acres, 158 parishes, 17 market towns, 132,000 inhabitants, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil tolerably fertile.

WARWICK, or VARWICK, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 2. 58 E.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States of North America, in the territory of Columbria, so called from general Washington, president of the congress. It is built on a regular plan, on the great river Potomack, and is intended to be the seat of their government after the year 1800. It is about 5 miles long, and 3 and three quarters broad. Lat. 38. 53 N. Lon. 75. 10 W.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 48. 4 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

WATCHET, a town of Somersetshire, having a market on Saturdays, 156 miles W. by S. of London.

WATTEEOO, an island of the South Sea, discovered by Capt. Cook. Lat. 21. 1 S. Lon. 158. 15 W.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, having Cork on the W. Tipperary and Kilkenny on the N. and Wexford on the

P. It is tolerably fertile, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, the capital of the above county, is a ſea-port town, and the ſee of a biſhop. It has an excellent harbour, and the inhabitants carry on a very extenſive trade. Waterford is 75 miles nearly S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18 N. Lon. 6. 54 W.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 15 miles N. W. of London.

WATLINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Saturdays, is 46 miles W. of London.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Wedneſdays, 90 miles N. N. E. of London.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, 12 miles from Ruremond. Lat. 51. 7 N. Lon. 5. 38 E.

WEIBSTADT, a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 10 miles N. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 9. 23 E.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. Lat. 49. 34 N. Lon. 12. 10 E.

WEIL, or WEYLL, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 46 N. Lon. 8. 50 E.

WEILBURG, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany, 22 miles N. W. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 18 N. Lon. 8. 25 E.

WEIMAR, a town of Thuringia, in Germany, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 20 miles N. E. of Erfurt. Lat. 51. 6 N. Lon. 18 52 E.

WEINGARTIN, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 4 miles N. E. of Dourlach. Lat. 49 5 N. Lon. 9 30 E.

WEINHEIM, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 10 miles N. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 35 N. Lon. 8. 46 E.

WEISBADEN, a town of Wetteravia, in Germany, 13 miles W. of Francfort. Lat. 49 56 W. Lon. 8. 20 E.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Alſace, in France, 22 miles N. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 53 N. Lon. 8. 11 E.

WEISSEMBURG, a free and imperial town of Franconia, in Germany, 30 miles S. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 5 N. Lon. 11. 2 E.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Deſſau. Lat. 52. 8 N. Lon. 12. 31 E.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Tranſylvania, 37 miles S. of Cauſemburg. Lat. 46. 18 N. Lon. 23 15 E.

WEISSENFELLS, a town of Miſnia, in Germany, 17 miles S. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 12. 15 E.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a market on Mondays, is 169 miles N. W. of London.

WELLAND, a river of Leiceſterſhire, which, after an eaſterly courſe, falls into a bay that divides the county of Lincoln from that of Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. By a dreadful fire, which happened in 1738, upwards of 800 dwelling houſes were deſtroyed in the ſpace of ſix hours. It is 69 miles N. by W. of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 142 miles N. W. of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 152 miles W. by S. of London.

WELLS, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, 121 miles N. N. E. of London. Lat. 53. 1 N. Lon. 1. 1 E.

WELLS, a town of Somerſetſhire, having markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Wells, together with Bath, conſtitute a biſhop's ſee. It was founded in 905. At the diſſolution of religious houſes in the time of Henry VIII. this biſhopric was valued at 533*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*. Its cathedral is dedicated to St. Andrew. Wells is governed by a mayor and other officers, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 120 miles W. of London.

WELLS, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, 18 miles S. of Lintz. Lat. 48. 3 N. Lon. 13. 53 E.

WEM, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 166 miles N. W. of London.

WENDOVER, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Thurſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 35 miles W. by N. of London.

WENER, a lake of Weſtro Gothia, in Sweden, about 73 miles long, and 37 broad.

WENLOCK, a town of Shropſhire, having a market on Mondays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 148 miles N. W. of London.

WENSYSSEL, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name in Jutland, Denmark. Lat. 57. 4 N. Lon. 9. 40 E.

WEOBLY, a town of Herefordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 142 miles W. N. W. of London.

WERBEN, a town of the Old Marche of Brandenburg, in Germany, belonging

to the king of Prussia, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 5 N. Lon. 12. 12 E.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 4. 50 E.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 10 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 17 N. Lon. 7. 1 E.

WERDENBURG, a town of Glaris, in Switzerland, 16 miles E. of Glaris. Lat. 46 53 N. Lon. 9. 25 E.

WERLE, a town of Munster, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 7. 20 E.

WERMELAND, a province of Westro Gothia, in Sweden, having Dalecarlia on the N. Westmania and Nericia on the E. the Lakes Wenar and Dalia on the S. and Norway on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad.

WERN, a town of Munster, in Germany. Lat. 51. 35 N. Lon. 7. 40 E.

WESEL, a town of Cleves, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles S E. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 27 N. Lon. 6. 37 E.

WESENBERG, a town of Esthonia, in Russia, 65 miles N. W. of Narva. Lat. 59. 10 N. Lon. 25. 48 E.

WESER, a river which rises in Franconia, in Germany, and after a very long course falls into the German Ocean on the confines of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, having a market on Fridays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 102 miles W. of London.

WESTERAS, a strong episcopal town of Westmania, of which it is the capital, in Sweden. It is 45 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 38 N. Lon. 17. 0 E.

WESTERBURG, a town of Weteravia, in Germany. Lat. 50. 26 N. Lon. 8. 18 E.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See Azores.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See Hebrides.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port town of Smaland, in Sweden, 120 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 57. 40 N. Lon. 16. 0 E.

WEST GOTHLAND, or WESTRO GOTHIA, a province of Sweden, about 112 miles long, and 58 broad.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Sweden, about 75 miles long, and 45 broad. Here are several copper mines.

WEST MEATH, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having Langford and Cavan on the N. East Meath on the E. King's County on the S. and Roscommon on the W. It contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WESTMINSTER. See London.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, having Cumberland on the N. W. Lancashire on the W. and S. and Yorkshire on the E. It is about 40 miles long, and 21 broad, containing 510,000 acres, 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, 40,000 inhabitants, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles to Germany, having Lower Saxony on the E. Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine on the S. the United Provinces on the W. and the German Ocean on the N. The air is cold, but the soil is tolerably fertile.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, having Munster, Osnabruc, and Lippe on the N. Wilgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldec, and Hesse on the E. Nassau on the S. and Mark on the W. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad. The hogs of this country are much esteemed on account of their excellent flavour, particularly their hams.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Wednesdays 22 miles S. S. E. of London.

WETER, a lake of Gothland, in Sweden, having Lake Wener on the E. It is about 80 miles long, and 25 broad.

WETERAVIA, a province of the Rhine, in Germany.

WETHERBY, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Thursdays, 192 miles N. by W. of London.

WELTZLAR, a free and imperial town of Weteravia, in Germany, 78 miles N. by E. of Spire. Lat. 50. 26 N. Lon 8. 32 E.

WEXFORD, a county of Munster in Germany, having Wicklow on the N. the Ocean on the E. and S. and Waterford on the W. It is about 38 miles long, and 24 broad. Wexford is a fruitful country, contains 8 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

WEXFORD, the capital of the above county, is a sea-port town, and a place of considerable trade. It is 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18 N. Lon. 6. 3 W.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of South Gothland, in Sweden. It is the see of a bishop, and is 155 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 40 N. Lon. 14. 57 E.

WEYMOUTH. See Melcomb Regis.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa. Its extent is unknown; but it is very popul us,

and its chief trade consists of slaves, elephant's teeth, wax, and honey.

WHITBY, a sea-port town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Saturdays. It is 245 miles N. of London.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, having a market on Fridays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 58 miles W. by S. of London.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, having a market on Tuesdays. It is a place of considerable trade, and is 305 miles N. by W. of London.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, on the coast of Russia.

WHITSUN ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lat. 15. 45 S. Lon. 168. 28 E.

WIBURG, the capital of Carelia, in Finland. It is the see of a bishop, is a place of great trade, and is 250 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 60. 56 N. Lon. 29. 10 E.

WIBURG, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark. It is the see of a bishop, and is 110 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 20 N. Lon. 9. 50 E.

WICK, a borough and sea-port town of Caithness, in Scotland, 10 miles S. of Dungsby Head. Lat. 58. 30 N. Lon. 3. 2 W.

WICKLOW, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having Dublin on the N. W. the Irish Channel on the E. Wexford on the S. and Catherlough on the W. It is about 33 miles long, and 20 broad; it contains 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of the above county, is 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 55 N. Lon. 6. 7 W.

WICKWARE, a town of Gloucestershire, having a market on Mondays, 111 miles W. of London.

WIGAN, a town of Lancashire, near the source of the rivulet Douglass, having markets on Mondays and Fridays. It is a corporation, is a place of considerable trade, and sends 2 members to parliament. Wigan is 196 miles N. N. W. of London.

WIGHT, an island of the English Channel, separated from Hampshire by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad.

WIGTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, having a market on Wednesdays, 192 miles N. by W. of London.

WIGTON, a town of Cumberland, having a market on Tuesdays, 305 miles N. N. W. of London.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Galloway, in Scotland, 93 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Wigtown sends one member to parliament. Lat. 55. 0 N. Lon. 4. 43 W.

WILDESHUSEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lat. 52. 53 N. Lon. 8. 27 E.

WILKOMIR, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 45 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lat. 55. 20 N. Lon. 24. 54 E.

WILLIAMSBURG, the capital of Virginia, one of the United States of North America. It contains, however, not more than 80 houses. Lat. 37. 10 N. Lon. 76. 30 W.

WILLIAM'S FORT, a fort and town of Bengal, in the East Indies. The town is called Calcutta, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. In 1757 it was surprised and taken by the nabob of Bengal, who put a great number of people into a place called The Black Hole; and, though they remained there but one night, owing to the closeness and intense heat of the place, very few came out alive. It is 693 miles N. E. of Madrass. Lat. 22. 34 N. Lon. 88. 34 E.

WILLIAMSTADT, a sea-port town of Holland, 15 miles N. E. of Bergen op Zoom. Lat. 51. 40 N. Lon. 4. 30 E.

WILNA, a large trading town of Lithuania, in Poland. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of an university, and is 215 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 40 N. Lon. 25. 33 E.

WILTON, a town of Wiltshire, having a market on Wednesdays. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 83 miles W. by S. of London.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, having Gloucestershire on the N. Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. Dorsetshire and Hampshire on the S. and Somersetshire on the W. It is about 52 miles long, and 34 broad. Wiltshire contains 876,000 acres, 304 parishes, 21 market towns, 169,000 inhabitants, and sends 34 members to parliament. The air is generally good, and the soil tolerably fertile.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Fridays. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, who headed an insurrection in 1549. It is 100 miles N. E. by E. of London.

WIMPFEN, a free and imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, 22 miles E. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 20 N. Lon. 9. 35 E.

WINBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, having a market on Fridays, 103 miles S. W. of London.

WINCAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. Wincaunton is 112 miles W. by S. of London.

WINCHCOMB, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 93 miles W. N. W. of London.

WINCHELSEA, a town of Suſſex, which is governed by a mayor and jurats, and ſends 2 members to parliament; it is greatly decayed, and contains not above 70 houſes. Winchelſea is 67 miles S. E. of London.

WINCHESTER, the capital of Hampſhire, has markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. A biſhopric was erected here about the year 636; it was valued in Henry VIIIths time at 2873*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* ob. *qa.* Winchester is governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſeveral aldermen, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 63 miles W. by S. of London.

WINDISMARK, the eaſtern part of Carniola, in Germany.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkſhire, having a market on Saturdays. Its caſtle is a royal palace, and is a place of great ſtrength. It is ſeated on the North bank of the Thames, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 22 miles W. of London.

WINNICZA, a ſtrong town of Podolia, in Poland, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lat. 49. 24 N. Lon. 28. 12 E.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of Groningen, one of the United Provinces, 16 miles S. E. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 4 N. Lon. 6. 58 E.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg, in Saxony, 13 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 24 N. Lon. 10. 11 E.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Anſpach, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Nurenburg. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 10. 30 E.

WINSLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 51 miles W. N. W. of London.

WINTERTHOUR, a town of Zurich, in Switzerland, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 30 N. Lon. 8. 45 E.

WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derbyſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 139 miles N. N. W. of London.

WIRTEMBURG, a duchy of Suabia, in Germany, having Mentz, Franconia, and the Rhine on the N. Oetingen, Burgau, and Ulm on the E. Hoen Zollern, Furſtenburg, and Hohenburg on the S. and Baden and the Black Foreſt on the W. It is about 63 miles long, and as much broad. The ſoil is tolerably fertile.

WISBADEN, a town of Wetterauia, in Germany. It is 12 miles W. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 56 N. Lon. 8. 20 E.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgeſhire, having a market on Saturdays, 89 miles N. by E. of London.

WISBY, a ſea-port town of the iſle of Gothland, in Sweden, 88 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 57. 36 N. Lon. 18 40 E.

WISCHGROD, a town of Warſovia, in Poland, 50 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 38 N. Lon. 19 50 E.

WISMAR, a ſtrong town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, 94 miles N. E. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 54 N. Lon 11. 44 E.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, having a market on Wedneſdays, 238 miles W. N. W. of London.

WITEPSKI, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland, having Reſcho on the N. Biela and Smolenſko on the E. Miciſlaw and Minſki on the S. and Wilna and Poloſch on the W.

WITEPSKI, the capital of the above palatinate, is very ſtrongly fortified, and is 80 miles N. W. of Smolenſko.

WITHAM, a town of Eſſex, having a market on Tueſdays, 38 miles E. N. E. of London.

WITNEY, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 68 miles W. N. W. of London.

WITTEMBERG, or WITTENBERG, the capital of Saxony, in Germany, is a very ſtrong place, and is the ſeat of an univerſity. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was a profeſſor in this univerſity. Wittemberg is 45 miles S. W. of Berlin. Lat. 51. 50 N. Lon. 12. 47 E.

WITTENBERG, a town of the Old Marche of Brandenburg, in Germany, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lat. 53. 33 N. Lon. 14. 10 E.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia, 40 miles S. of Revel. Lat. 58. 40 N. Lon. 24. 10 E.

WITTIMUND, a town of Embden, in Germany, 13 miles N. of Embden. Lat. 53. 40 N. Lon. 7. 4 E.

WIVELSCOMB, or WIVELSCOMB, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 138 miles W. by S. of London.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the South Sea. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lat. 21. 43 N. Lon. 157. 51 W.

WOBURN, a town of Bedfordſhire, having a market on Fridays, 42 miles N. N. W. of London.

WOERDEN, a town of Holland, one

of the United Provinces, 18 miles S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 6 N. Lon. 4. 51 E.

WOLAW, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 32 miles S. E. of Glogaw. Lat. 51. 18 N. Lon. 16. 54 E.

WOLFENBUTTLE, a conſiderable town of Brunſwick, in Lower Saxony, Germany. The duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, who married the princeſs Auguſta, ſiſter to George III. king of Great Britain, uſually reſides here. It is 7 miles S. of Brunſwick. Lat 52. 18 N Lon. 10. 42 E.

WOLFERSDYK, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, one of the Dutch provinces.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Lower Carinthia, in Germany, 39 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 46. 56 N. Lon. 15. 10 E.

WOLGA, a large river of Ruſſia, which riſes near the confines of Lithuania; and, after running a courſe of upwards of 2000 miles, falls into the Caſpian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, near Aſtracan.

WOLGAST, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 25 miles S. E. of Stralſund. Lat. 54. 0 N. Lon. 14. 4 E.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogorod, in Ruſſia, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 57. 22 N. Lon. 35. 12 E.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 4 N. Lon. 24. 45 E.

WOLLER, a town of Northumberland, having a market on Thurſdays, 318 miles N. W. of London.

WOLLIN, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 10 miles W. of Camin. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 54 4 N. Lon. 14. 40 E.

WOLMAR, a town of Livonia, in Ruſſia, ſituated on the N. bank of the Embeck, 38 miles N. of Riga. Lat. 57. 32 N. Lon. 24. 25 E.

WOLODIMER, a province of Ruſſia, having the river Wolga on the N. Lower Novogorod on the E. Moſcow on the S. and Suſald on the W. The ſoil is very fertile.

WOLODIMER, the capital of the above province, is 120 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 55. 58 N. Lon. 41. 25 E.

WOLOGDA, a province of Ruſſia, having Gargopoli on the N. Oſtiog on the E. Bielſki and Suſald on the S. and Bielozero on the W. It is very marſhy, and produces vaſt quantities of tallow.

WOLOGDA, the capital of the above province, is a large and ſtrong place. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. Wologda is 250 miles N. of Moſcow. Lat. 59. 20 N. Lon. 41. 50 E.

WOODBRIDGE, a town of Suffolk, having a market on Wedneſdays, 77 miles N. E. of London.

WOODNAY, a town of Prach, in Bohemia, 56 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 42. 10 N. Lon. 14. 50 E.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flouriſhing town of Staffordſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays. The inhabitants carry on a vaſt trade in the iron manufactory. It is 124 miles N. W. of London.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Oxfordſhire, having a market on Tueſdays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 62 miles W. N. W. of London.

WOOLWICH, a town of Kent, having a market on Fridays. Here are fine docks and yards for building ſhips for the royal navy; alſo vaſt magazines of guns, mortars, and other warlike ſtores. It is 10 miles E. of London.

WORCESTER, the capital of Worceſterſhire, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has markets on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; ſends 2 members to parliament; and has the title of a marquiſate. A biſhopric was founded here by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, in 679: at the diſſolution of religious houſes in the time of Henry VIII. it was valued at 929*l.* 13*s.* 3*d. per ann.* Worceſter is 111 miles W. N. W. of London.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, having Staffordſhire and Shropſhire on the N. Warwickſhire on the E. Glouceſterſhire on the S. and Herefordſhire on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 500,000 acres, 152 pariſhes, 12 market towns, 124,000 inhabitants, and ſends 9 members to parliament. The air is healthful, and the ſoil exceedingly fertile.

WORCUM, a town of Frieſland, 20 miles S. W. of Lewarden; it had formerly a good harbour, but it is now choaked up. Lat. 53. 2 N. Lon. 5. 13 E.

WORINGEN, a town of Cologne, in Germany. Lat. 50. 55 N. Lon. 7. 20 E.

WORKINGTON, or WERKINGTON, a town of Cumberland, 307 miles N. W. of London.

WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, 149 miles N. by W. of London.

WORMS, an ancient town of the Rhine, in Germany. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 32 miles S. W. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 8. 30 E.

WORONITZ, a town of Rezanki, in

Ruſſia, 126 miles S. of Moſcow. Lat. 52. 3 N. Lon. 40. 9 E.

WORSTED, a town of Norfolk, having a market on Saturdays, 121 miles N. E. of London.

WOTTON BASSET, a town of Wiltſhire, having a market on Fridays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 89 miles W. of London.

WOTTON UNDER HEDGE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, having a market on Fridays. Wotten under Hedge is chiefly inhabited by clothiers. It is 108 miles W. N. W. of London.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales, having markets on Mondays and Thurſdays, 186 miles N. W. of London. The ſteeple of Wrexham church is much admired on account of its curious architecture, and is reckoned one of the fineſt in England. Its neighbourhood abounds in lead.

WRINTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Tueſdays, 119 miles W. of London. Wrinton is remarkable for being the birth-place of the celebrated Mr. Locke.

WROTHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Tueſdays, 25 miles S. E. by E. of London.

WROXETER, a town of Shropſhire. ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient Britons.

WULPIT, or WOLPIT, a town of Suffolk, 75 miles N. E. of London.

WURTEMBURG. See Wirtemburg.

WURTSBURG, the Biſhopric of, is a large country of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. It is ſurrounded by Henneburg, Coburg, Fuld, Mentz, Anſpach, Bamberg, and Wertheim. Wurtzburg is about 65 miles long, and 50 broad. The ſoil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants conſume.

WURTSBURG, a large and ſtrong town of Franconia, in Germany, the capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, having very extenſive territories, including 400 towns and villages in the neighbourhood. It is the ſeat of an univerſity, and is 45 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 40 N. Lon. 10. 2 E.

WYCK TE DUERSTEDE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, 11 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 5. 22 E.

WYE, a town of Kent, having a market on Thurſdays, 56 miles S. E. of London.

WYL, a town of St. Gall, in Switzerland, 16 miles S. S. W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 24 N. Lon. 9. 5 E.

WYNANDALE, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 10 N. Lon. 3. 15 E.

WYNANDER MEER, a lake of Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Leven Sands. It is about 15 miles long, and one broad.

X.

XACCA. See Jacca.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Val di Mazara, in Sicily, 41 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 40 N. Lon. 13. 2 E.

XALAPA, a town of Mexico, in America, 63 miles N. W. of Verra Cruz.

XALISCO a town of Mexico, in North America. Lat. 22. 30 N. Lon. 110. 5 W.

XALISCO, the moſt ſouthern province of New Spain, in North America, having the Pacific Ocean on the S. and W. Guadalaxara on the E. and Chiametlan on the N. Here are vaſt quantities of ſilver, and it abounds with Indian wheat.

XANTHUS, once a conſiderable city of Lydia, in Aſiatic Turkey, not far from the mouth of the river of the ſame name. It is now in ruins.

XATIVA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, formerly in a flouriſhing condition. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who entirely demoliſhed it; but it ſince has been partly rebuilt. It is 32 miles S. W. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 4 N. Lon. 0. 14 W.

XAVIER, (ST.) a town of La Plata in South America. Lat. 24. 0 S. Lon. 50. 6 E.

XERES DE BADAJOZ, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 10 N. Lon. 6. 32 W.

XERES DE GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It is ſituated on the river Guadiana, and is 18 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lat. 37. 30 N. Lon. 7. 15 W.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 110 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 36. 42 N. Lon. 6. 0 W.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in North America. Lat. 22. 35 N. Lon. 104. 25 W.

XICONA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 6 N. Lon. 0. 10 W.

XUCAR, a river which riſes in New Caſtile, in Spain, and falls into the Gulph of Valencia.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Croatia, in European Turkey, 17 miles N. of Sebenico, Lat. 40. 34 N. Lon. 16. 51 E.

Y.

YAMBO, a town of Arabia in Aſia. Lat. 23. 40 N. Lon. 40. 10 E.

YAMIAMACUNDA, a town and factory belonging to the Engliſh, on the river Gambia, in Africa.

YANG TSE CHIANG KEW, a large river of China, which runs entirely acroſs the empire, and falls into the Chineſe Ocean.

YANIMA, a large iſland of the river Gambia, in Negroland, Africa.

YANY, a large country of Negroland, in Africa, divided into Upper and Lower; each of which is governed by its own ſovereign

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which riſes in the centre of the county, and, paſſing by Yarmouth, falls into the German Ocean.

YARMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, having a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of uncommon ſtrength, as well natural as artificial. Yarmouth ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 123 miles N. E. of London.

YARMOUTH, a town of the Iſle of Wight, on the coaſt of Hampſhire, to which county it belongs, having a market on Fridays It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 103 miles S. W. of London.

YARMOUTH, a town and harbour of Barnſtaple county, in North America, about 5 miles from Barnſtaple.

YARUM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, having a market on Thurſdays, 240 miles N. by W. of London.

YAXLEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, having a market on Wedneſdays, 77 miles N. by W. of London.

YASOUA, a large river of North America, which, after a courſe of between 200 and 300 miles, falls into the Miſſiſſippi.

YCOLMKILN, one of the Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, near Mull.

YDASQUEREIL, a territory of Biledulgerid, in Africa, abounding in horſes and horned cattle.

YENLODE, or EVENLODE, a river of Staffordſhire, which runs into the Tame below Cuffington.

YEOVIL, or EUIL, a town of Somerſetſhire, having a market on Fridays. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 123 miles W. by S. of London.

YESD, a town of Irac Agemi, in Perſia. The inhabitants make the fineſt carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 32. 0 N. Lon. 56. 50 E.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſes on the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, and falls into the river Seine, near Montereau ſur Yonne.

YORK, the capital of Yorkſhire, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has markets on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It was made a metropolitan ſee in the time of king Lucius, anno 180, and was valued *temp.* Hen. VIII. at 1610*l. per annum*. It contains 30 pariſh churches, and is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, on which are ſeveral turrets. York has large privileges, is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers, has the title of a duchy, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 197 miles N. by W. of London.

YORK, (NEW) one of the United States of North America, having Maſſachuſetts Bay on the E. Canada on the N. New Jerſey on the S. and the Delaware river on the W. Its length is about 150 miles, and its mean breadth is 35. It contains the counties of York, Albany, Ulſter, Ducheſs, Orange, Weſt Cheſter, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond. This ſtate enjoys a temperate climate, and is healthy. The face of the country is flat and marſhy near the ſea, but farther from the coaſt the hills begin to riſe, and gradually increaſe, in proportion to their diſtance from the Ocean. The ſoil is fertile, and produces rye, wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, and fruits. Iron alſo is found in New York. Religions of all denominations, except papiſts, enjoy equal privileges in this ſtate, in which there is no eſtabliſhed church. The inhabitants are principally Dutch, Engliſh, and Scotch Presbyterians, German Calviniſts, Lutherans, Quakers, Baptiſts, &c. A college was erected at New York, by a Britiſh act of parliament, about the year 1755. This province was acknowledged one of the free and independant States of America, by the treaty of peace, in 1783. See the Geographical Grammar.

YORK, (NEW), the capital of the above province, ſtands on an eminence at the mouth of Hudſon's River. It is upwards of 200 miles from N. to S. and

about 60 in breadth from E. to W. and is a place of great trade. The Provincials evacuated New York Nov. 20, 1776. By an accidental fire 300 houſes were deſtroyed Aug. 11, 1778. Lat. 40. 43 N. Lon. 74. 5 W.

YORK RIVER, by the Indians called PAMUNKY, in Virginia, North America. It is navigable 60 miles by large ſhips, and 30 more by ketches and ſloops. It runs the ſame courſe as James River for the ſpace of 100 miles, and ſo near it, that in ſome places it is not above 5 miles over land, from one to the other.

YORK, a town and county of Pennſylvania, in North America, having Lancaſter county on the N. E. Cumberland county on the N. W. and Maryland on the S. The town is 25 miles S. E. of Carliſle.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, having Durham on the N. the German Ocean on the E. Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire on the W. and Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire on the S. It is by far the largeſt county in England, being about 90 miles long, and 75 broad, containing 3,770,000 acres, 604,000 inhabitants, 563 pariſhes, 57 market towns, and ſends 30 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate, and the ſoil pretty fertile. It is divided into 3 Ridings, viz. the North, the Weſt, and the Eaſt; beſides which, there is a fourth, called Richmondſhire. Here are ſeveral mines of iron, lead, and coal.

YOUGHALL, a town of Cork, in Ireland, which ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 51. 59 N. Lon. 7 45 W.

YOURE, a river of Yorkſhire, which being joined by the Swale below Boroughbridge, both theſe rivers then conſtitute the Ouſe.

YPRES, a ſtrong town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It was taken by the French from the allies in June, 1794. Ypres is 130 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51 N. Lon. 2. 48 E.

YSENDICK, a ſtrong town of Flanders, in the United Provinces, 18 miles N. W. of Ghent. Lat 51. 20 N. Lon. 3. 38 E.

YSSELBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the Low Countries, 12 miles E. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 42 N. Lon. 6. 15 E.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, 5 miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 7 N. Lon. 5. 5 E.

YUCATAN. See Jucatan.

YVERDUN, an ancient and ſtrong town of Vaud, in Switzerland, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 50 N. Lon. 6, 50 E.

YUMA, one of the Lucayos, in America, about 55 miles long, and 17 broad.

YUN NAN, a province of China, in Aſia. It has Se Chwen on the N. Chey Chew and Quanſi on the E. Tonquin and Lau Chau on the S. Myen Que or Pegu on the S. E. and Tibet and Ya Wa Qua or Ava on the W. It is well watered, and tolerably fertile. Here are mines of gold and copper, and ſeveral kinds of precious ſtones. Its principal town is of the ſame name.

YVOY, a town of Luxemburg, in France, 10 miles E. of Sedan. Lat. 49. 32 N. Lon. 5. 4 E.

YUPI, a kingdom of Eaſtern Tartary, in Aſia. It is very little known to Europeans.

Z.

ZABACH. See Aſoph. Paulus Mæotis.

ZABERN, a town of the Rhine, in Germany, 15 miles W. of Philipsburg. Lat. 49. 10 N. Lon. 8. 10 E.

ZABERN, a town of Alſace, in France, 15 miles N. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 50 N. Lon 7. 50 E.

ZACATECAS, a province of New Spain, in North America, having New Biſcay on the N. Panuco on the E. Mechoachan, Guadalaxara, and Chiametian on the S. and part of Chiametian and Guliacan on the W. It is reckoned about 300 miles long, and 45 broad. Zacatecas is well inhabited, abounds with large villages, has ſeveral mines of the richer metals, and is tolerably fertile.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, is 80 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lat. 23. 30 N. Lon. 103. 20 W.

ZACATULLA, a town of New Spain, in North America, 200 miles from Mexico. Lat. 17. 50 N. Lon. 104. 35 W.

ZAFRA, a ſtrong town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lat 38. 19 N. Lon. 6. 12 W.

ZAGAN, the capital of Kacketi, a territory of Georgia, in Aſia.

ZAGARA, a mountain of Livadia, in European Turkey. It was called Helicon by the ancients, and is almoſt always covered with ſnow.

ZAGRAB, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 25 miles N. E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 46. 20 N. Lon. 15. 41 E.

ZAHARA, a town or Andaluſia, in Spain, 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 36. 52 N. Lon. 4. 55 W.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, riſing in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

ZAMBRE, a large lake of Congo, in Africa, whence ſeveral rivers are ſaid to flow.

ZAMORA, a ſtrong town of Leon, in Spain. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is 150 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 41 N. Lon. 5. 18 W.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in South America. In its neighbourhood are very rich mines of gold. Lat. 5. 6 S. Lon. 75. 55 W.

ZAMORA, a ſmall town of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 36. 20 N. Lon. 6. 25 E.

ZAMOSKI, a ſtrong town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, 162 miles N. E. of Cracow. It was beſieged by the Tartars in 1661, but without effect. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 23. 26 E.

ZAMUYDZ. See Samogitia.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a large country of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, having Anian on the N. the Indian Ocean on the E. the Tropic of Capricorn on the S. and Monomugi and the inland parts of Africa on the W. It is well watered by rivers, which render the ſoil exceedingly fruitful. Rice and maize are their principal grain, and the country is well planted with cocoas, plantains, ſugar-canes, oranges, lemons, and other tropical fruits. From this country alſo the Portugueſe are furniſhed with gold, ſlaves, and ivory, brought from the inland parts of Africa. Hence alſo they import oſtrich feathers, ſenna, aloes, civet, ambergreaſe, and frankincenſe. The country is very populous, but the inhabitants conſiſt chiefly of negroes. The city of Melinda alone is ſaid to contain 200,000 people. The Portugueſe are ſovereigns of all the coaſt, and have a great number of black princes ſubject to them. The Portugueſe language is ſpoken almoſt all along the coaſt of Africa; beſides which the people of Zanguebar have a language of their own.

ZANTE, an iſland on the coaſt of the Morea, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 24 miles long, and 12 broad. Zante is a very fertile ſpot, and is ſubject to the Venetians.

ZANTE, the capital of the above iſland, has a good harbour, and is the ſeat of the governor. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory here. Lat. 37. 53 N. Lon. 21. 3 E.

ZANZIBAR, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, abounding in ſugar-canes and citrons. Lat. 6. 0 N. Lon. 38. 25 E.

ZAPOTECA, a province of New Spain, in North America, extending from the province of Guaxaca to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous country, and tolerably fertile.

ZARA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Dalmatia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has a good citadel and harbour, and belongs to the Venetians. Zara is 150 miles S. E. of Venice. Lat. 44. 30 N. Lon. 16. 6 E.

ZARA. See Sahara.

ZARNAW, a town of Sandomir, in Little Poland, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51. 13 N. Lon. 19. 56 E.

ZASLAW, a town of Volhinia, in Poland, 15 miles from Oſtrog. Lat. 50. 20 N. Lon. 27. 10 E.

ZATMAR, or ZATMARBANIA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay. Lat. 47. 50 N. Lon. 22. 34 E.

ZATOR, a town of Cracovia, in Poland, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 54 N. Lon. 19. 42 E.

ZBOROW, a town of Lemburg, in Poland, 52 miles from Lemburg. John Caſimir, king of Poland, was defeated here in 1647. Lat. 49. 46 N. Lon. 25. 46 E.

ZEALAND, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark. It is about 70 miles long, and as much broad. Zealand is tolerably fertile, and abounds in game. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark is ſeated on this iſland.

ZEALAND, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, having Holland on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders on the S. and the Ocean on the W. The ſoil is pretty fertile, but the air is not very healthful. See Netherlands.

ZEALAND, (NEW.) See New Holland.

ZEB, a province of Africa, having the mountains of Bugia and Conſtantia on the N. Biledulgerid on the E. and the Deſarts on the S. and W.

ZEGZEZ, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa. The mountainous parts are very cold, but the valleys are intolerably hot.

ZEIDENWALD, a foreſt of Tranſyl-

vania, about 10 miles long, and boggy for a conſiderable way, inſomuch that it muſt be croſſed on planks.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany. Lat. 50. 52 N. Lon. 9. 20 E.

ZEILA, a town of Ajan, in Africa; but ſo deſtitute of water, that ſlaves are employed to fetch it about the diſtance of 2 days' journey. Lat. 11. 10 N. Lon. 44. 35 E.

ZEITON, a town of Janna, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 50 miles S. E. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. 10 N. Lon. 23. 5 E.

ZEITZ, a town of Miſnia, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 50. 59 N. Lon. 12. 8 E.

ZELL, a ſtrong town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover. It is 47 miles S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 52. 49 N. Lon. 10. 12 E.

ZELL, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Baden. Lat. 48. 22 N. Lon. 8. 8 E.

ZELLERSEE, the eaſtern branch of the Lake of Conſtance, in Germany.

ZEMBLA, or NOVA ZEMBLA, a large country of the Northern Ocean, ſuppoſed to be an iſland. It is uninhabited.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, 27 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat 48. 36 N. Lon. 21. 35 E.

ZEREST, a town of Anhalt, in Germany, 26 miles N. W. of Wirtemberg. Lat. 52. 0 N. Lon. 12. 13 E.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, among the Cyclades, about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. It is very fertile, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. Its principal town is of the ſame name.

ZIBIT, a territory of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, which is under the government of its own prince.

ZIBIT, the capital of the above territory.

ZIRCANITZERZEE, a lake of Carniola, in Germany. In June the water ſinks into the earth, and riſes again in September. During the interval the neighbouring people feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC ZEE, a ſtrong town of Zealand, in the United Provinces, 25 miles N. W. of Huiſt. Lat. 51. 36 N. Lon. 4. 10 E.

ZITTAW, a town of Luſatia, in Germany. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in various articles. It is 25 miles S. E. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 0 N. Lon. 15. 5 E.

ZNAIM, a ſtrong town of Moravia, in Germany, 32 miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 38 N. Lon. 16. 40 E.

ZOARA, a town of Barbary, in Africa, 60 miles W. of Tripoly. Lat. 32. 45 N. Lon. 11. 55 E.

ZOFFENGEN, an ancient town of Bern, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 8 N. Lon. 7. 56 E.

ZOLLERN, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Suabia, in Germany, 26 miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 24 N. Lon. 9. 8 E.

ZOLNOCK, a town of Upper Hungary, 62 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 20. 50 E.

ZUG one of the cantons of Switzerland, having Zurich on the N. and E. Lucern and the Free Provinces on the W. and Switz on the S. Its government is democratic.

ZUG, the capital of the above canton, is 42 miles S. E. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 10 N. Lon. 8. 16 E.

ZUILLICHAW, a town of Sileſia, in Germany, 16 miles N. E. of Croſſen. Lat. 52. 12 N. Lon. 16. 12 E.

ZULPIGH, a town of Juliers, in Germany, 10 miles S. of Juliers. Lat. 50. 46 N. Lon. 6. 40 E.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, having Schaffhauſen on the N. Thurgaw and Tockenburg on the E. Switz on the S. and Zug and the Free Provinces on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and 30 broad. Zurich is very fertile, and abounds in fruits

ZURICH, the capital of the above canton, is an ancient, large, and ſtrong town. The inhabitants carry on a very extenſive trade. It is 40 miles S. E. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 20 N. Lon 8. 30 E.

ZURICH, (LAKE OF,) the largeſt lake of Switzerland, is about 20 miles long, and 4 broad. It has a communication with the Rhine, which renders it of great uſe for commerce.

ZURITA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, in the vicinity of Toledo. Lat. 39. 50 N. Lon. 3. 17 W.

ZUTPHEN, a county of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, having Velaw on the N. Munſter on the E. Cleves on the S. and Over Yſſel on the W.

ZUTPHEN, the capital of the above county, is a very ſtrong place, and is 55 miles E. by S. of Amſterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who delivered it to the States General 2 years afterwards. Lat. 52. 10 N. Lon. 6. 0 E.

ZUYDER ZEE, a great gulph of the German Ocean, in the United Provinces.

ZWICKOW, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Altenburg. Lat. 50. 45 N. Lon. 12. 26 E.

ZWOLL, a ſtrong town of Over Yſſel, in the United Provinces. Near this place was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which Thomas a Kempis preſided 71 years, and died in 1471. It is 5 miles S. of Haſſalt. Lat. 52. 33 N. Lon. 6. 10 E.

ZYTOMIERS, a town of Volhinia, in Poland, 70 miles W. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 35 N. Lon. 29. 22 E.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS.

Comprehending, in one View, a Sketch of General Hiſtory, from the Creation to the preſent Time.

Bef. Chriſt.

4004 THE creation of the world; Adam and Eve formed.

4003 The birth of Cain, the firſt who was born of a woman.

3017 Enoch, for his piety, tranſlated to Heaven.

2348 The old world deſtroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.

2247 The Tower of Babel built about this time by Noah's poſterity; whereupon God confounds their language, and diſperſes them into different countries.

About the ſame time, Noah is ſuppoſed to have parted from his rebellious offſpring, and to have led a colony into the Eaſt, where he laid the foundation of the Chineſe empire.

2234 The celeſtial obſervations are begun at Babylon, the city which firſt gave birth to learning and the ſciences.

2188 Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which laſted 1663 years, down to the conqueſt of Cambyſes, in 525 before Chriſt.

2059 Ninus, the ſon of Belus, founds the kingdom of Aſſyria, which laſted above 1000 years; out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.

1921 The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of ſojourning.

1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomora deſtroyed for their wickedneſs, by fire from heaven.

1856 The kingdom of Argos in Greece, begins under Inachus.

1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, invents letters.

1715 Prometheus firſt ſtruck fire from flints.

1635 Joſeph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Geneſis, containing a period of 2369 years.

1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, ap-

pointed by God first high-priest of the Israelites.

1571 Moses, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.

1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens, in Greece.

1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.

1493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491 Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children, which completed the 430 years of sojourning. They miraculously pass through the Red Sea, and come to the Desert of Sinai, where Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.

1485 The first ship that appeared in Greece was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.

1453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.

1452 The Pentateuch, or five first books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 110.

1451 The Israelites, after sojourning in the Wilderness forty years, are led under Joshua into the land of Canaan, where they fix themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.

1406 Iron is found in Greece, from the accidental burning of the woods.

1250 Argonautic expedition.

1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave rise to the Trojan war and siege of Troy, by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burnt.

1048 David sole king of Israel.

1004 The Temple dedicated by Solomon.

896 Elijah, the prophet, translated to Heaven.

894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.

869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by queen Dido.

814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.

753 Aera of the building of Rome, in Italy, by Romulus, first king of the Romans.

720 Samaria taken after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished, by Shalmanasar, king of Assyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.

The first eclipse of the moon on record.

658 Byzantium (now Constantinople), built by a colony of Athenians.

604 By order of Pharaoh Necho, of Egypt, some Phœnicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

600 Thales, of Miletus, travels into Egypt, consults the priests of Memphis, acquires the knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipses, gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that an only supreme intelligence regulates all its motions.

Maps, globes, and the signs of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the scholar of Thales.

597 Jehoiakin, king of Judah, carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.

587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of 18 months.

562 The first comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable scaffold.

559 Cyrus the first king of Persia.

538 The kingdom of Babylon finished, that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, issues an edict for the return of the Jews.

534 The first tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis.

526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.

515 The second Temple at Jerusalem is finished under Darius.

509 Tarquin, the seventh and last king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two consuls, and other republican magistrates, till the battle of Pharsalia, being a space of 461 years,

504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.

486 Aeschylus, the Greek poet, first gains the prize of tragedy.

481 Xerxes the Great, king of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.

480 Athens taken by Xerxes.

458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. being seventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.

454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.

451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.

430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.

Malachi the last of the prophets.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the soul, and a state of rewards and punishments; for which, and other sublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass.

Battle of Marathon.

390 Rome sacked by Brennus.

331 Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, conquers Darius, king of Persia, and other nations of Asia. 323, Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms.

285 Dionysius, of Alexandria, began his astronomical æra on Monday June 26, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.

269 The first coining of silver at Rome.

264 The first Punic war begins, and continues 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.

260 The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthaginians at sea.

237 Hamilcar, the Carthaginian, causes his son Hannibal, at nine years old, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.

218 The second Punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Hannibal passes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in several battles, but being amused by his women, does not improve his victories by the storming of Rome.

190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils of Antiochus brings the Asiatic luxury first to Rome.

168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.

167 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.

163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.

146 Carthage, the rival to Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans.

145 100,000 people killed by the Jews at Antioch in one day.

135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.

66 Catiline conspiracy.

63 Catiline war.

52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.

47 The battle of Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.

The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt.

45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himself.

The solar year introduced by Cæsar.

44 Cæsar, after fighting fifty pitched battles, and slain 1,192,000 men, and overturned the liberties of his country, is killed in the senate house.

31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæsar.

30 Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Octavius, upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themselves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.

27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws. He is properly the first Roman emperor.

8 Rome at this time is fifty miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.

The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus as an emblem of universal peace. And,
JESUS CHRIST is born on Monday, December 25.

A. C.

12 Christ disputes with the Doctors in the Temple;
27 —— baptized in the Wilderness by John.
33 —— crucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
His Resurrection on Sunday, April 5, : his Ascension, Thursday, May 14.
36 St. Paul converted.
39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel.
Pontius Pilate kills himself.
40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.
44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.
49 London is founded by the Romans; 368, surrounded by ditto with a wall, some Parts of which still remain.
51 Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.
52 The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.
55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.
59 The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.
—— persecutes the Druids in Britain.
61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
62 St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome,—writes his epistles between 51 and 66.
63 The Acts of the Apostles written.
Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples about this time.
64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.
67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
70 Whilst the factious Jews are destroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.
79 Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
83 The philosophers expelled Rome by Domitian.
85 Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island.
96 St. John the Evangelist wrote his Revelation—his Gospel in 97.
121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; whereupon the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Lollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.
135 The second Jewish war ends, when the Jews were banished Judea.
139 Justin writes his first Apology for the Christians.
141 A number of heresies appear about this time.
152 The emperor Antonius Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.
217 The Septuagint said to be found in a cask.
222 About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight. The Barbarians begin their eruptions; and the Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.
260 Valerius taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
274 Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534.
291 Two emperors, and two Cæsars, march to defend the four quarters of the empire.
306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.
308 Cardinals first began.
313 The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
314 Three bishops, or fathers, sent from Britain to assist at the council of Arles.

325 The first general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended, against Arius, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed, which we attribute to them.

328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforwards called Constantinople.

331 ——— orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.

363 The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

364 The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople the capital) and western (of which Rome continued to be the capital), each being now under the government of different emperors.

400 Bells invented by bishop Paulinus, of Campagnia.

404 The kingdom of Caledonia or Scotland, revives under Fergus.

406 The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.

Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visi-Goths.

12 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.

The kingdom of France begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.

The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.

446 The Britons, now left to themselves, are greatly harrassed by the Scots and Picts; upon which they once more make their complaint to the Romans (which they entitle *The Groans of the Britons*), but receive no assistance from that quarter.

447 Atila (surnamed the Scourge of God), with his Huns, ravage the Roman empire.

449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.

455 The Saxons, having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist.

476 The Western empire is finished 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.

496 Clovis, king of the Franks, baptized, and Christianity begins in his kingdom.

508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.

513 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned by a speculum of brass.

516 The computing of time by the Christian era is introduced by Dionysius the monk.

529 The code of Justinian, the eastern emperor, is published.

557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.

581 Latin ceased to be spoken about this time in Italy.

596 Augustine the monk comes into England with 40 of his fraternity.

606 Here begins t' . power of the popes, by concession of Phocas, emperor of the East.

613 Clocks and dials first set up in churches.

622 Mahomet, the false prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age and 10th of his ministry; when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this era, which in Arabic is called Hegira, i. e. the Flight.

637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.

640 Alexandria, in Egypt, is also taken by them, and the grand library there burnt by order of the Caliph Omar.

653 The Saracens extend their conquests on every side, and retaliate the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity.

664 Glass invented in England by Benalt, a monk.

670 Glazing of windows, and building with stone, introduced into England.

685 The Britons, after a brave ſtruggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.
713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
726 The controverſy about images begins, and occaſions many inſurrections in the Eaſtern empire.
748 The method of computing of years from the birth of Chriſt began to be uſed in hiſtory.
749 The race of Abbas became caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.
762 Bagdad made the capital for the caliphs of the houſe of Abbas.
800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the Weſtern empire; gives the preſent names to the winds and months; endeavours to reſtore learning in Europe.
826 Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his ſubjects for being a Chriſtian.
828 Egbert, king of Weſſex, unites the Heptarchy, by the name of England.
836 The Flemings trade to Scotland for fiſh.
838 The Scots and Picts have a deciſive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kenneth, which begins the ſecond period of the Scottiſh hiſtory.
867 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
896 Alfred the Great, after ſubduing the Daniſh invaders (againſt whom he fought 56 battles by ſea and land), compoſes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, and tythings; erects county-courts; and founds the univerſity of Oxford about this time.
915 The univerſity of Cambridge founded.
936 The Saracen empire divided by uſurpation into 7 kingdoms.
970 Juries inſtituted in England.
975 Pope Boniface VII. depoſed and baniſhed for his crimes.
979 Coronation oaths ſaid to be firſt uſed in England.
991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were hitherto uſed.
996 Otho III. makes the empire Germany elective.
999 Boleſlaus, the firſt king of Poland.
1000 Paper made of cotton rags was in uſe; that of linen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford 1588.
1005 All the old churches rebuilt about this time in a new manner of architecture.
1015 Children, forbidden, by law, to be ſold by their parents in England.
1017 Canute, king of Denmark, gets poſſeſſion of England.
1040 The Danes, after ſeveral engagements with various ſucceſs, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hoſtile manner.
1041 The Saxon line reſtored under Edward the Confeſſor.
1043 The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, ſerving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take poſſeſſion of Perſia.
1054 Leo IX. the firſt pope that kept up an army.
1057 Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunſinane, and marries the princeſs Margaret, ſiſter to Edgar Atheling.
1065 The Turks take Jeruſalem from the Saracens.
1066 The conqueſt of England by William (ſurnamed the Baſtard) duke of Normandy, in the battle of Haſtings, where Harold is ſlain.
1070 William introduces the feudal law. Muſical notes invented.
1075 Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German biſhops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the pope, towards the end of January.
1076 Juſtices of the peace firſt appointed in England.
St. Paul's church burnt.
1080 Doomſday-book began to be compiled by order of William, from a ſurvey of all the eſtates in England, and finiſhed in 1086.
The Tower of London built by William, to curb his Engliſh ſubjects; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or Engliſh language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.

1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard preſſed by the Spaniards, call to their aſſiſtance Joſeph, king of Morocco; by which the Moors get poſſeſſion of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.

1096 The firſt cruſade to the Holy Land is begun under ſeveral Chriſtian princes, with the pious intention of driving the infidels from Jeruſalem!

1110 Edgar Atheling, the laſt of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reſide as a ſubject.

1118 The order of the Knights Templars inſtituted, to defend the ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, and to protect Chriſtian ſtrangers.

1140 Canon law firſt introduced into England.

1151 The canon law collected by Gratia, a monk of Bologna.

1163 London bridge, conſiſting of 19 ſmall arches, firſt began to be of ſtone.

1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.

1172 Henry II. king of England, (and firſt of the Plantagenets) takes poſſeſſion of Ireland; which, from that period, has been governed by an Engliſh viceroy, or lord lieutenant.

1176 England is divided by Henry into ſix circuits; and juſtice is diſpenſed by itinerant judges.

1180 Glaſs windows began to be uſed in private houſes in England.

1181 The laws of England are digeſted about this time by Glanville.

1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the ſtirrups of his ſaddle when he mounted his horſe.

1186 The great conjunction of the ſun and moon and all the planets in Libra happened in September.

1192 The battle of Aſcalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army, conſiſting of 300,000 combatants.

1194 *Dieu et mon Droit* firſt uſed as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.

1200 Chimnies were not known in England.

Surnames now began to be uſed; firſt among the nobility.

1208 London incorporated, and obtained their firſt charter for electing their Lord Mayor and other magiſtrates from king John.

1209 London Bridge finiſhed with ſtone.

1214 ——— burnt.

1215 Magna Charta ſigned by king John and the barons of England in Runnymede,

Court of common pleas eſtabliſhed.

1227 The Tartars, a new race of heroes, under Jenghis-Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Aſia, over-run all the Saracen empire, and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and deſolation wherever they march.

1233 The inquiſition begun in 1204 is now truſted to the Dominicans.

The houſes of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, ſtill thatched with ſtraw.

1234 Straw was uſed for the king of England's bed at this time.

1247 Tyling firſt uſed in London.

1253 The famous aſtronomical tables are compoſed by Alonſo, king of Caſtile.

1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finiſhes the empire of the Saracens.

Engliſh counties firſt ſend members to parliament.

1263 Acho, king of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 ſail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde, who are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who recovers the Weſtern Iſles.

1264 According to ſome writers the commons of England were not ſummoned to parliament till this period.

1269 The Hamburg company incorporated in England.

1273 The empire of the preſent Auſtrian family begins in Germany.

1274 Remarkably hard froſt continuing from September to April.

1282 Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.

1284 Edward II. born at Carnarvon, the firſt prince of Wales.

1285 Alexander III. king of Scotland, dies; and that kingdom is diſputed by twelve candidates, who ſubmit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, king of England, which lays the foundation

of a long and desolating war between both nations.

1293 There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d of Edward I.

1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman.
Silver-handled knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury.
Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.
Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.

1299 Windmills invented.

1302 The mariner's compass invented, or improved by Givia of Naples.

1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.

1308 The popes remove to Avignon in France for 70 years.

1310 Lincoln's Inn society established.

1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland.
The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.

1320 Gold first coined in Christendom; and 1344 in England.

1330 Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, a Cologne monk, who likewise invented guns.

1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York.

1337 The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.

1340 Oil painting first made use of by John Vanneck.
Heralds college instituted in England.

1344 The first creation to titles by patents used by Edward III.

1346 The battle of Durham, in which David, king of Scots, is taken prisoner.
Great guns first used by Edward III. at the battle of Cressy in France, by which means he gained a signal victory.
Bombs and mortars invented.

1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.

1352 The Turks first enter Europe.

1354 The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.

1356 The battle of Poictiers, in which king John of France and his son are taken prisoners by Edward the Black Prince.

1357 Coals first brought to London.

1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.

1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English as a favour of Edward III. to his people.
John Wickliffe, an Englishman, begins about this time to oppose the errors of the church of Rome with great acuteness and spirit.
His followers are called Lollards.

1386 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London.
Windsor Castle built by Edward III.

1388 The battle of Otterburn between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas.

1391 Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.

1399 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged—Westminster Hall ditto.
Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.

1410 Guildhall, London, built.

1411 The university of St. Andrews in Scotland, founded.

1415 The battle of Agincourt gained over the French by Henry V. of England.

1418 Gunpowder first made in England.

1428 The siege of Orleans, the first blow to the English power of France.

1430 About this time Laurentius of Harleim invented the art of printing, which he practised with separate wooden types. Gutenburg afterwards invented cut metal types: but the art was carried to perfection by Peter Schoeffer, who invented the mode of casting the types in matrices. Frederick Corsellis began to print at Oxford in 1468 with wooden types; but it was William Caxton who introduced into England the art of printing with fusile types in 1474.

1431 Joan of Arc burnt for a witch, May 30.

1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.
The sea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.

1453 Conſtantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eaſtern empire, 1123 years from its dedication by Conſtantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.

1454 The univerſity of Glaſgow, in Scotland, founded.

1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.

1477 The univerſity of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.

1483 Richard III. king of England, and laſt of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Boſworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, after a conteſt of 30 years, and the loſs of 100,000 men.

1486 Henry eſtabliſhes fifty yeomen of the guards, the firſt ſtanding army.

1489 Maps and ſea-charts firſt brought to England by Barth. Columbus.

1491 William Grocyn publicly teaches the Greek language at Oxford.

The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely ſubdued by Ferdinand, and become ſubjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill obſerved by the Spaniards, whoſe clergy employ the powers of the Inquiſition, with all its tortures: and, in 1609, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the oppoſite coaſt of Africa, whence they originally came.

1492 America firſt diſcovered by Columbus, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Spain.

1494 Algebra firſt known in Europe.

1497 The Portugueſe firſt ſail to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.

South America diſcovered by Americus Veſpuccius, from whom it takes its name.

1499 N. America ditto, for Henry VII. by Sebaſtian Cabot.

1500 Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into ſix circles, and adds four more in 1512.

1505 Shillings firſt coined in England.

1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were imported hither.

1513 The battle of Flodden, in which James IV. of Scotland is killed, with the flower of his nobility.

1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation.

Egypt is conquered by the Turks.

1518 Magelhaens, in the ſervice of Spain, firſt diſcovers the ſtraits of that name in South America.

1520 Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from his Holineſs.

1529 The name of Proteſtant takes its riſe from the Reformed proteſting againſt the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.

1537 Religious houſes diſſolved by citto.

1539 The firſt Engliſh edition of the Bible authoriſed; the preſent tranſlation finiſhed 1611.

About this time cannon began to be uſed in ſhips.

The abbots of Reading, Glaſtonbury, and St. John's Colcheſter, hanged for denying the king's ſupremacy.

1540 1041 religious houſes ſuppreſſed in England by Henry VIII.

1543 Silk ſtockings firſt worn by the French king; firſt worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561: the ſteel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1589.

Pins firſt uſed in England, before which time the ladies uſed ivory ſkewers.

1544 Good lands let in England at one ſhilling per acre.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.

1546 Firſt law in England eſtabliſhing the intereſt of money at ten per cent.

1548 2374 chantries ſuppreſſed in England.

1549 Lord-lieutenants of counties inſtituted in England.

1550 Horſe-guards inſtituted in England.

1555 The Ruſſian company eſtabliſhed in London.

1558 Queen Elizabeth begins her reign.

1560 The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.

1563 Knives firſt made in England.

1569 Royal Exchange firſt built.

1572 The great maſſacre of Proteſtants at Paris, Aug. 24.

1579 The Dutch ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.

Engliſh Eaſt-India company incorporated—eſtabliſhed 1600.

——— Turkey company incorporated.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the firſt Engliſh circumnavigator.

Parochial regiſters firſt authoritatively enjoined in England.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Stile in Italy, the 5th of October being counted 15.

1583 Tobacco firſt brought from Virginia into England.

1585 Dutch cautionary towns pawned to queen Elizabeth.

1586 Cavendiſh's firſt voyage to circumnavigate the globe.

1587 Mary queen of Scots is beheaded, by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years impriſonment.

1588 The Spaniſh Armada deſtroyed by Drake and other Engliſh admirals.

Henry IV. paſſes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the Proteſtants.

1589 Coaches firſt introduced into England; hackney-act 1693; increaſed to 1000 in 1770.

1590 Band of penſioners inſtituted in England.

Teleſcopes invented by Z. Janſen, a ſpectacle-maker at Middleburg in Zealand.

1591 Trinity College, Dublin, founded.

1597 Watches firſt brought into England from Germany.

1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.

1603 Queen Elizabeth (the laſt of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland (and firſt of the Stuarts) as her ſucceſſor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.

1604 A plague in London, by which 56,570 perſons died.

1605 The gunpowder-plot diſcovered at Weſtminſter; being a project of the Roman Catholics to blow up the king and both houſes of parliament, Nov. 5.

1606 Oaths of allegiance firſt adminiſtered in England.

1608 Galileo, of Florence, firſt diſcovers the ſatellites about the planet Saturn, by the teleſcope then juſt invented in Holland.

1610 Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a prieſt.

1611 Baronets firſt created in England, by James I.

1614 Napier, of Marcheſton, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.

Sir Hugh Middleton brings the New River to London from Ware.

1616 The firſt permanent ſettlement in Virginia.

Dutch cautionary towns reſtored.

1619 Dr. W. Harvey, an Engliſhman, diſcovers the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

1620 The broad ſilk manufactory from raw ſilk introduced into England.

1621 New England planted by the Puritans.

1625 A great plague in London, whereof died 35,417.

King James dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles I.

The iſland of Barbadoes, the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies, is planted.

1627 Duty laid on coals by Charles I.

1629 Charles I. pawned his jewels to the Dutch, and redeemed them by the ſale of iron ordnance.

1632 The battle of Lutzen, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and head of the Proteſtants in Germany, is killed.

1635 Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.

Regular poſts eſtabliſhed from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.

1640 King Charles diſobliges his Scottiſh ſubjects; on which their army, under general Leſley, enters England, and takes Newcaſtle, being encouraged by the malcontents in England.

The maſſacre in Ireland, when upwards of 40,000 Engliſh proteſtants were killed.

1642 King Charles impeaches five members, who had oppoſed his arbitrary meaſures, which begins the civil war in England.

1643 Exciſe on beer, ale, &c. firſt impoſed by parliament.

1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.

1654 Cromwell aſſumes the protectorſhip.

1655 The Engliſh, under admiral Penn,

takes Jamaica from the Spaniards.

1658, Cromwell dies Sept. 3, and is succeeded in the protectorship by his son Richard.

1660 King Charles II. restored by the celebrated General Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.

The people of Denmark, being oppressed by the nobles, surrender their privileges to Frederic III. who consequently becomes absolute.

1662 The Royal Society established at London, by Charles II.

Dunkirk sold to France.

1663 Carolina planted, which was afterwards, in the year 1728, divided into two separate governments.

1664 The New Netherlands, in North America, conquered from the Swedes and Dutch by the English.

1665 The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,596 persons.

1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2, and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets.

Tea first used in England.

1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

1668 ——— Aix la Chapelle.

St. James's Park planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use by Charles II.

1670 The English Hudson's Bay company incorporated.

1671 Test act passed.

1672 Lewis XIV. overruns great part of Holland; when the Dutch open their sluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their settlements in the East Indies.

African company established.

1678 The peace of Nimeguen.

The habeas corpus act passed.

1680 A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to our earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.

William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania.

1683 India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.

1684 A twelve weeks' frost, a fair on the Thames.

1685 Charles II. dies, aged 55; and is succeeded by his brother, James II.

1685 The duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. raises a rebellion, but is defeated at the battle of Sedgmore, and beheaded.

The edict of Nantes is revoked by Lewis XIV. and the protestants are greatly distressed.

1687 The palace of Versailles, near Paris, finished by Lewis XIV.

Charity Schools instituted in England.

1688 The Revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 5. King James abdicates, and retires to France, Dec. 3.

King William and Queen Mary, daughter and son-in-law to James, are proclaimed in England, Feb. 16.

Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but is killed by general Mackey, at the battle of Killycrankie, upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, disperse.

1689 The land-tax passed in England.

The toleration act passed in ditto.

Several bishops deprived for not taking the oath to King William.

William Fuller, who pretended to prove the prince of Wales spurious, was voted by the commons to be a notorious cheat, impostor, and false accuser.

Bill of Rights passed this year.

1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William against James in Ireland.

1691 The war in Ireland finished, by the surrender of Limerick to William.

1692 The English and Dutch Fleets, commanded by admiral Russell, defeats the French fleet off La Hogue.

1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded musquets first used by the French against the Confederates in the battle of Turin.

The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate.

Bank of England established by king William.

The first public lottery was drawn this year.

1693 Maſſacre of Highlanders at Glencoe by king William's army.

1694 Queen Mary dies, at the age of 33, and William reigns alone.
Stamp duties inſtituted in England.

1696 The peace of Ryſwick.

1699 The Scots ſettled a colony at the iſthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.
Billingſgate made a free fiſh market.

1700 Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign.
King James II. died at St. Germains, in the 68th year of his age.

1701 Pruſſia erected into a kingdom.
Society for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts eſtabliſhed.

1702 King William dies, aged 50, and is ſucceeded by queen Anne, daughter to James II. who, with the emperor and States General, renews the war againſt France and Spain.

1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by admiral Rooke.
The battle of Blenheim, won by the duke of Marlborough and allies, againſt the French.
The court of Exchequer inſtituted in England.

1706 The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, ſigned July 22.
The battle of Ramillies won by Marlborough and the allies.

1707 Union act paſſed, March 6.
The firſt Britiſh parliament.

1708 Minorca taken from the Spaniards by general Stanhope.
The battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and the allies.
Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy.

1709 Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, who flies to Turkey.
The battle of Malplaquet won by Marlborough and the allies.

1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig miniſtry for others more favourable to the intereſt of her brother, the late Prerender.
The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in 37 years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals.
The Engliſh South Sea company began.

1712 Duke Hamilton and lord Mohun killed in a duel in Hyde-Park.

1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Britain and Hudſon's-Bay, in North-America, were yielded to Great-Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe, were alſo confirmed to the ſaid crown by this treaty.

1714 Queen Anne dies at the age of fifty, and is ſucceeded by George I.
Intereſt reduced to five per cent.

1715 Lewis XIV. dies, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon, Lewis XV. grandfather to the late king of France.
The rebellion in Scotland begins in Sept. under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriff Muir, and the ſurrender of Preſton, both in November, when the rebels diſperſe.

1716 The Pretender married to the princeſs Sobieſka, granddaughter of John Sobieſki, late king of Poland.
An act paſſed for ſeptennial parliaments.

1717 This year a bill paſſed for eſtabliſhing a ſinking fund.

1719 The Miſſiſippi ſcheme at its height in France.
Lombe's ſilk-throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one eighth of a mile; one water wheel moves the reſt; and in 24 hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine ſilk thread.
The South Sea ſcheme in England begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite ſunk about September 29.

1727 King George I. dies, in the 68th year of his age; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, George II.
Inoculation firſt tried on criminals with ſucceſs.
Ruſſia, formerly a dukedom, is now eſtabliſhed as an empire.

1732 Kouli Khan uſurps the Perſian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred thirty-one millions ſterling.
Several public-ſpirited gentlemen begin the ſettlement of Georgia, in North America.

1736 Capt. Porteous, having ordered his ſoldiers to fire upon the po-

pulace at the execution of a ſmuggler, is himſelf hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.

1738 Weſtminſter-Bridge, conſiſting of fifteen arches, begun; finiſhed in 1750, at the expence of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.

1739 Letters of marque iſſued out in Britain againſt Spain, July 21, and war declared October 23.

1743 The battle of Dettingen won by the Engliſh and allies, in favour of the queen of Hungary.

1744 War declared againſt France. Commodore Anſon returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 The allies loſe the battle of Fontenoy.

The rebellion breaks out in Scotland; and the Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

1746 Britiſh Linen company erected.

1747 Heretable juriſdictions of Scotland aboliſhed.

1748 The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which a reſtitution of all places taken during the war was to be made on all ſides.

1749 The intereſt on the Britiſh funds reduced to three per cent.

Britiſh herring fiſhery incorporated.

1750 Bartholomew fair reſtrained, owing to the falling of a booth, by which accident ſeveral perſons were killed and wounded.

1751 Frederic Prince of Wales, father to his preſent Majeſty, died.

Society of Antiquaries at London incorporated.

1752 The New Style introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being accounted the fourteenth.

1753 The Britiſh Muſeum erected at Montague-houſe.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, inſtituted in London.

1754 Dey of Algiers aſſaſſinated by a ſoldier.

1755 Lisbon deſtroyed by an earthquake.

Toll taken at Bartholomew fair aboliſhed.

1756 146 Engliſhmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the nabob, and 123 found dead next morning, June 20.

Marine ſociety eſtabliſhed at London.

1757 Damien attempted to aſſaſſinate the French king.

1758 The Prince George ſloop of war burnt off Lisbon, when 485 of her crew periſhed.

1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the Engliſh.

1760 King George II. dies October 25, in the 77th year of his age, and is ſucceeded by his preſent majeſty, who, on the 22d of September 1761, married the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Black-Friars bridge, conſiſting of nine arches, begun; finiſhed 1770, at the expence of 152,840l. diſcharged by a toll, which was taken off June 22, 1785.

1761 Bourbon family compact took place.

1762 War declared againſt Spain.

Peter III. emperor of Ruſſia, is depoſed, impriſoned, and murdered.

George Auguſtus Frederic, Prince of Wales, born Auguſt 12.

1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirms to Great Britain the extenſive provinces of Canada, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and part of Louiſiana, in North America; alſo the iſlands of Granada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the Weſt-Indies.

1764 The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harriſon, for his diſcovery of the longitude by his time-piece.

The ſtreets of London new paved, and the ſigns removed.

1765 His majeſty's royal charter paſſed, for incorporating the ſociety of artiſts.

An act paſſed annexing the ſovereignty of the iſland of Man to the crown of Great Britain.

1766 A ſpot or macula of the ſun, more than thrice the bigneſs of our earth, paſſed the ſun's center. April 21.

1768 Academy of painting eſtabliſhed in London.

The Turks imprison the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and declare war againſt that empire.

1770 Liberty of the preſs granted in Denmark.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, lieut. Cooke, return from a voyage round the world, having made ſeveral important diſcoveries in the South Seas.

1772 Revolution in Denmark, Jan. 17.

The king of Sweden changes the conſtitution of that kingdom.

The Pretender marries a princeſs of Germany, grand-daughter of Thomas, late earl of Aylesbury.

The emperor of Germany, empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia ſtrip the king of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themſelves, in violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties.

Negroes adjudged to be free whilſt in England.

1773 Captain Phipps is ſent to explore the North Pole, but, having made eighty-one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to diſcover a paſſage in that quarter proves fruitleſs.

The Jeſuits expelled from the pope's dominions.

The Engliſh Eaſt India Company having, by conqueſt or treaty, acquired the extenſive provinces of Bengal, Orixa, and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities are committed by their ſervants abroad, upon which government interferes, and ſends out judges, &c. for the better adminiſtration of juſtice.

The war between the Ruſſians and Turks proves diſgraceful to the latter, who loſe the iſlands in the Archipelago, and by ſea are every where unſucceſsful.

1774 Peace is proclaimed between the Ruſſians and Turks.

The Britiſh parliament having paſſed an act, laying a duty of three pence per pound on all teas imported into America; the coloniſts, conſidering this as a grievance, deny the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax them.

1775 Deputies from the ſeveral American colonies meet at Philadelphia, and aſſume the title of "The Congreſs of the United Colonies of America."

April 19, The firſt action happens in America, between the king's troops and the provincials at Lexington.

Paper currency eſtabliſhed in America, May 15.

June 17, a bloody action at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans.

1776 March 17, the town of Boſton evacuated by the king's troops.

July, an unſucceſsful attempt made by commodore Sir Peter Parker, and lieutenant general Clinton, upon Charles Town, in South Carolina.

The Congreſs declare the American colonies Free and Independent States.

The Americans are driven from Long Iſland, New York, in Auguſt with great loſs, and great numbers of them taken priſoners; and the city of New York is afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the king's troops.

December 25, General Waſhington takes 900 of the Heſſians priſoners at Trenton.

This year a toleration of religious faith was granted in Auſtria, and torture was aboliſhed.

1777 General Howe takes poſſeſſion of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-general Burgoyne is obliged to ſurrender his army, at Saratoga, in Canada, by convention to the American army under the command of the generals Gates and Arnold, October 17.

1778 A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, between the French king and the thirteen United American colonies, in which their independence is acknowledged by the court of France, February 6.

The remains of the earl of Chatham interred at the public expence, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, June 9, in conſequence of a vote of parliament.

1778 The earl of Carliſle, William Eden, Eſq; and George Johnſton, Eſq; arrive at Philadelphia, at the beginning of June, as commiſſioners for reſtoring peace between Great Britain and America.

1778 Philadelphia evacuated by the king's troops, June 18.

The congress refuse to treat with the British commissioners, unless the independence of the American colonies was first acknowledged, or the king's fleets and armies withdrawn from America.

An engagement fought off Brest between the English fleet under the command of admiral Keppel, and the French fleet under the command of the count d'Orvilliers, July 27.

Dominica taken by the French, Sept. 7.

The vault under the church of Bourbon les Bains, Bassigni, in France, gave way during the celebration of mass, by which accident 600 persons were killed, Sept. 14.

Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in Scotland.

Pondicherry surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, Oct. 17.

St. Lucia taken from the French, Dec. 28.

1779 St. Vincent's taken by the French.

Grenada taken by the French, July 3.

1780 Admiral Rodney takes twenty-two sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8.

Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market, Jan. 15.

Admiral Rodney engages the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ships of the line, one more being driven on shore, and another blown up, Jan. 16.

Three actions between admiral Rodney and the count de Guichen, in the West Indies, in the months of April and May; but none of them decisive.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, surrenders to Sir Henry Clinton, May 4.

Pensacola, and the whole province of West Florida, surrender to the arms of the king of Spain, May 9.

The Protestant association, to the number of 50,000 go up to the House of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2. That event was followed by the most daring riots in the cities of London and Southwark, for several successive days, in which some Popish chapels are destroyed, together with the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, and other edifices: but these alarming riots are at length suppressed by the interposition of the military, and many of the rioters tried and executed for felony.

Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 8.

Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates near Camden, in South Carolina, in which above 1000 American prisoners are taken, August 16.

Mr. Laurens, late president of the congress, taken in an American packet near Newfoundland, September 3.

General Arnold deserts the service of the congress, escapes to New York, and is made a brigadier-general in the royal service, September 24.

Major Andre, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New-York, Oct. 2.

Mr. Laurens committed prisoner to the Tower, on a charge of high treason, Oct. 4.

Dreadful hurricanes in the West-Indies, by which great devastation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and other islands, Oct. 3, and 10.

A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, Dec. 20.

This year torture was abolished in France.

1781 The Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb. 3.

Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory, but with considerable loss, over the Americans under general Green, at Guildford in North-Carolina, March 15.

The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.

A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron un-

der the command of admiral Parker, and a Dutch ſquadron under the command of admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger bank, Auguſt 5.

1781 Earl Cornwallis, with a conſiderable Britiſh army, ſurrendered priſoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of general Waſhington and count Rochambeau, at York town, in Virginia, October 19.

St. Euſtatia retaken by the French, Nov. 26.

1782 Engagement with the Engliſh and French fleet, under ſir Samuel Hood and count de Graſſe, in the Weſt Indies, Jan. 25.

Minorca ſurrendered to the Spaniards, Feb. 15.

London Bridge toll ceaſed, March 27.

Victory over the French fleet by Sir George B. Rodney, April 12.

Negapatam ſurrendered to the Engliſh, as did Fort Oſtenburgh in the Eaſt Indies.

Bahama Iſlands ſurrendered to the Spaniards, May 8.

The Royal George of 100 guns ſunk at Portſmouth, with admiral Kempenfelt and 600 perſons on board.

Fruitleſs attack upon Gibraltar, Sept. 13.

Several engagements with the French and Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies, under ſir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, but nothing deciſive was done.

Inquiſition at Naples aboliſhed.

1783 Order of St. Patrick inſtituted in Ireland.

Colony of Genevois ſettled in Ireland, and lay the foundation of New Geneva.

Charles Town, in South Carolina, evacuated by the Engliſh.

Engagement between the French and Engliſh, June 20.

The firſt air-balloon let off in Paris by M. Montgolfier, Aug. 27.

Definitive treaty of peace ſigned at Verſailles, Sep. 3.

1784 The Nancy Packet, from India, loſt off Scilly, with ſeveral paſſengers on board.

Liberty of the preſs reſtrained in Ireland, May.

Revolution in Denmark, in May.

Weſtminſter ſcrutiny commenced June 14, after a poll of forty days, and concludes.

Muſical performances in commemoration of Handel, under the patronage of their majeſties, commenced May 26, and were repeated five days.

The firſt aerial voyage performed in England, on Sept. 15, by Mr. Lunardi, a foreigner.

Riotous and diſorderly meetings very frequent in Ireland during this year.

Hurricanes in the Weſt Indies, July 29, and Auguſt 3.

Slave trade aboliſhed in Pennſylvania.

1785 Iriſh propoſitions laid before the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Pitt, Feb. 22.

The governors of the Muſical Fund take the title of The Royal Society of Muſicians, in conſequence of royal patronage.

Religious houſes ſuppreſſed by the emperor of Germany.

This year an act was paſſed for the encouragement and regulation of mail coaches in England, and to exempt them from tolls.

Quack medicines taxed.

A dreadful ſtorm in France, which laid waſte 131 villages and farms, Aug. 5.

Image worſhip ſuppreſſed in Hungary and Germany.

Inquiſition aboliſhed in Tuſcany.

1786 Dreadful ſtorm in the Engliſh Channel, when the Halſewell Indiaman, &c. were loſt, in January.

Five hundred perſons killed by the falling in of a booth at Montpelier in France, during a theatrical performance. July 31.

Regiſtering ſhipping in the Thames commenced.

On the 11th of Auguſt great damage was done by a ſtorm at Barbadoes.

White Boys raiſe diſturbances in Ireland.

Sept. 26, Commercial treaty between Great Britain and France entered into.

1787 Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24.

Great damage done to ſeveral Weſt India iſlands, by a ſtorm in July.

Aug. 11, the king of England appointed a biſhop for Nova Scotia in North America.

1787 Riot among the cotton-manufacturers of Glaſgow in Scotland, Sept. 4, when ſeveral perſons were killed by the ſoldiers.
Regiſtering ſhipping in England commenced.
Convicts firſt ſent to Botany Bay.
Provinces of Holland endeavour to ſhake off the yoke laid on them by the ſtadtholder, but are prevented by the interference of Pruſſia.

1788 July 13, a dreadful ſtorm of hail, accompanied by a violent wind, fell at St. Germain en Laye, in France, which tore up by the roots, and deſtroyed all the trees from Valence to Liſle.
This year was marked by an alienation of mind from the king of England; which, after ſome time, being reſtored, he, together with ſeveral noblemen and great officers of ſtate, went to St. Paul's cathedral on the 23d of April, 1789, to return God thanks for his recovery.

1789 A dreadful riot happened at Paris in April, when 600 perſons were killed by the ſoldiery before it could be ſuppreſſed.
Revolution in Sweden, in which the king endeavoured to make himſelf deſpotic.
Tobacco ſubjected to exciſe laws.
Grand revolution in France, in July, by which the ſyſtem of deſpotiſm is done away, and a more equitable form of government ſubſtituted in its ſtead.
Diſturbances in Ireland raiſed by the Peep-of-day Boys.
Guardian frigate preſerved from ſhipwreck on an iſland of ice in December; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 21, 1790.
Venice greatly damaged by fire.

1790 National confederation commemorated in the Champ de Mars at Paris, July 14.
Oran in Africa, nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 8.
Religious houſes ſuppreſſed by the National Aſſembly in France.
Titles of honour aboliſhed in France by the National Aſſembly.
Jamaica greatly damaged by an earthquake.
Dec. 23, great damage was done by ſtorms in various parts of England.

1791 Fog ſo great at Amſterdam, that 230 perſons periſhed by falling into the canals, Jan. 10.
Tippoo Saib defeated by earl Cornwallis, and his fortereſſes taken, in March.
May 3, a general revolution in Poland, the king being at the head of it.
May 4, the pope burnt in effigy at Paris.
Violent rains in Cuba, on June 21, by which 3000 perſons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds periſhed.
Riot at Birmingham, on occaſion of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, when ſeveral houſes were deſtroyed.
300 white inhabitants killed by an inſurrection of the negroes of St. Domingo, in July.
Bangalore taken by earl Cornwallis.
The plague ravaged violently this year at Alexandria, Smyrna, and other places in the Levant.

1792 The plague raged in Egypt, deſtroying near 300,000 perſons.
Portland pier, with a large portion of land, waſhed into the ſea, in February.
Earthquake felt at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, and the neighbouring towns, Feb. 27.
Leopold emperor of Germany, poiſoned March 1.
King of Sweden aſſaſſinated, March 16.
The tower of the exchange at Waterford carried away by a violent ſtorm, April 4.
June 21, the French king attempted to make his eſcape from his capital, but was prevented.
Sept. 15, Louis XVI. confirmed, by an oath, the conſtitution preſented to him by the national repreſentatives.
An exchange of priſoners between the Pruſſians and French was propoſed on terms of the French king's ſafety, but rejected by the Convention. — The Convention decreed the confiſcation of the effects of emigrants to the national uſe.—The Pruſſians defeated by Bourconville at St. Menehoud.
General Cuſtine cauſed a captain, two ſubaltern officers, and a

company of soldiers, to be shot for disorderly conduct at Spires, Oct. 2.

1792 Duke of Portland installed Chancellor of Oxford, Oct. 3.

Worms surrendered to the French, Oct. 4.

The Swiss Cantons declared themselves an armed neutrality, October 6.

The French evacuated Spires and Worms, but returned again Oct. 15.

Verdun was retaken by the French under general Dillon, Oct. 13.

Furnes surrendered to the French, Oct. 20.

Mentz surrendered to the French, Oct. 21.

Longwy surrendered to the French, Oct. 22.

Frankfort on the Maine taken by the French.

Riot at Yarmouth suppressed—The French defeated by general Beaulieu, Oct. 29.

French pillaged the palace and cathedral of Augsburg, Nov. 3.

Gen. Dumourier defeated the combined armies at Bossu, Nov. 4.

The king of Sweden founded a military academy at Carelberg—king of France decreed to be tried by commissioners, Nov. 5.

General Dumourier entered Brabant with a great army, and defeated the Austrians at Jemappe, Nov. 6.

Mons, Tournay, Menier, Bruges, Coutray, and Ypres, surrendered to the French, Nov. 7.

Guadaloupe revolted against the French, Nov. 8.

Limburg surrendered to the French, Nov. 9.

Charleroi surrendered to the French, Nov. 12.

Ghent surrendered to the French, as did Brussels, Nov. 13.

Malines, with its immense magazines, and Louvain, Ghend, and Wellburgh surrendered to the French, who took the prince of Wellburg prisoner, Nov. 18.

The French took possession of the Scheldt navigation, and Namur surrendered to them the next day, Nov. 20.

Conspirators for blowing up the King's Bench Prison convicted, Nov. 23.

1792 Liege taken, and 12,000 Austrians defeated, Nov. 27.

The prince of Wales made a reduction of his household, November 27.

The citadel of Antwerp surrendered to the French, Nov. 29.

Proclamation issued for embodying the militia.—Namur citadel surrendered to the French, December 1.

Measures were adopted throughout Great Britain to subdue insurrections, Dec. 3.

The French entered Aix-la-Chapelle, Dec. 4.

The king, queen, &c. of France were deprived of all sharp implements, even those in their pockets, Dec. 8.

The parliament of England met Nov. 13.

Ruremond taken by the French, Dec. 15.

The Bourbon family expelled France by the National Convention, Dec. 16.

Thanks of the House of Commons were voted to marquis Cornwallis for his services in India; also to gen. Meadows and Abercromby.—Louis XVI. was arraigned at the bar of the Convention, and separated from his family, Dec. 17.

Tom Paine was convicted of a seditious libel before lord Kenyon, Dec. 18.

The French fleet were repulsed in their attempt on Sardinia, and in a great measure destroyed by a storm, Dec. 21.

Piriemont surrendered to the French, Dec. 25.

Louis XVI. made his defence before the Convention, Dec. 26.

1793 Denmark declares her African settlements free, Jan. 3.

Hockheim taken by the Prussians, Jan. 7.

Louis XVI. had sentence of death pronounced on him, and was beheaded the next day, having reigned eighteen years and three months, aged 30 years, Jan. 20.

Insurrection at St. Domingo, January 22.

Capt. Blaine arrived at St. Vincent's with the bread-fruit from Otaheite, Jan. 26.

L. S. Xavier declared himself regent of France during the mino-

rity of Louis XVII. his nephew. —Lord G. Gordon's term of imprisonment expired, but could not procure bail for his enlargement, Jan. 28.

1793 The French declare war against England and Holland, Feb. 1.

Liege was taken from the French, Feb. 4.

The French took possession of Carsbery near Deuxponts, February 17.

Breda surrendered to the French under Dumourier, Feb. 24.

The guards under the duke of York embarked for Holland, Feb. 25.

Battle of Aldenhoven, March 1.

The French driven out of Aix-la-Chapelle.—Siege of Maestricht raised, March 3.

Ruremond and Liege surrendered to the Austrians.—Battle of Tongres, where the French lost 7000 men, March 5.

The siege of Williamstadt raised. —Lord Barrymore was shot by accident with his own fusee, March 6.

Battle of Guruinden near Tirlemont.—Koningstein, near Frankfort, surrendered to the Prussians —Furres surrendered to the Dutch, March 18.

Earl Mansfield died.—Dieft surrendered, March 20.

Battle of the Iron Mountains at Louvaine, March 22.

Spain declared war against France, March 23.

Brussels taken possession of by the Austrians, March 24.

Catholics were permitted by the Irish parliament to hold commissions in the army and militia, March 25.

Antwerp surrendered, as did Namur and Hainault the following day, March 26.

Dumourier denounced a traitor.—Ghent taken by the Austrians.—Dantzic garrisoned by the Prussians, March 29.

Gertruydenberg and Breda surrendered to the Austrians, March 30.

Dumourier delivered up four National Commissioners to the Prussians, as a pledge of his own faith, and a safety of the royal family of France, April 1.

Dumourier quitted the French army, and retired to Mons.—The Portuguese declared war against France, April 2.

1793 Snow fell two feet deep in Leicestershire, April 4.

Riot at Winchester college, April 10.

The Spanish register-ship was recaptured by the English, Apr. 14.

M. Egalite's property confiscated, April 24.

Reward of 200,000l. for the emigrant French princes by the Convention, April 30.

Riot at Manchester between the militia and townsmen, May 6.

Riot at Falmouth, to prevent the transportation of corn, May 7.

Battle near St. Amand, where the French were defeated, May 10.

Twenty-one waggons loaded with treasure, taken in the Spanish register ship, arrived in the Tower, May 16.

The French defeated near Manheim, May 31.

Dumourier arrived in England, and on the 14th was ordered to quit the kingdom in 48 hours, June 14.

A dreadful massacre of the Whites at St. Domingo, June 17.

The Cleopatra, a French frigate of 36 guns, taken by the Nymph, a British frigate of the same force, commanded by capt. Pellew, after a desperate engagement, June 20.

Marat assassinated by Mad. Corde', for which murder she was tried, and put to death, July 14.

An extraordinary tide at Plymouth, rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and as rapidly receded; this was repeated three times within the hour, July 17.

Valenciennes surrendered to the combined armies under the command of the duke of York, July 26.

Gen. Clairfait defeated the French near Cambray, August 9.

The battle of Lincelles, where the British troops, under the command of gen. Lake, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gained a glorious victory, Aug. 18.

The duke of York proceeds against Dunkirk, but without success, Aug. 24.

1793 Lord Hood, with a large fleet of British men of war, accompanied with a Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Langara, entered the harbour, and took poſſeſſion of Toulon, Aug. 28.

The duke of York and general Freytag defeated near Dunkirk, Sept. 8.

La Queſnoy ſurrendered to the combined armies, Sept. 11.

Menin was abandoned by the Dutch troops. — The French were defeated near Queſnoy with the loſs of 3000 men, and 11 pieces of cannon, Sept. 12.

Menin was retaken by gen. Beaulieu's army, and the French defeated with conſiderable loſs, Sept. 15.

The French were repulſed in an attack on Fort Pharon, near Toulon, Sept. 18.

A ſingular robbery in Hatton-garden, on a banker's clerk, in the middle of the day, at a houſe where he called to preſent a bill for payment, Sept. 21.

Another diviſion of Poland took place between Ruſſia and Pruſſia.—On the ſame day, the duke of Brunſwick defeated the French near Permæens, Sept. 23.

A dreadful riot took place at Briſtol; the military were at length obliged to fire on the populace, when 11 were killed, and 5 wounded, Oct. 1.

Lyons ſurrendered to the Republican army, Oct. 8.

The queen of France ſummoned to her trial, Oct. 14.

Gen. Clairfait was defeated, and obliged to abandon the ſiege of Maubeuge. Same day the lines of Weiſſembourg were carried by the allied army, Oct. 15.

This day Marie Antoinette, queen of France, was beheaded on a public ſcaffold, about half paſt eleven in the forenoon. She was attended by two prieſts, and preſerved great dignity of mind to the laſt, Oct. 16.

The French royaliſts defeated in La Vende, Oct. 18.

Nieuport was bombarded by the French, but they were repulſed, Oct. 23.

His majeſty iſſued a declaration to the foreign courts of his inſtructions to his army and navy, Oct. 30.

Lord George Gordon died in Newgate, Nov. 1.

Twenty officers of the Convention executed at Paris, Oct. 31.

The duke of Orleans, alias M. Egaliſe, beheaded at Paris, November 6.

Intelligence arrived from America, ſtating, that about the end of July laſt, a moſt malignant diſtemper began to ſpread at Philadelphia, called the Yellow Fever: it raged with great violence till the end of October, in which time it proved fatal to more than 4000 perſons, November 7.

Le Scipio, of 74 guns, deſtroyed by fire in the port of Leghorn, and more than 300 of her crew were loſt, Nov. 27.

The French army near Landau, defeated by the Pruſſians, November 30.

The French again defeated by the combined armies, Dec. 4.

Madam du Barre, beheaded at Paris, for ſending money to the Emigrants. Dec. 9.

The Pigmy cutter of 14 guns, loſt near Plymouth; the commander, lieut. Pullibank, ſeveral officers, and many of the crew, were unfortunatly drowned, Dec. 14.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg put under heavy contributions, to furniſh beds, &c. for the French ſoldiers; one of the generals ordered the magiſtrates to ſupply 10,000 pair of ſhoes in 24 hours, Dec. 17.

Vander Hyden, an eminent Banker at Paris, and his two ſons, executed for having aſſiſted Madam du Barre with money, for various treaſonable purpoſes, Dec. 19.

Toulon evacuated by the allied troops, and taken poſſeſſion of by the French. Previous to the evacuation, a dreadful engagement took place on the Heights of Arennes, when the Engliſh were repulſed with great loſs; and lieut. general O'Harra wounded, and taken priſoner, Dec. 19.

The French troops on the Moſelle, from the 19th to the

25th of December, continued to attack the combined forces with such obstinate fury, that they were at length obliged to retreat and raise the siege of Landau.

Le Brun beheaded at Paris, December 29.

1794 The British parliament met, and determined to continue the war against France, Jan. 21.

A terrible shock of an earthquake felt at, and in the neighbourhood of Edrum, in Asia, one town was entirely destroyed, and it is supposed that the number of persons lost was not less than 9000, Jan. 21.

On the evening of Feb. 3, the following shocking occurrence took place at the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market: just as the pit-doors were opened, the croud pressing forward with great violence, two women were thrown down, many fell over them, and those behind, eager to get places, passing over the bodies in such numbers, that seventeen people were suffocated or trodden to death.

Cape Tibaron, on the island of St. Domingo, taken from the French, Feb. 9.

The Atalanta, a French privateer, taken by the Antelope packet, Feb. 10.

The splendid palace of Christianbourg, at Copenhagen, destroyed by fire, with most of its valuable contents, Feb. 26.

Jean Baptiste Guillotine, M. D. the inventor of the fatal machine which bears his name, beheaded with it at Lyons, March 11.

The New Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, was opened for the first time, with great splendour. It can contain 800 persons in the pit; the whole range of boxes, 1828; the two shilling gallery 675; one shilling gallery 308; total 3,611; the receipts 826l. 6s. March 12.

The island of Martinique taken from the French, by Sir Charles Gray, K. B. and Sir J. Jarvis, K. B. March 23.

The island of St. Lucia taken from the French, March 30.

A formidable insurrection took place in Poland, headed by general Kosciuszko, and several of the nobility, to repel the Russians and Prussians from their territories, April 2. 1794

1794 Marquiss Cornwallis went in procession with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. to the Mansion-house, where he dined, and was presented with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, April 5.

A dreadful engagement between the combined armies and the French; the latter of whom were completely defeated, with loss of 57 pieces of cannon, April 26.

General Clairfait defeated, with the loss of some cannon, April 29.

Landrecies taken from the French by the duke of York, April 30.

A. H. Rowan, escaped from prison in Dublin, May 1.

Menin taken by the French, May 3.

Madame Elizabeth, sister to the late king of France, beheaded at Paris, with many others, May 12.

Twenty-seven colours, taken at Valenciennes, St. Lucia, &c. removed from St. James's to St. Paul's Cathedral, May 17.

J. H. Tooke, Esq. W. Stone, J. Thelwall, Rev. J. Joyce, P. Richter, Mr. Bonney, and several others, committed to the Tower of London, and other prisons, for trial, under the charge of high treason, May 19.

A dreadful battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were defeated, May 22.

A most signal victory obtained by the British Fleet, commanded by Earl Howe, over the French Fleet, near Ushant. The cities of London, and Westminster, and their contiguous villages, were illuminated on this occasion during three successive nights, June 1.

A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which did considerable damage to the surrounding country, June 13.

The union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain, took place this

day. Ypres taken by the French, June 19.

1794 Liege taken by the French, June 24.

The Prince of Cobourg defeated at Gosselies, with great loss, June 26.

Prince Hohenloe defeated by the French, July 13.

Landrecy, Namur, and Nieuport taken by the French, July 15, to 19.

A dreadful fire at Ratcliff, which consumed more houses than any conflagration since the year 1666, July 23.

Brussels taken by the French.—Robespierre, and the whole of his party beheaded, amidst the execrations of a vast concourse of spectators, July 28.

The French took Fonterabia from the Spaniards, Aug. 1.

The most violent storm of rain and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, that has been known for many years in and about London, Aug. 7.

Treves taken by the French, August 9.

Astley's Theatre, on the Surrey-side of Westminster-bridge, together with a number of houses, destroyed by fire, Aug. 17.

A dreadful riot took place in London; it began at an infamous house, near Charing-cross, where a man named George Howe, had been kidnapped, and confined in a dreary garret for several days; from whence, attempting to escape, he fell on the pavement, and was killed. This so enraged the populace, that they proceeded to demolish the house; and afterwards assembling in great numbers, they destroyed several houses of a similar description, in various parts of the metropolis; but they were at length dispersed by the exertions of the military power, Aug. 18.

Sluys, Quesnoy, Conde, Valenciennes, &c. all taken by the French, Aug. 26.

L'Impetueux, of 80 guns, lately captured by Lord Howe, accidentally took fire in Portsmouth harbour, and was burnt to the water's edge, Aug. 29.

The extensive gun-powder manufactory, near Paris, blown up; by the explosion of which more than 100 lives were lost, Aug. 31.

1794 Robert Watt and Daniel Downie, tried at Edinburgh, on a charge of high treason, and found guilty, Sept. 6.

The Duke of York attacked by a numerous body of the French forces, was obliged to fall back towards Holland. On the same day, September 15, Gen. Clairfait was attacked by the French, and after many obstinate engagements, which lasted to the 22d, his army was entirely defeated.

Havelo, Malmedy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Crevecoeur, &c. taken by the French, Sept. 27.

A dreadful tempest commenced about eight o'clock in the evening, and continued with great violence for more than 20 hours, during which time, a number of vessels, together with their crews, were totally lost; and the shipping all round the coast were materially damaged, October 5.

General Clairfayt again defeated, Oct. 6.

Bois-le-Duc surrendered to the French, Oct. 9.

General Kosciusko, the brave Polish general, defeated by the Russians, dangerously wounded, and taken prisoner, Oct. 10.

Robert Watt executed at Edinburgh for high treason—Downie was respited, Oct. 15.

The combined armies under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, defeated by the French, Oct. 19.

Venlo taken by the French, October 28.

Maestricht surrendered to the French, Nov. 4.

Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society, tried at the Old Bailey for high treason, and acquitted, Nov. 5. His trial lasted eight days.

Nimeguen taken by the French, Nov. 7.

The Alexander of 74 guns, together with several sail of merchantmen, captured by a squadron of French men of war, and carried into Brest, Nov.

Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the Poles totally defeated: up-

wards of 10,000 of the inhabitants put to the sword, without distinction of sex or age, Nov. 9. We cannot reflect on the dreadful massacre of Praga in the neighbourhood of Warsaw without the utmost horror and detestation. There we behold the general (Suwarrow) of a *Christian* princess ordering an undistinguished massacre of the inhabitants in cold blood, even TEN HOURS after the capture of the place!!! But we need not be astonished at this atrocious act, when we consider that this general was the hero who ordered the cruel massacre at Ismael, when 30,000 innocent people, men, women, and children, were put to the sword!!!

1794 The French obtained a compleat victory over the Spaniards in Catalonia, and took 4000 prisoners, with their artillery, baggage, &c. Nov. 18.

The Spaniards again defeated with great slaughter, Nov. 20. The French commander in chief, Dugommier, fell in this action.

1794 John Horn Tooke, Esq. tried at the Old Bailey for high treason, and acquitted, Nov. 22. His trial lasted six days.

Messrs. Holcroft, Bonney, Joyce, and Kyd, who had been confined for some months on a charge of high treason, brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, and the court producing no evidence against them, they were discharged, Dec. 1.

John Thelwall tried at the Old Bailey for high treason, and acquitted, Dec. 5. His trial lasted five days.

A large body of French troops passed the Waal, and attacked the combined forces, but they were repulsed with great loss, Dec. 11.

The infamous Carrier, a French deputy, who had directed all the cruel murders at Nantz, beheaded at Paris, Dec. 16.

The British parliament met for the dispatch of business, when it was determined to continue the war against France, December 30.

A

MONTHLY LIST

OF ALL THE

FIXED FAIRS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

FAIRS, which are a ſort of markets, were firſt introduced by the wiſe and politic Alfred, king of England, about 886, who, obſerving that a great number of people met together on certain days, at particular places, for the celebration of wakes, naturally concluded, that, if theſe days were made perpetual holidays, a vaſt quantity of different articles of merchandize or traffic would be bought and ſold, by which means many of his ſubjects would receive great benefit from theſe annual meetings.

JANUARY.

1 Charlbury
Wooburn
6 Market Harborough
8 Cock Hill
10 Cawſton
Dronfield
Knaresborough, 1ſt Wedneſday after Jan. 13.
14 Llanvenog
17 Tavibock
18 Banwell Grampound
22 Banham
23 Shefford
25 Bingley
Bodmyn
Churchingford
Derby
Kineton, (War.)
Weaſenham
Whittleſea, (I. of E.)
26 Adwalton
28 Cheſterfield

FEBRUARY.

2 St. Blazey
Ermington
Eveſham
Lifton
Lyme
Poulton
Reading
Rudland
Saltash
Talgarth
3 Dereham
Plymouth
Pontefract
5 Leighton, (Bedf.)
Llannerchymedd
7 Cappel St. Silim
Porklington
9 Llandaff
11 Llandyfell
12 Wymondham
13 Aſhborne
Beaconſfield
Bingham
Beaumaris

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

13 Biggleſwade
Budworth
Camrai's
Cardigan
Devizes
Dorcheſter, (Dorſetſh.)
Farringdon
Godalming
Hambledon
Leominſter
Looe
Maidſt.
Mold
Northallerton
14 Biddeford
Bingham
Brandon
Bromley
Flint
Frampton
Lynn Mart
Slaidburn
Tutbury
16 Harborough
17 Rugby
18 Nuneaton
20 Northampton
Wigton
24 Eglwyſfach
Frome
Ireby
Stoke (Suffolk)
Walſhall
25 Aſhbirtle
Burnham, (Bucks)
Caernary
Feverſham
Llanerillo
Llanfechell
Oundle
Plympton
26 Adwalton
28 Cheſterfield

MARCH.

1 Aldeburg
Briſtol
Colyford
Duffield
Long Preſton
Seaton
2 Leiceſter
3 Bradford, (Yor.)
Fincham
4 Bradford (Yor.)
Frampton, (Dorſet)
Graffington
Stockport
5 Bolingey
Bury, (Lan.)
6 Burnley
Hingham
7 Aberfraw
Blandford
Bourn
Buckingham
Camborne
Chipping Norton
Corſham
Higham Ferrers
Henley (Oxon.)
Nottingham
Pecklington
Tewksbury
Uppingham
9 Maiden Newton
10 Norton
11 Llandegla
12 Corwen
Knaresborough, If Wedneſday after M.
12 Llangadock
Mydrim
South Bourn
Sudbury
Talgarth, (Yor.)
14 Llandewy
Northop
Seaford
15 Burnham, (Norf.)
Namptwich
Oakham
Oſweſtry
Tregarron
16 Beltus
Caerlwyth
Tregarron
17 Llangollen
18 Handford
Llanuwydd
19 Ruthin
20 Sedbergh
Norton
23 Aſhton-under-Line
Ayſham
Retford
Skipton
Winſtow
Workſop
21 Fazey
Mold
Narberth
Philip's-Wrexham
Wooburn
24 Chappel-in-le-Firth
Clithero
Reynſham
Wye
25 St. Alban's
Aſh
Bailey-Ridge, unleſs on Sat. then M.
Biſhops-Lydeard
Chagford
Earls-Colne
Grampond
Great Chart
Henley, (War.)
Huntingdon
Oxburgh
Rudland
Stockport
Uxbridge
Watlington
26 Bentham
Feckenham
Montgomery
27 Philip's-Norton
Preſton, (Lanca.)
28 Loughborough
Malmsbury
Patrington
29 Chappel-in-le-Firth
Llanerniew
Stourbridge
Wellington, (Salop)
31 Durham
Newbridge
Rugby
Wisbech (Iſle of Ely)

APRIL.

1 Cheſterfield, the firſt Sat in April
2 Abergely
Lutterworth
Methwould
3 Aſhborne
4 Newin
Thirſk
5 Bangor
Beverley
Biddenden
Blythburgh
Bootle
Bridport
Budworth
Burton
Cardigan
Clack
Colnbr
Critch
Deal
Ditchling
Doncaſter
Elmham
Glouceſter
Hailſham
Halton
Haverfordweſt
Ichwell
Lamberhurſt, (Kent)
Malpas
Midhurſt
Moreton
Northampton

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

St. Peter's
Plympton
Southwick
Tarring
Thirsk
Trecastle
Wadleynear Farringdon
Wickware
Wigton
Woodbridge
Woodstock
6 Aberconway
7 Atherstone
Malton
Wareham
8 Barnet
10 Sheepwash
11 Attleburh
12 Blakeney
Tamworth
14 Catstreet
Cawston
Dronfield
15 Beaulieu
Slaidburn
Tangley
18 Castle-Acre
Malmsbury
Padstow
19 Fenny-Stratford
20 Stoney-Stratford
21 Bedford
Chesham
East-Grinstead
Sampford-Peverall
22 Allechurch
Newport-Pagnell
Pontypool
Ruthlake-green
Warminster
23 Great Bedwin
Bewdley
Bilsden
Campden
Cowbridge
Downton
Finchampstead
Gravesend
Hatfield
Hinton St. George
Holywell
Norleafe
Sawbridgeworth
Staraway
Tenbury
Whitchurch (Hants)
24 Graffington
Orleton
25 Ashover
Axminster
Brachnell
Brigstock
Burnham, (Essex)
Crowborough
Holt, (Norf.)
Iron-Acton
King's-Norton
Llannerchymeadd
Limpsham
Llandegla
Llanrwst
Loughborough
Luton
Maiden Bradley
Great Oakley
Penrith
Southampton
Stoke-Gomer
Stoke-under-Hamden
Toddington
Warkworth
26 Ovingham
Settle
27 Burrowbridge
Cerrigy Driudion
Dorstone
Downham
Holsworthy
Mortimer
Spalding
29 Ashton-under-Line
Couthorp
Longtown, (Heref.)
Market Harborough
Newchurch
Radcliff-bridge
Solyhull
Wadhurst
30 Chappel-in-le-Firth
Cerne-Abbey
Radcliff-bridge

MAY.

1 Bailey-Ridge, (unless on Saturday, then the Monday)
Little Brickhill
Burnham, (Bucks)
Caerleon
Castle Cary
Charing
Collyton
Collumpton
Fowey
Green-street
Hammersmith
Harwich
Haselmere
Hoo
Hope
Hurstperpoint
Leighton, (Hun.)
Lancaster
Lantrissent
Laxfield
Lowestoffe
Melbroke, N.
Petherton
Philips-Norton
Penryn
Poole, (Dors.)
Reading
Rufford
Shoreham
Stanfted
Stockport
Stonehouse
Tarperly
Totness
Wittersham
Wingham
Withyam
2 Cleobury-Mortimer
Coventry
Leominster
Orton
Oldham
Redruth
Stogursey
West-Haddon
3 Aldeburgh
Barton-Underwood
Broadclist
Bromyard
Bury, (Lanc.)
Castle-Heningham
Chard
Colnbrook
Highbickington
Poulton
Tidswell
Tregony
4 Ampthill
Bisley
Boston
Brecon
Brecknock
Brewton
Callington
Castlecoombe
Chagford
Chedder
Chesterfield
Chichester
Earith
Edgware
Elmstead
Frampton
Frodsham
Gosport
Guildford
Harling
Henfield
Hodnett
Ipswich
Kellington
Lidney

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Malden-Newton
Modbury
Northallerton
Northampton
North-Duffield
Nutley
Overton
Probus
Shapp
Tamworth
Tenby
Thrapſtone
Ticehurſt
Torrington
Wilton
Wooburn
Wooler
Wotton-Baſſet
Wrotham
5 Caxton
Chorley
Llanrhiader
Marlow
Pentraeth-Mon
Thaxted
6 Aldermaſton
Bourn
Brigſtock
Buckingham
Calne
Caſtle-Town
Chawley
Chipping Norton
Coleſhil, (Warwic.)
Dunmow
Durſley
Eatonbridge
Gwthrin
Halſtead
Hummanby
Ivinghoe
Kendall
Knaresbro'
Knighton
Lewes
Liſs
Llannerchymeadd
Macclesfield
Marlow
Nantglyn
Oakham
Penſford
Pleaſley
Pocklington
Risborough
Stallbridge
Stoke under Hamden
Southampton
Taviſtock
Treganatha
Uttoxeter
Wem
Weſt-Looe
Wigmore
Wymondham
7 Talybon
8 Aylesbury
Braintree
Crawley
Dudley
Hallingden
Kighley
Market Boſworth
Padiham
9 Deheuidd
Holdty
Horſebridge
Matlock
Old-Tye com. in Hartfield
Soham
Tockington
10 Allentown
Caerleon
Fring
Solyhull
11 Aſkrig
Crediton
Dolegelly
Eglwysfach
Llanidlos
Staines
12 Altriſton
Alnwick
Andover
Bagbor-Weſt
Barnſley
Bilnar
Blackheath
Brading
Burgh
Burwaſh
Cawood
Chelmsford
Coln
Congleton
Corfe Caſtle
Crickhowell
Everſhot
Ewell
Folkinnham
Haſlemere
Haverford Weſt
Haverhill
Hertford
Lamborn
Lanufydd
Lanvichangel
Ledbury
Leiceſter
Linfield
Lingfield
Litchfield
Little Mountain
Lymington
Maldſtone
Milthorp
Mold
Oſweſtry
Pains Caſtle
Pembridge
Pentre
Penybert
Rippon
Rowland's Caſtle
Sherſtone
Silſoe
Smith
St. Stephen's
Stoke, (Suffolk)
Torrington
Stow, (Glou.)
Stroud
Sturminſter
Swaffham
Trefrhiw
Touceſter
Tuxford
Wade-bridge
Warwick
Wendover
Wenlock
Workſworth
Wiviſcombe
Worſtead
13 Burnley
Darley-flaſh
Leominſter
Pwlhely
Rippon
Towyn
14 Abergavenny
Arundel
Bala
Berkley
Brans-Button
Bungay
Burwell
Chertſey
Denbigh
Elſtow
Fairford
Goldanger, Green-ſtr.
Haltwiſtle
Hamſtreet
Hartlepoole
Heytesbury
Holloway
Newark
Nuneaton
Oakhampton
Pembroke
Ramsbury
Rochdale
Stafford
Stratford, (War.)

Stretton-Church
Tatterſhall
Tewksbury
Thetford
Tichfield
Uckfield
Waltham-Abbey
Weighton
Winchelſea
Woolbridge
15 Berenden
Bettws
Chatham
Eliſtow
Rugby
16 Bromfield
Caergwrley
Caernarvon
Cookham
Everſley
Llangerniew
Machynleth
Winchcomb
17 Aſhford
Ambersbury
Brentford
Bolney
Chippingham
Groom-bridge
Hay
Holbeach
Knighton
Meer
Newton, (Lancaſhire)
Penrice
Rudham
18 Alceſter
Brentford
Dorſtone
Handford
Ipſwich
Leek
Llanſannan
Weſtfield
Wolſingham
Brentford
19 Helmſley Black Moor
Hereford
Shefford
Southwic
Stratton
20 Rackham
St. Tudey
Wellow
Wickham
21 Aſhborne
Blackburn
Hatherleigh
Lamberhurſt, (Suſ.)
Sellinge
Sputty
Trecaſtle
White Smith
22 Abbotts-Bromley
Culmſtock
Dunſtable
Limpsfield
Maenclochog
Ruabon
23 Aibrighton
Appleſhaw
Braſtead
Criccieth
Grays
Gueſtling
Preſton, (Kent)
Sodbury
Wragby
24 Corwen
Huddersfield
Kidwely
Llanvylling
Marſhfield
Teſtiniog
Woods-cornor
25 Dulwich
Sandhurſt
26 Briſtow
Camelford
Donnington
27 Horſted Kaynes
Pett
28 St. German's
Newport, (Salop)
29 Ham near Richmond
New Buckenham
Lawhaden
Llanymyneck
Thorpe, near Egham
Toller-Down
30 Ackhole
Ardingley
Cranbrook
Mayfield
Rochester
Toller-Down
Wells
31 Eaſtchurch
Llangollen
Talgarth

JUNE.

1 Caiſter
Newick
2 Abridge
Alphington
Marſh, (Ely)
Dinaſmoutly
Latchington
3 Caermarthen
Hurſt Green
Hayliſham
4 Balcomb
Narberth
5 Althorne
Alresford
Milbourn Port
Poole, (Mont.)
6 Bodjam
Caerphilly
Dalton
Daventry
Lenham
Malmsbury
Rudgley
Seale
Wrexham
7 Montgomery
8 Raven-Glaſs
9 Steyning
10 Appleby
11 Brandon
Chadleigh
Gaywood
Grampond
Lantwitt
Liphook
Menchinot
Newnham, (Glou.)
Oakingham
Overton
Stanford
Stanton
Stratford
Toleſham Darey
12 Bines-Green
Haverford-Weſt
Preſcot
13 Devizes
St. Neot's
Roſs
Whittleſea, (I. of E.)
14 Aylesbury
Camborne
Hailſham
15 Ramſey
16 Falkingham
Frogatheath
Poleſtead
17 St. Alban's
Bradfield
Bradford, (York)
Grimsby
Taunton, (unleſs on Saturday, then to be on the Monday)
Thorne
18 Bradford, (York)
Rotherſfield
Stockland
19 Langhorne
Northampton
20 Abingdon
Coleford
Kidderminſter
Maidſtone

Whitchurch, (Hants)
21 Aldeburgh
Landiloe
Llanwift
Newbrough
Worksop
22 Ambersbury
Appledore
Bardfield
Bettws
Bletchingley
Brampton
Broadwater
Burroughbridge
Cross-in-Hand
Chippingham
Hatherleigh
Havant
Holt, (Denbigh)
Horncastle
Ledbury
Longtown, (Heref.)
Macclesfield
Newburgh
Newcastle, (Caer.)
Newport-Pagnel
Selby
Shipstone
Tewksbury
Wellington, (Salop)
23 Llandegla
24 Acle
Alconbury
Boughton
Bradwell
Bridgwater
Bromsgrove
Cambridge
Canewden
Chelwood
Debenham
Ermington
Farnham
Flint
Franfield
Glemsford
Hadleigh
Halifax
Kirkham, (Lanc.)
Leighton, (Yorkſh.)
Moor-Kirk
Much-Hadham
Newn
Newton Abbot
Orford
Plint
Presteign
Rumford
Shaftsbury
Silverton
Sodbury
Wallingford
Wells
West Preston
Witheridge
25 Bangor
Broughton
Canvey-Island
Forest-Row
Malham
Presteign
Weasenham
26 Boughton
Machynleth
Pershore
27 Builth
Catstreet
Newport, (Pem.)
Sarnfolldryn
Wigan
28 Bolton, (York)
Hadstock
Higham-Ferrers
Llanvylling
Yeovill
29 Ashington
Bath
Beccles
Bennington
Buckfastleigh
Buntingford
Cambron
Cardiffe
Great Clackton
Farsham
Grassington
Hartley-Row
Hitton
Hoosdon
Hook-Norton
Horndon
Huntspill
Landrake
Langport
Lingfield
Llangerniew
Lostwithiell
Mansfield
Newnham, (Kent)
Olney
Red Lynch
Reepham
Rhydyllafray
Spalding
Standish
Tolesbury
Tring
Watton
Wem
Winterburn
Witney
30 Bridgnorth
Harlech
Thwaite

JULY.

1 Criccieth
Druſſilwyn
Haſlingden
Hereford
Newenden
Penſhurſt
Thorney, (Iſle of Ely)
2 Ilvechester
Swanſey
Teſſiniog
Toller-Down
Walton, (Eſſ.)
Wickware
Yetradmyrick
3 Angmering
Leek
Shrewsbury
Sputty
Whiteſmith
4 Chesterfield
Dolgelly
Stagshaw-bank
Stow-green near Folkingham
Wakefield
5 Ashborne
Alresford, (Hants)
Bedale
Bedford
Beverley
Bishop's Castle
Brecknock
Bryfet
Burford
Chester
Chesterford
Church-Whitfield
Congleton
Croydon
Devizes
Dorchester
Ealing near Southampton
Easingwould
Glocester
Harleſtone
Harriotsham
Haxey
Hertford
Kennington
Lancaster
Launceston
Leicester
Lincoln
Littlebourn
Llanerillo
Narberth
Newbury
South-Petherton
Pevensey
Plint

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Pontypool
Probus
Ruiton
Torrington
Tunbridge
Ulpho
Underwood
Wainfleet
Wakefield
Wareham
Warwick
Wenlock
Windsor
Winterton
Woodland
6 Bedale
Kettlewell
Uffculme
7 Aldermaston
Bovey-Tracey
Brumhill
Chappel-in-le-Firth
Keninghall
Laycock
Northop
Painpill
Penryn
Rugby
Taunton
Uppingham
Whitchurch, (Hants)
8 Southwater
9 Garstang
Langadock
Machynleth
10 Abbotsbury
Bala
Blandford
Buckingham
Burnley
Caermarthen
Dulverton
East-Looe
Foulneys-Island
Frosingham
Godalming
Grantham
Holsworthy
Hythe
Iver
Knotsford
Lampeter
Leominster
Market-Bosworth
Marlborough
Pembroke
Peterboro'
Petersfield
St. Peter's
Portsmouth
Ringwood
Scotter
Sevenoaks
Southam
Stebbing
Stockbridge
Stoken-Church
Stowmarket
Sudbury
Talgarth
Upton
Wolverhampton
York
11 Macclesfield
13 Congleton
East Grinstead
Neath
Wooburn
14 Winteringham
15 St. Asaph
Bentley, (Essex)
Great Bedwin
Chiswick
Little Hadham
Bury-Green
Lingfield
Prittlewell
Seamore
Stevenage
Up-Holland
16 Burton
Helmsley-Blackmoor
Matlock
17 Albury
Camelford
Llanidlos
Llanybiddar
Penrice
Putmore Heath
Topcliff
18 Albrighton
Atherstone
Banwell
Biddeford
Brentwood
Chipping-Norton
Cirencester
Denbigh
Emsworth
Haverfordwest
Horsham
Huntington, (Herefordsh.)
Kirton
Moreton-Hamstead
Newcastle, (Caerm.)
Overton
Patrington
Sherborne
Stockton
Tenbury
Thorverton, Monday following July 18.
Topcliff
Wantage
Warrington
19 Bolton, (Lancashire)
Caerphilly
Clay
Fenny-Stratford
Mortlock
20 Barkway
Betley
Carleton
Helstone
Kingsbridge
Leonard-Stanley
Rickmersworth
Ross
Tenby
21 Ashington
Beeding
Clithero
Corwen
Swaffham
22 Allington
Chesham
Calne
Ely, (Glamorg.)
Frome
Haworth
Ickleton
Kidwely
Monkton
Newton, (Hants)
Ramsey
Tetbury
Whitsift
23 Colchester
24 Harpley
Llanrhiader
Lidd
Milton
25 Ashton-under-Line
Bernard-Castle
Bilsden
Blackboys
Castle-Acre
Little Clackton
Dane-Hill
Derby
Dunwich
Earith
Epsom
Gissing
Hockhold
Ipswich
Leigh, (Kent)
Lindsey
Liverpool
Malpas
Middlewich
Milverton
North-Down
Poulton
Reading

Seaford
Saltash
Shoreham
South-Reppo
Staple
Tiptery-place
Totnefs
Tregony
Trew
Great Wakering
Wisbech in the Isle of Ely
Yarmouth, (Hants)
26 Dronfield
Clare
Haftings
Horfemanden
Kirby
Llaneliom
Lanfawel
Leighton, (Bedfordfhire)
Matingley
Poft Down
Sherborne
Tamworth
Twyford
27 Falmouth
Milkham
Newport, (Salop)
28 Leek
Menchinot
St. Kenelms
Winchcomb
29 Chalfey
Mountforre
Wevelsfield
30 Alfreton
Chilmark
Hornby
Llamamon in Yale
Linton
Waltham, (Hants)
31 Bartan, (Hants)
Bethersden
Buxted
Cooling
Harborough
Henfield
Landovery
Odiham
St. Stephen's
Somerliton
Thaneiston, or Francion
Uttoxeter
Uxbridge

AUGUST.

1 Broughton, (Lanca.)
Burnham, (Norf.)
Chepftow
Cowbridge
Exeter
Frampton, (Dorfet.)
Henfield
Lantriffent
Newent
Northcurry
Ottley
Partney
Slaidburn
St. German's
St. Neot's
Stoke Gomer
Wilbech, (I. of Ely)
Whitehaven
2 Battlefield
Biggiefwade
Billericay
Bridgnorth
Cowden
Chulmly
Dartford
Headen
Ivelchefter
Kefwick
Kingfton
Kington
Langeridge
Long-Cromarfh
Lutterworth
Magdalen-hill, near Winton
Mold
Newark
Northwich
Sprowfton
Stockbury
Stoney-Stratford
Thetford
Wedmore
Wisbech
Woodftock
Yarm
3 Daventry
Hitcham
Kingfton
Thirfk
4 Brookland
Caernarvon
Earl-Soham
Llandegla
Kingfton
Thirfk
5 Altringham
Audley-End
Baldock
Berkhamftead
Bromley
Brig
Bicefter
Bofcaftle
Campden
Caftle-Town
Chard
Cheltenham
Chichefter 11
Doncafter
Dorchefter, (Dorf.) 12
Dudley
Eccleshall
Epfom
Ewhurft
Garner-ftreet
Hatfield-Broad-Oak
Hexham
Kirkofwald
Llanfechell
Langindairn
Louth
Linfield
Luggerfhall
Northampton
Oakhampton 12
Pocklington
Queenborough
Raven-Glafs
Rhof-Fair
Shifnal
Skipton
Stone, (Staffordfh.)
Stamford
Staverdell
Trapfton
Thirfk
Wattlesbury
Weftbury, (Shropfhire) 1
Wetherby 1
Wigmore
6 Chertfey
Goldfithnay
Holtwood
Rhayadar
St. Ann's-Hill, (Devizes)
Trowbridge
8 Ruthin
Shepton-Mallet
9 Llanrwft
10 Alvechurch
Appleby
Afhburton
Deddington
Duffryn
Flint
Hawkhurft
Lanfdown
St. Laurence, (Kent)
Leachlade
Membury
Newburgh
Priddy
Rye
Snaith
Thaxtead

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Waltham
St. Laurence, (Ber.)
Warminſter
11 Boſton
Snape
12 Banbury
Bettus
Britford
Caergwrſey
Caermarthen
Criffingham-Magna
Dunholme
Dunſtaple
Feverſham
Green
Hay
Highworth
Hornſea
Knaresborough, 1ſt Wedn. after A.
12 Lidford-Green
Malling
Mitcham
Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne
Newton, (Lanc.)
Plympton
Sheepwaſh
Shrewsbury
Sleaford
Stowmarket
Treganatha
Uffculme
York
13 Bakewell
14 Llanufydd
Ludford
Radnor
Trecaſtle
15 Attleburgh
Keynſham
Lelant
Liſkeard
Market-Weſton
Newport, (Mon.)
Oſweſtry
Ottery St. Harmon
St. Mary Hill
Stamfordham
Swanzey
Thornbury
Tutbury
Worceſter
16 Aſhborne
Pentraeth-Mon
Iſelſham
17 Donnington
Llanderfel
Llanſannan
Penyſtreet in Trawsfyndd
18 Aberwingregia
Bedgelert
Clynnogfawr
Camberwell
Navenby
Parſons Green
Settle
19 Pwllheli
Settle
20 Abergely
Chorley
Moorlinch
Penmorſa
Settle
St. Lawrence, (Cornwall)
21 Arundel
Bedford
Blackmore
Cayo
Cheadle
Crediton
Farnham
Frodſham
Harlech
Hartlepoole
Horn-caſtle
Kilgarren
Kilham
Llangollen
Ludlow
Martock
Melton-Mowbray
Mwrras
Newburgh
Oundle
Peckham
Romney
Rugby
Settle
Stroud
Winſlow
Wonford-Eagle
22 Brackneli
Handford
Ipſwich
Teſtiniog
23 Belford
Landrake
Orford
Penmachno
24 South-Benfleet
Buckfaſtleigh
Chipping
Cranborne
Cheadle
Cannock
St. Decumans
Eglwyſfach
Lee
Sallcot
Southwould
Wainfleet
25 Bingley
Coxwould
Caerphilly
Elleſmere
Haghley
Lanfaiver
Newin
Partney
Preſton, (Lan.)
Ripie, (Yorkſh.)
Watchet
26 Bampton, (Oxf.)
Bingley
Borth
Carliſle
Corby
Coventry
Eaſt-Brent
Elſdon
Gisbrough
Goudhurſt
Haverhill
Hermitage
Hinkley
Little Driffield
Northampton
Porthaethwry
Rhos-Fair
Ripley, (Yorkſh.)
Romſey
Stroud
Tollerton
Yarlington
27 Bingley
Cerrig-y-Druidion
Gisbrough
Rhayador
Ripley, (Yorkſh.)
28 Cawſton
Llanerillo
29 Overton
Philip's Norton
Sampford-Peverell
Uckfield
30 Spalding
31 Watford

SEPTEMBER.

1 Briſtol
Dronfield
Marnham
Tregony
2 Kettlefrell
Penkridge
Steeple-Aſhton
3 Long-Preſton
Newbury
Talyhout
Trefrhiew
Wirkſworth
4 Aberconway
Abbot's-Bromley
Aldborough

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Barnet
Beaul eu
Brighthelmſtone
Brigſtock
Buckingham
Burnham, (Eſſex)
Chipping-Norton
Crowland
Corſham
Crewkerne
Eaſt-Looe
Egdean
Egton
Eſher
Firmingham
Frampton, (Dorſ.)
Hatherleigh
Haverford-Weſt
Horringer
Kidderminſter
Kipmarſh
Kyneton
Leominſter
Loddon
Maresfield
Monmouth
Montgomery
Namptwich
Old Chapel
Playden
Stallbridge
Stockwith
Tewkesbury
Toddington
Wanbrough, near Guildford
Warwick
Wittingham
Wivenhoe

3 Barnet
Brigſtock
Camelford
Chorley
King's-Norton
Redruth

6 Barnet
Dornington
Freſhford
Patrington

7 Stowey
Wymondham

8 Biſhop's-Lydeard
Cardiff
Cardigan
Denbury
Frittenden
Ormſkirk
Rudland
Stourbridge
Talfarn

9 Aſhford
Biſhops-Caſtle
Broadworthy
Caerlrwyth
Caermarthen
Crawley
Fordinbridge
Harleſtone
Harlow
Helſtone
Leachleade
Okeham
Taviſtock
Weſton
Zoyland

10 Brecknock
Dinaſmonddy
Fowey
St. Mary Cray

11 Foncett
Horſebridge-Common
Toller-Down
Wareham

12 Adverſean
Beggar's-Buſh
Brentford
Dundry
Edmonton
Giles-Hill
Gillingham
Horſted-Kaynes
Neath
Pool, (Mont.)
Stogurſey
Tamworth
Toller-down
Wilton

13 Brentford
Dilton-Marſh
Iron-Acton

14 Baffildon
Brentford
Congerbury
Frome
Edmonton
Goodenſton
Pickering
Richmond
Ryegate
St. Tudey
Tendering
Winbourn
Witham

15 Durham
Edmonton
Grimsby-Mark
Weſtham

16 Baſingſtoke Downs
Bettus
Eaſt-Harding
Lutterworth
Tillingham
Woolpit

17 Llanrwſt
Lee
Maſham
Northiam
Penrice
Probus
Wilmington

18 Buckland St. Mary
Bury, (Lan.)
Guisburn
Kirby Moorſide
Machynleth
Maldon
Maſham
Partney
Sturbitch-Fair
Wicks
Woodbury-Hill

19 Abingdon
Amerſham
Atherſtone
Barnſtaple
Beaminſter
Beaumaris
Brentwood
Buckland
St. Mary
Carliſle
Eaſtmeon
Egham
Egremont
Gisbrough
Guisburn
Harbottle near Rothbury
Kellington
Llandyfell
Little-Driffield
Market-Drayton
Northampton
Painſwick
Partney
Shouldham
Silmiſton
Staines
Steyning
Uttoxeter
Waltham, (Leicef.)
Waterleigh
Week St Mary
Weſterham
Worceſter
Wootton-Courtney
Wrexham

20 Dolgelly
Gisbrough

21 Blackwell
Carleon
Chudleigh
Crediton
Cricklade
Eveſham
Ireby

Longtown, (Heref.)
Maiden-Bradley
Manchester
Padstow
Penmachno
Penystreet in Trawsfynydd
Reading
Shadbrook
Sidbe
Thorney, (Isle of Ely)
Wolsingham
22 Droitwich
Llannarth
Llemuwchllyn
Painscastle
Winstow
23 Beddgelert
Clynnogfawr
Enfield
Saxmundham
Talgarth
24 Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Chappel-in-le-Firth
Bootle
Haverford-West
Pwihely
Wharwell
25 Abergavenny
Arundel
Aylesbury
Belton, (Lincolnsh.)
Bungay
Burford
Chertsey
Chesterfield
Denbigh
Essingwould
Groombridge
Hartland
Haselmere
Headon
Heytesbury
Ipswich
Loughborough
Market-Raisin
Newburgh
Newport, (Salop)
Pembroke
Penmorfa
Ramsbury
Rockingham
Rotherbridge,
Shroton
Spalding
Stratford, (Warwick.)
Stratten-Church
Sumer-Court
Tattershall
Thetford
Tichfield
Tuxford
Waltham-Abbey
Weighton
Wigton
Wivilscombe
Wooburne
Wotton-Under-Edge
Wycomb
26 Clayton
Graffington
Nasbeth
Padiham
Porthaethwry
Rhayader
Tettinive
Tenbury
Waltham-Abbey
27 Derby
Dorstone
St. Ninion near Fenton
Penrith
Powder-batch
Rogate
Sputty
28 Barton-Regis
Chesham
Derby
Gloucester
Hawes
Llanrhiader
Ludlow
Langhorne
Newbridge
Radcliff-bridge
Stanford
29 Alton
Ash
Barkhamstead
Birmingham
Bookham
Canterbury
Chagford
Cranbrook
Derby
Framlingham
Glastonbury
Hope
Horsebridge
Llangerniew
Llanymyneck
Lowestoff
Maidenhead
Marketjew
Meer
Mellbroke
Radcliff-bridge
Smith
Southminster
Teingmouth
Tring
Wallingford
Watton
Wincanton
Woodham-Ferrers
30 Blackburn
Brough-hill
Chatham
Freckenham
Llanelly
New-Church
Ongar
Ruthin

OCTOBER.

1 Brachnell
Bromsgrove
Crumstock
Dinasmonddy
Hawarden Katharine Hill
Redruth
2 Aberguilly
Appletrewick
Baldock
Beccles
Bolton, (Lanc.)
Braintree
Brading Buckingham
Budworth
Builth
Burgh
Bridgewater
Burnham, (Bucks)
Clapham, (York)
Cerne-Abby
Coleshill, (Warwick)
Croydon
Daventry
Devizes
Dudley
Easbrey
Frodingham
Hambledon
Hawkshead
Hemsley-Blackmoor
Hingham
Holsworthy
Howden
Knighton
Lamborn
Ledbury
Lewes
Liskeard
Lymington, (Hants)
Malling
Nayland
Northallerton
Nottingham
Peterborough
Plymouth
Retford
Rothbury
Sherstone
Shrewsbury

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Stafford
Swinefhead
Tarring
Warhorn
Wendover
Woodbridge
Woodſtock
3 North-Tawton
Nottingham
Pentraeth-Mon
Saltfleet
Workſop
4 Burwaſh
Macclesfield
Melham
Nottingham
Ubley
Yarborough-Caſtle
5 Alphington
Druſſilwyn
Inglewhile
Lanſadwin
Llaneliom
Llanvylling
Leighton, (Hunt.)
6 Ambersbury
Blackboys
Blyth
Cayo
Gaywood
Sherburn
7 Billericay
Bury
Stockbridge
Ticehurſt
8 Challock
Leeds
Swanſea
9 St. Albans
Abergely
Caerphilly
Caermarthen
Dolegelly
Hartlepool
Weyhill
Yarm
10 Aberconway
Barnſley
Baſingſtoke
Bedale
Burwell
Blockley
Bridport
Buckland
Charlbury
Cheſter
Chicheſter
Clack
Cockermouth
Corwen
Coln
Critch
Deal
Eaſt-bourne
Eaſt-Looe
Elham
Falmouth
Fazley
Fenny-Stratford
Goſport
Great Thurlow
Hadleigh
Haſlingden
Hay
Higham-Ferrers
Highworth
Hull
St. Ives, (Hunt.)
Kegworth
Kettering
Kingland
Knaresborough, (Yorkſhire,) firſt Tueſday after Oct.
10 Lancaſter
Lanvichangel
Lavenham
Leatherhead
Leiceſter
Lenyher
Lingfield
Malton
Marden
Market-Deeping
Mathry
Milden-Hall
Milverton
Mitchel-Dean
Moreton
Newhaven, (Suſſex)
Norton
Otterton
Ower-Mayne
Penkridge
Pentre
Ponty-pool
Roſs
Ruſhlake-Green
Selby
Sheepwaſh
Shefford
Shouldham
Sittingbourne
Sleaford
Smarden
Solyhull
South-Brent
Steyning
Stonehouſe
Stony-Stratford
Stortford
Stow, (Lin.)
Taviſtock
Tewksbury
Thame
Tiverton
Torrington
Uxbridge
Watlington
Well
Withyam
11 Aldermanſton
Bedale
Bedford
Blackheath
Briſtow
Burnly
Cookham
Lyme
Malton
Monkton
Sellinge
Wragby
12 Aylesbury
Caxton
Ditchling
Hitchin
Northop
Sevenoaks
Solyhull
Warwick
13 Downton
Rackham
Rhos-Fair
Rudham
Yatterden
14 Haworth
Sarr
Trecaſtle
Wells
15 Aſhover
Brentwood
St. Mitchell
Wigan
16 St. Aſaph
Llemuwchllyn
Turner's-hill
17 Alceſter
Chriſtchurch
Cowling
Dunnington
Havant
Ivinghoe
Maidſtone
Navenby
Wantage
Wellow
Wenlock
Wooller
18 Little Brick-hill
Cannock
Charleton
Cowbridge
Criccieth
Everſley
Farringdon

Halfeworth
Harwich
Hatfield
Haverford-weſt
Hindon
Kirkham, (Lan.)
Kyneton
Llantriſſent
Luton
Newnham, (Glouc.)
Newton-Peppleford
Overton
Partney
Winterburn
Workington
19 Corfe-Caſtle
Lamamon-in-Yale
Llampeter
Market-Harborough, kept 9 days
Partney
Sawbridgeworth
Teſtiniog
Trevena
Whitchurch, (Hants)
20 Aſhborne
Cerrig-y-Druidion
Chicheſter
Colcheſter
Devizes
Eltham
Hodnet
Gainsborough
Grays
Hereford
Rothersfield
St. Faith
Slaidburn
Tenby
21 Blakeburn
Bridlington
Cornwydd
Rudgley
22 Barking
Newport-Pagnell
Overton
23 Aberfraw
Burrowbridge
Dalton
Lenham
Llangenock
Llanſawel
Ripley, (Derbyſh.)
Sputty
24 Bampton, (Devonſh.)
Borth
Cloeaynog
Harling
Laxfield
Leighton, (Bedfordſh.)
Market-Drayton
Marſhfield
Matlock
Newn
Porthaethwry
Stow, (Glouceſterſh.)
Sturminſter
Tamworth
Upper Ottery
Wainfleet
Windſor
Wincheſter
25 Aberwingregin
Bentham
Queen-Camel
Stockport
Whittleſea, in the Iſle of Ely
26 Grantham
Llandegla
Llanſannan
Penny-bout, (Radnor.)
Ovingham
27 Aberguilly
Caergwrley
Cleobury-Mortimer
Darley-Flaſh
Daventry
Marſh, (Iſle of Ely)
Nantglyn
28 Aſkrig
Bangor
Collumpton
Diſs
Eaſt-Dean
Edwinſtone
Lifton
Milbourne-Port
Needham
Plympton
Radnor
South-Harting
Thirſk
Totneſs
Warminſter
Watton
Whitchurch, (Salop)
29 Abbey-Holm
Ambleſide
Aſkrig
Banbury
Bourn
Bridgnorth
Burton
Chagford
Charring
Chedder
Chippingham
Ely
Ewell
Henly in Arden
Halſtead
Hampton
Holt, (Denbighſh.)
Horncaſtle
Hunmanby
Kidweley
King's Cliff
Kirkby-Stephen
St. Lawrence, (Corn.)
Marlow
Midhurſt
Mongham
Newcaſtle, (Northum.)
New-bridge
Painpill
Pleaſley
Radnor
Sedbergh
Thriſk
Tidſwell
Towceſter
Tunbridge
Uphaven
Uſk
Wellingborough
30 Broadwater
Holmsfirch
Llanllechyd
Newhaven, (Derbyſh.)
31 Bilpar
Crowcomb
Nuneaton

NOVEMBER.

1 Coventry
Earith
Fordſtreet
Llanybiddar
Lytcham
Newark
Preſcott
Rothbury
Whadhurſt
Walden
Wingham
2 Altringham
Bletchingley
Buckland
Chard
Downham
Oakingham
Poole, (Dorſetſh.)
Talgarth
Teddington
Wye
3 Bromfield
Swaffham
4 Appleſhaw
5 Beverly
Elſtow
Llanfechell
Middleham-moor
6 Barwick-Hill
Elſtow
Helmſley
Blackmoor
Manchester
Middleham-moor

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Mortimer
Newton-Abbot
Newcaſtle, (Staff.)
Newport, (Mon.)
Sutton, (Hants)
Tregony
Witchbury
7 Horley
Preſton, (Lancaſh.)
Rochdale
Talfarn
Talybout
Trefrhiw
8 Aberconway
Alford
Aſhby-de-la-Zouch
Biggleſwade
Billinghurſt
Bingham
Blackwater
Blandford
Buckingham
Chilham
Chipping-Norton
Cirenceſter
Dulverton
Dunmow
Forreſt-row
Hatherleigh
Helſtone
Hertford
Hexham
Kendall
Kighley
Knotsford
Leominſter
Lidney
Llamedy
Llanrhiader
Maſſingham
Newbury
Needham
Newmarket, (Suff.)
Pensford
Pocklington
Rumſey
Stamford
Stratton
Sutton, (War.)
Warwick
Watton
Whiſton
9 Botley
10 Caeirwyth
Falkingham
Ruthin
11 Aſhburton
Brandon
Cambron
Langhorne
Lenton near Nottingham
Liverpool
Macclesfield
Newburgh
Nunny
Penrith
Pwllhely
Storrington
Wakefield
12 Amlwch
Biſley
Blakeney
Brumpton
Callington
Camraſs
Chelmsford
Chirk
Dunſtable
Fairford
Halcheſton
Kilgarren
Kilham
Lanwinio
Little-Mountain
North-Moulton
Penmorſa
Pentraeth-Mon
Rowland's Caſtle
Sawley
Sterling
Stony-Stratford
Tean
Three Lords
Wakefield
Wooburn, (Bucks)
13 Biddeford
Biſhop's Caſtle
Dinaſmonddy
Epping
Farnham
Huntingdon
Kingſton
Leek
Leſtwithiell
Loughborough
Mayfield
Teſtinivg
Trecaſtle
Wilton
Wotton-Baſſet
14 Allentown
Caermarthen
Elleſmere
Llanerillo
Montgomery
Porthaethwry
Sancon
15 Ottley
16 Andover
Caerphilly
Poole, (Mont.)
17 Bridge End
Brecknock
Baddleſmere
Colt
Heacon
Ingleton
Launceſton
St. Leonard's near Bedford
St. Leonard's, (Suſſex
Malling
Newport
Otterton
Warſop
Wellington
Wells
Yeovil
18 Dorſtone
19 Albrighton
Croſs-in-Hand
Truro
20 Dolton
Feltwell
Llanufyld
Petworth
Rusbon
Skipton
21 Aſhton-under-Line
Aberwingregin
Conwydd
Llanybedr
22 Battle
Bawtry
Boſcaſtle
Bow, (Dev.)
Brigſtock
Boſton
Clunn
Crowle
Darlington
Deddington
Dolgelly
Dover
Fairbach
Falkingham
Fillingham
Guildford
Haltwiſtle
Hempton
Llangollen
Llawhaden
Loddon, Mond. after Nov. 22.
Louth
Longtown
Langport
Marlborough
Martin's-Town
Mold
Monmouth
New-Buckenham
Newcaſtle, (Caer.)
Pembridge
Rippon

Rugby
Scarborough
Shaftsbury
Shifnal
Skipton
Standish
Stamford-bridge
Warkworth
Wem
Wetherby
York, and every other Thurſday in the year at York
24 Coleford
Eglwysfach
Holt, (Norf.)
Rickmanſworth
25 Cheſterfield
Frome
Machynleth
Thwaite
26 Caſtle-Town
Doncaſter
Landovery
Linfechell
Little-Dean
27 Hartlepool
Horſham
28 Barton-Underwood
Fenny-Stratford
Glouceſter
Harlow
Hook-Norton
Lincoln
Northampton
Pocklington
Sheffield
Spaldwick
29 Aſhborne
Cuckfield
Llangerniew
30 Alfriſton
Ampthill
Belchamp
St. Paul's
Broadhembury
Bromhall
Buntingford
Cardiff
Colyton
Cubley
Enfield
Flint
Fring
Hempnall
Llanfannan
Maidenhead
Milbourn
Moreton-Hampſtead
Northwould
St. Auſtle
Warrington
Wells

DECEMBER.

1 Hythe
Ingateſton
Penrice
Rotherham
Stamford-bridge
Tutbury
2 Sputty
3 Aſhton-under-Line
Bettws
Rhayadr
Talgarth
4 Atherſtone
Durſley
Lamborn
Namptwich
Sandwich
Stafford
Tenby
Wenlock
Witney
5 Caernarvon
Pennybout
Pluckley
6 Bodmyn
Builth
Cornhill
Cranborne
Exeter
Greffinghall
Higham-Ferrers
Launceſton
St. Nicholas
Northwich
Sidland
Stoke, (Norf.)
Tedford
Tockington
7 Cerrig-y-Druidion
Clithero
Pocklington
8 Llaneliom
Leiceſter
Ludlow
Malpas
Truro
9 Bradfield
Bradford, (Yor.)
10 Bewdley
Bradford, (Yor.)
Knaresboro', (Yor.) firſt Wed. after December 10.
Lanon
Newport, (Salop
Oſweſtry
Tarperly
11 Aberfraw
Abingdon
Baldock
Bewdley
Bolney
Boſton
Brackley
Bradford, (Yor.)
Bulchram
Chawley
Cobham
Collingburn
Campden
Chippenham
Duces
Eaſt-Grinſtead
Gargrave
Harlech
Kimbolton
Kirton
Llangadock
Llanrwſt
Narberth
Petersfield
Ringwood
Rocheſter
Roſs
Stratton
Taviſtock
12 Bettus
Gringle
Shrewsbury
14 Thriſk
Trecaſtle
15 Pains-Caſtle
16 Dolgelly
Newn
Toddington
17 Arundel
Biceſter
Grantham
Hornſey
St. Neot's
Wallingford
Woodſtock
18 North-Tawton
Pocklington
Sturport
19 Beaumaris
Bedford
Cardigan
Northampton
Wotton-Baſſet
20 Bradford, (York)
21 Boxford
Bradford, (York)
Droitwich
Grinton
Highbickington
Kirkby-Lonſdale
Laycock
Penry
22 Newport-Pagnell
24 Hawarden
Llanwnen
26 St. Aſaph
Corwen
28 Bridgewater
29 Stonehouſe.

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Talybout
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Biggleſwade
Billinghurſt
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Blackwater
Blandford
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Chipping-Norton
Cirenceſter
Dulverton
Dunmow
Forreſt-row
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Helſtone
Hertford
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Kighley
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Rumſey
Stamford
Stratton
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Warwick
Watton
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9 Botley
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Falkingham
Ruthin
11 Aſhburton
Brandon
Cambron
Langhorne
Lenton near Nottingham
Liverpool
Macclesfield
Newburgh
Nunny
Penrith
Pwllhely
Storrington
Wakefield
12 Amiwch
Biſley
Blakeney
Brumpton
Callington
Camraſs
Chelmsford
Chirk
Dunſtable
Fairford
Halcheſton
Kilgarren
Kilham
Lanwinio
Little-Mountain
North-Moulton
Penmorſa
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Rowland's Caſtle
Sawley
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Stony-Stratford
Tean
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13 Biddeford
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Dinaſmonddy
Epping
Farnham
Huntingdon
Kingſton
Leek
Leſtwithiell
Loughborough
Mayfield
Teſtiniog
Trecaſtle
Wilton
Wotton-Baſſet
14 Allentown
Caermarthen
Elleſmere
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15 Ottley
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Llanufyld
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Aberwingregin
Conwydd
Llanybedr
22 Battle
Bawtry
Boſcaſtle
Bow, (Dev.)
Brigſtock
Boſton
Clunn
Crowle
Darlington
Deddington
Dolgelly
Dover
Fairbach
Falkingham
Fillingham
Guildford
Haltwiſtle
Hempton
Llangollen
Llawhaden
Loddon, Mond. after Nov. 22.
Louth
Longtown
Langport
Marlborough
Martin's-Town
Mold
Monmouth
New-Buckenham
Newcaſtle, (Caer.)
Pembridge
Rippon

LIST OF FIXED FAIRS.

Rugby
Scarborough
Shaftsbury
Shifnal
Skipton
Standish
Stamford-bridge
Warkworth
Wem
Wetherby
York, and every other Thurſday in the year at York

24 Coleford
Eglwysfach
Holt, (Norf.)
Rickmanſworth

25 Cheſterfield
Frome
Machynleth
Thwaite

26 Caſtle-Town
Doncaſter
Landovery
Llnfechell
Little-Dean

27 Hartlepool
Horſham

28 Barton-Underwood
Fenny-Stratford
Glouceſter
Harlow
Hook-Norton
Lincoln
Northampton
Pocklington
Sheffield
Spaldwick

29 Aſhborne
Cuckfield
Llangerniew

30 Alfriſton
Ampthill
Belchamp
St. Paul's
Broadhembury
Bromhall
Buntingford
Cardiff
Colyton
Cubley
Enfield
Flint
Fring
Hempnall
Llanſannan
Maidenhead
Milbourn
Moreton-Hampſtead
Northwould
St. Auſtle
Warrington
Wells

DECEMBER.

1 Hythe
Ingateſton
Penrice
Rotherham
Stamford-bridge
Tutbury

2 Sputty

3 Aſhton-under-Line
Bettws
Rhayadr
Talgarth

4 Atherſtone
Durſley
Lamborn
Namptwich
Sandwich
Stafford
Tenby
Wenlock
Witney

5 Caernarvon
Pennybout
Pluckley

6 Bodmyn
Builth
Cornhill
Cranborne
Exeter
Greffinghall
Higham-Ferrers
Launceſton
St. Nicholas
Northwich
Sidland
Stoke, (Norf.)
Tedford
Tockington

7 Cerrig-y-Druidion
Clithero
Pocklington

8 Llaneliom
Leiceſter
Ludlow
Malpas
Truro

9 Bradfield
Bradford, (Yor.)

10 Bewdley
Bradford, (Yor.)
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Newport, (Salop
Oſweſtry
Tarperly

11 Aberfraw
Abingdon
Baldock
Bewdley
Bolney
Boſton
Brackley
Bradford, (Yor.)
Bulchram
Chawley
Cobham
Collingburn
Campden
Chippenham
Duces
Eaſt-Grinſtead
Gargrave
Harlech
Kimbolton
Kirton
Llangadock
Llanrwſt
Narberth
Petersfield
Ringwood
Rocheſter
Roſs
Stratton
Taviſtock

12 Bettus
Gringle
Shrewsbury

14 Thriſk
Trecaſtle

15 Pains-Caſtle

16 Dolgelly
Newn
Toddington

17 Arundel
Biceſter
Grantham
Hornſey
St. Neot's
Wallingford
Woodſtock

18 North-Tawton
Pocklington
Sturport

19 Beaumaris
Bedford
Cardigan
Northampton
Wotton-Baſſet

20 Bradford, (York)

21 Boxford
Bradford, (York)
Droitwich
Grinton
Highbickington
Kirkby-Lonſdale
Laycock
Penry

22 Newport-Pagnell

24 Hawarden
Llanwnen

26 St. Aſaph
Corwen

28 Bridgewater

29 Stonehouſe.

AN UNIVERSAL TABLE*

OF THE

REAL† AND IMAGINARY MONIES

OF ALL THE CAPITAL PLACES

In EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

London, Briſtol, Liverpool, &c.
Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Farthing	equal to	-	0	0	0.25
2 Farthings	——	a Halfpenny	0	0	0.5
2 Halfpence	——	a Penny	0	0	1
4 Pence	——	a Groat	0	0	4
6 Pence	——	a Half Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	——	a Shilling	0	1	0
2.5 Shillings	——	a Half Crown	0	2	6
5 Shillings	——	a Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	——	*a Pound	1	0	0
21 Shillings	——	a Guinea	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, &c.

A Farthing	equal to	-	0	0	0.23
2 Farthings	——	a Halfpenny	0	0	0.461
2 Halfpence	——	*a Penny	0	0	0.923
6.5 Pence	——	a Half Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	——	*a Shilling Iriſh	0	0	11.075
13 Pence	——	a Shilling	0	1	0
65 Pence	——	a Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	——	*a Pound 7 Iriſh	0	18	5.5
22.75 Shillings	——	a Guinea	1	1	0

* This Mark is prefixed to the Imaginary Money, which is generally made uſe of in keeping Accompts, ſignifying a fictitious piece which is not in being, or which cannot be repreſented but by ſeveral other pieces, as a *Pound ſterling*.

All Fractions in the value Engliſh are parts of a *Penny*.

For all the Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Dutch, and Daniſh Dominions, either on the Continent, or in the Weſt Indies, ſee the monies of the reſpective nations.

The value in Engliſh Money is placed againſt the Foreign Pieces.

† By real Money, is underſtood an Effective Specie, repreſenting in itſelf the value denominated by it, as a *Guinea*.

EUROPE.

FLANDERS AND BRABANT.

Ghent, Oſtend, &c. Antwerp, Bruſſels, &c.			£.	s.	d.
A Pening	equal to	- - - - - - -	0	0	0.562
4 Peningens	——	an Urche - - - -	0	0	0.225
8 Peningens	——	*a Grote - - - - -	0	0	0.45
2 Grotes	——	a Petard - - - -	0	0	0.9
6 Petards	——	*a Scalin - - - - -	0	0	5.4
7 Petards	——	a Scalin - - - - -	0	0	6.3
40 Grotes	——	*a Florin - - - -	0	1	6
17.5 Scalins	——	a Ducat - - - -	0	9	3
240 Grotes	——	*a Pound Flem. - -	0	9	0

HOLLAND AND ZEALAND.

Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Fluſhing, &c.

* Pening	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.0656
8 Peningens	——	a Grote - - - -	0	0	0.05
2 Grotes	——	*a Stiver - - -	0	0	1.05
6 Stivers	——	a Scalin - - - -	0	0	6.075
20 Stivers	——	a Guilder - - -	0	1	9
2 Florins 10 Stivers	——	a Rix-Dollar - -	0	4	6
60 Stivers	——	a Dry Guilder - -	0	5	4.75
3 Florins 3 Stivers	——	a Silver Ducattoon - -	0	5	8.16
6 Guilders	——	*a Pound Flem. - -	0	10	6
20 Florens	——	a Gold Ducat, or Ducattoon -	1	16	0
15 Florens	——	a Ducattoon, another ſort, called a Sovereign - - -	1	7	0

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, *Altena, Lubec, Bremen, &c.*

*A Tryling	equal o	- - -	0	0	0.0234
2 Trylings	——	*a Sexling - - -	0	0	0.0468
2 Sexlings	——	a Fening - - -	0	0	0.0937
12 Fenings	——	a Shilling Lub. - -	0	0	1.125
16 Shillings	——	*a Marc - - -	0	1	6
2 Marcs	——	a Sletch-Dollar - -	0	3	0
30 Marcs	——	a Rix-Dollar - -	0	4	6
4 Marcs	——	a Silver Ducattoon - -	0	6	0
120 Shillings	——	*a Pound Flem. - -	0	11	3

HANOVER, *Lunenburg, Zell, &c.*

2* A Fening	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.1458
3 Fenings	——	a Dreyer - -	0	0	0.4375
8 Fenings	——	a Marien - -	0	0	1.1667
12 Fenings	——	a Groſh - - -	0	0	1.75
8 Groſhen	——	a Half Gulden - -	0	1	2
16 Groſhen	——	a Gulden - - -	0	2	4
24 Groſhen	——	*a Rix-dollar - - -	0	3	6
32 Groſhen	——	a Double Gulden - -	0	4	8
4 Guldens	——	a Ducat - - -	0	9	2

SAXONY AND HOLSTEIN.

Dreſden, Leipſic, &c. Wiſmar, Keil, &c.

* An Heller	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.072
2 Hellers	——	a Fening - - -	0	0	0.1458
6 Hellers	——	a Dreyer - - - -	0	0	0.4377
16 Hellers	——	a Marien - - - -	0	0	1.1665

EUROPE.

			£.	s.	d.
12 Fenings	equal to	a Groſh	0	0	1.75
16 Groſhen		a Gould	0	2	4
24 Groſhen		*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
32 Groſhen		a Specie dollar	0	4	8
4 Goulds		a Ducat	0	9	4

BRANDENBURGH AND POMERANIA.

Berlin, Potſdam, &c. Stetin, &c.

* A Denier	equal to		0	0	0.0072
9 Deniers		a Polchen	0	0	0.2333
18 Deniers		a Groſh	0	0	0.4667
3 Polchens		an Abraſs	0	0	0.7
20 Groſhen		*a Marc	0	0	9.3333
30 Groſhen		a Florin	0	1	2
90 Groſhen		*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
108 Groſhen		an Albertus	0	4	2
8 Florens		a Ducat	0	9	4

COLOGNE.

Mentz, Treves, Liege, Munich, Munſter, Paderbourn, &c.

A Dute	equal to		0	0	0.0875
3 Dutes		a Cruitzer	0	0	0.2625
2 Cruitzers		an Albus	0	0	0.525
8 Dutes		a Stiver	0	0	0.7
3 Stivers		a Plapert	0	0	2.1
4 Plaperts		a Copſtuck	0	0	8.4
40 Stivers		a Guilder	0	2	4
2 Guilders		a Hard Dollar	0	4	8
4 Guilders		a Ducat	0	9	4

BOHEMIA, SILESIA, AND HUNGARY.

A Fening	equal to		0	0	0.1167
2 Fenings		a Dreyer	0	0	0.1
3 Fenings		a Groſh	0	0	0.35
4 Fenings		a Cruitzer	0	0	0.4667
2 Cruitzers		a White Groſh	0	0	0.9333
60 Cruitzers		a Gould	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers		*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
2 Goulds		a Hard Dollar	0	4	8
4 Goulds		a Ducat	0	9	4

AUSTRIA AND SUABIA.

A Fening	equal to		0	0	0.1167
2 Fenings		a Dreyer	0	0	0.2333
4 Fenings		a Cruitzer	0	0	0.4667
14 Fenings		A Groſh	0	0	1.6333
4 Cruitzers		a Batzen	0	0	1.8667
15 Batzen		a Gould	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers		*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
2 Florins		a Specie-dollar	0	4	6
60 Batzen		a Ducat	0	9	4

FRANCONIA, Francfort, Nuremberg, Oettingen, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Pening	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.1167
4 Penings	———	a Cruitzer - - -	0	0	0.4667
3 Cruitzers	———	a Keyser Groſh - -	0	0	1.4
4 Cruitzers	———	a Batzen - - -	0	0	1.8667
15 Cruitzers	———	an Ort Gould - -	0	0	7
60 Cruitzers	———	a Gould - - -	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	———	*a Rix-dollar - -	0	3	6
2 Goulds	———	a Hard Dollar - -	0	4	8
240 Cruitzers	———	a Ducat - - -	0	9	4

POLAND AND *PRUSSIA.*

Cracow, Warſaw, &c. Dantzic, Koningſberg, &c.

A Shelon	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.1535
3 Shelons	———	a Groſh - - -	0	0	0.4667
5 Groſhen	———	a Couſtic - -	0	0	2.3333
3 Couſtics	———	a Tinſe - - -	0	0	7
18 Groſhen	———	an Ort - - -	0	0	8.4
30 Groſhen	———	a Florin - - -	0	1	2
90 Groſhen	———	*a Rix-dollar - -	0	3	6
8 Florins	———	a Ducat - - -	0	9	4
5 Rix dollars	———	a Frederic d'Or - -	0	17	6

LIVONIA.

Riga, Revel, Narva, &c.

A Blacken	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.0778
6 Blackens	———	a Groſh - -	0	0	0.4667
9 Blackens	———	a Vording - - -	0	0	0.7
2 Groſhen	———	a Whiten - -	0	0	0.9333
6 Groſhen	———	a Marc - - -	0	0	2.8
30 Groſhen	———	a Florin - - -	0	2	2
90 Groſhen	———	*a Rix-dollar - -	0	3	6
108 Groſhen	———	an Albertus - -	0	4	2.4
64 Whitens	———	a Copper-plate Dollar - -	0	5	0

DENMARK, ZEALAND, AND *NORWAY.*

Copenhagen, Sound, &c. Bergen, Drontheim, &c.

A Skilling	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.5625
6 Skillings	———	a Duggen - -	0	0	3.375
16 Skillings	———	*a Marc - - -	0	0	9
20 Skillings	———	a Rix-marc - - -	0	0	11.25
24 Skillings	———	a Rix ort - - -	0	1	1.5
4 Marcs	———	a Crown - - -	0	3	0
6 Marcs	———	a Rix-dollar - -	0	4	6
11 Marcs	———	a Ducat - - -	0	8	3
14 Marcs	———	a Hatt Ducat - -	0	10	6

SWEDEN AND *LAPLAND.*

Stockholm, Upſal, &c. Thorn, &c.

*A Runſtick	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.1944
2 Runſticks	———	a Stiver - - -	0	0	0.4889

			£.	s.	d.
8 Runſticks	equal to	a Copper Marc	0	0	1.5555
3 Copper Marcs	———	a Silver Marc	0	0	4.6667
4 Copper Marcs	———	a Copper Dollar	0	0	6.2222
9 Copper Marcs	———	a Caroline	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars	———	a Silver Dollar	0	1	6.6
3 Silver Dollars	———	a Rix Dollar	0	4	6
2 Rix Dollars	———	a Ducat	0	9	4

RUSSIA AND *MUSCOVY.*

Peterſburgh, Archangel, &c. Moſcow, &c.

A Poluſca	equal to		0	0	0.135
2 Poluſcas	———	a Denuſca	0	0	0.27
2 Denuſcas	———	*a Copec	0	0	0.54
3 Copecs	———	an Altin	0	0	1.62
10 Copecs	———	a Grievener	0	0	0.54
25 Copecs	———	a Polpotin	0	1	5.4
50 Copecs	———	a Poltin	0	2	3
100 Copecs	———	a Ruble	0	4	6
2 Rubles	———	a Xervonitz	0	9	0

SWITZERLAND.

BAZIL. Zurich, Zug, &c.

A Rap	equal to		0	0	00.416
3 Rapin	———	a Fening	0	0	0.125
4 Fenings	———	a Cruitzer	0	0	0.5
12 Fenings	———	*a Sol	0	0	1.5
15 Fenings	———	a Coarſe Batzen	0	0	2
18 Fenings	———	a Good Batzen	0	0	2.5
20 Sols	———	*a Livre	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers	———	a Gulden	0	2	6
108 Cruitzers	———	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6

ST. GALL. Appenſal, &c.

An Heller	equal to		0	0	0.0625
2 Hellers	———	a Fening	0	0	0.125
4 Fenings	———	a Cruitzer	0	0	0.5
12 Fenings	———	*a Sol	0	0	1.5
4 Cruitzers	———	a Coarſe Batzen	0	0	1.25
5 Cruitzers	———	a Good Batzen	0	0	2.5
20 Sols	———	*a Livre	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers	———	a Gould	0	2	6
102 Cruitzers	———	a Rix-dollar	0	4	3

BERN. Lucerne, Neufchatel, &c.

A Dernier	equal to		0	0	0.0625
4 Derniers	———	a Cruitzer	0	0	0.4
3 Cruitzers	———	*a Sol	0	0	1.2
4 Cruitzers	———	a Plapert	0	0	1.6
5 Cruitzers	———	a Gros	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers	———	a Batzen	0	0	2.4
20 Sols	———	*a Livre	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers	———	a Gulden	0	2	6
135 Cruitzers	———	a Crown	0	4	6

GENEVA. *Pekay, Bonne, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.
A Dernier	equal to	- - - - - -	0	0	0.0311
2 Derniers	———	a Denier current - -	0	0	0.0625
12 Derniers	———	a Small Sol - -	0	0	0.375
12 Derniers cur.	———	a Sol current - -	0	0	0.75
12 Small Sols	———	*a Florin - - -	0	0	4.5
20 Sols cur.	———	*a Livre current - -	0	1	3
10.5 Florins	———	a Patacon - -	0	3	11.25
15.75 Florins	———	a Croifade - - -	0	5	10.875
24 Florins	———	a Ducat - - -	0	9	0

FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

Lille, Cambray, Valenciennes, &c.

A Dernier	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.0416
12 Derniers	———	a Sol - - - -	0	0	0 5
15 Derniers	———	*a Patard - - -	0	0	0.625
15 Patards	———	*a Piette - - - -	0	0	9.375
20 Sols	———	a Livre Tournois - - -	0	0	10
20 Patards	———	*a Florin - - -	0	1	0.5
60 Sols	———	an Ecu of Ex. - -	0	2	6
10.5 Livreg	———	a Ducat - - -	0	9	3
24 Livres	———	a Louis d'Or - -	1	0	0

Dunkirk, St. Gmers, St. Quintin, &c.

A Dernier	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.0416
12 Deniers	———	a Sol - - - -	0	0	0 5
15 Deniers	———	*a Patard - - - -	0	0	0.625
15 Sols	———	*a Piette - - -	0	0	7.5
20 Sols	———	*a Livre Tournois - - -	0	0	10
3 Livres, or 60 Sols	———	an Ecu of Ex. - -	0	2	6
24 Livres	———	a Louis d'Or - -	1	0	0
25 Livres	———	a Guinea - -	1	1	0
30.375 Livres	———	a Moeda - - - -	1	7	0

Paris, Lyons, Marſeilles, &c. Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c.

A Denier	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.0416
3 Deniers	———	a Liard - - -	0	0	0.12
2 Liards	———	a Dardene - - -	0	0	0.25
12 Deniers	———	a Sol - - -	0	0	0.5
20 Sols	———	*a Livre Tournois - - -	0	0	10
60 Sols	———	an Ecu of Ex. - -	0	2	6
6 Livres	———	an Ecu - - - -	0	5	0
10 Livres	———	*a Piſtole - - -	0	8	4
24 Livres	———	a Louis d'Or -	1	0	0

PORTUGAL.

Liſbon, Opporto, &c.

*A Re	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.0675
10 Rez	———	a Half Vintin - - -	0	0	0.0675
20 Rez	———	a Vintin - - -	0	0	1.35
5 Vintins	———	a Teſtoon - -	0	0	6.75

4 Teſtoons	equal to	a Cruſade of Ex.	0	2	3
24 Vintins	———	a New Cruſade	0	2	8.4
10 Teſtoons	———	*a Milre	0	5	7.5
48 Teſtoons	———	a Moidre	1	7	0
64 Teſtoons	———	a Joaneſe	1	16	0

SPAIN AND *CATALONIA.*

Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, &c. New Plate.

A Maravedie	equal to		0	0	0.1768
2 Maravedies	———	a Quartil	0	0	0.3307
34 Maravedies	———	a Rial	0	0	5.374
2 Rials	———	a Piſtarine	0	0	10.75
8 Rials	———	*a Piaſtre of Ex.	0	3	7
10 Rials	———	a Dollar	0	4	6
375 Maravedies	———	*a Ducat of Ex.	0	4	11.5
32 Rials	———	*a Piſtole of Ex.	0	14	4
36 Rials	———	a Piſtole	0	16	9

Gibraltar, Malaga, Denia, &c. Velon.

* A Maravedie	equal to		0	0	0.0845
2 Maravedies	———	an Ochavo	0	0	0.1791
4 Maravedies	———	a Quirtil	0	0	0.3382
34 Maravedies	———	*a Rial Velon	0	0	2.875
15 Rials	———	*a Piaſtre of Ex.	0	3	7
512 Maravedies	———	a Piaſtre	0	3	7
60 Rials	———	*a Piſtole of Ex.	0	14	4
2048 Maravedies	———	a Piſtole of Ex.	0	14	4
70 Rials	———	a Piſtole	0	16	9

Barcelona, Saragoſſa, Valencia, &c. Old Plate.

A Maravedie	equal to		0	0	0.2109
16 Maravedies	———	a Soldo	0	0	3.375
2 Soldos	———	a Rial Old Plate	0	0	6.75
20 Soldos	———	*a Libra	0	5	7.5
24 Soldos	———	*a Ducat	0	6	9
16 Soldos	———	*a Dollar	0	4	6.25
22 Soldos	———	*a Ducat	0	6	2.875
21 Soldos	———	*a Ducat	0	5	10
60 Soldos	———	a Piſtole	0	16	9

ITALY.

GENOA. Novi, St. Remo, &c.

CORSICA. Baſtia, &c.

A Denari	equal to		0	0	0.0358
12 Denari	———	a Soldi	0	0	0.43
4 Soldi	———	a Chevalet	0	0	1.72
20 Soldi	———	*a Lire	0	0	8.6
30 Soldi	———	a Teſtoon	0	1	0.9

EUROPE.

			£.	s.	d.
5 Lires	equal to	a Croiſade	0	3	7
115 Soldi	———	*a Pevzo of Ex.	0	4	2
6 Teſtoons	———	a Genouine	0	6	2
20 Lires	———	a Piſtole	0	14	4

PIEDMONT, SAVOY, AND SARDINIA.

Turin, Chamberry, Caglieri, &c.

A Denari	equal to		0	0	0.0625
3 Denari	———	a Quatrini	0	0	0.1875
12 Denari	———	a Soldi	0	0	0.75
12 Soldi	———	*a Florin	0	0	9
20 Soldi	———	*a Lire	0	1	3
6 Florins	———	a Scudi	0	4	6
7 Florins	———	a Ducatoon	0	5	3
13 Lires	———	a Piſtole	0	16	3
16 Lires	———	a Louis d'Or	1	0	0

Milan, Modena, Parma, Pavia, &c.

A Denari	equal to		0	0	0.0366
3 Denari	———	a Quatrini	0	0	0.1098
12 Denari	———	a Soldi	0	0	0.439
20 Soldi	———	*a Lire	0	0	8.7805
115 Soldi	———	a Scudi current	0	4	2.5
117 Soldi	———	*a Scudi of Ex.	0	4	3
6 Lires	———	a Philip	0	4	4.5
22 Lires	———	a Piſtole	0	16	0
23 Lires	———	a Spaniſh Piſtole	0	16	9

Leghorn, Florence, &c.

A Denari	equal to		0	0	0.0347
4 Denari	———	a Quatrini	0	0	0.1389
12 Denari	———	a Soldi	0	0	0.4167
5 Quatrini	———	a Craca	0	0	0.6944
8 Cracas	———	a Quiilo	0	0	5.5555
20 Soldi	———	*a Lire	0	0	8.3333
6 Lires	———	a Piaſtre of Ex.	0	4	2
7.5 Lires	———	a Ducat	0	5	2.5
22 Lires	———	a Piſtole	0	15	6

ROME.

Civita Vecchia, Ancona, &c.

A Quatrini	equal to		0	0	0.13
5 Quatrini	———	a Bayoc	0	0	0.75
8 Bayocs	———	a Julio	0	0	6
10 Bayocs	———	a Stampt Julio	0	0	7.5
24 Bayocs	———	a Teſtoon	0	1	6
10 Julios	———	a Crown current	0	5	0
12 Julios	———	*a Crown Stampt	0	6	0
18 Julios	———	a Chequin	0	9	0
31 Julios	———	a Piſtole	0	15	6

NAPLES.

Gaieta, Caſua, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Quatrini	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.1333
3 Quatrini	———	a Grain - - -	0	0	0.4
10 Grains	———	a Carlin - - -	0	0	4
40 Quatrini	———	a Paulo - - -	0	0	5.3333
20 Grains	———	a Tarin - - -	0	0	8
40 Grains	———	a Teſtoon - - -	0	1	4
100 Grains	———	a Ducat of Ex. - -	0	3	4
23 Tarins	———	a Piſtole - - -	0	15	4
25 Tarins	———	a Spaniſh Piſtole - -	0	16	9

SICILY AND MALTA.

Palermo, Meſſina, &c.

A Pichila	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.0256
6 Pichili	———	a Grain - - -	0	0	0.1818
8 Pichili	———	a Ponti - - -	0	0	0.2051
10 Grains	———	a Carlin - - -	0	0	1.5833
20 Grains	———	a Tarin - - -	0	0	3.0769
6 Tarins	———	*a Florin of Ex. - -	0	1	6.4615
33 Tarins	———	a Ducat of Ex. - -	0	3	4
60 Carlins	———	*an Ounce - - -	0	7	8.3076
2 Ounces	———	a Piſtole - - -	0	15	4

Bologna, Ravenna, &c.

A Quatrin	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.1
6 Quatrini	———	a Bayoc - - -	0	0	0.6
10 Bayocs	———	*a Julio - - -	0	0	6
20 Bayocs	———	a Lire - - -	0	1	0
3 Julios	———	a Teſtoon - - -	0	1	6
85 Bayocs	———	a Scudi of Ex. - - -	0	4	3
105 Bayocs	———	a Ducatoon - - -	0	5	3
100 Bayocs	———	a Crown - - -	0	5	0
31 Julios	———	a Piſtole - - -	0	15	6

VENICE.

Bergham, &c.

A Picoli	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.3333
12 Picoli	———	a Soldi - - -	0	0	0.3333
6.5 Soldi	———	*a Gros - - -	0	0	2.1667
18 Soldi	———	a Jule - - -	0	0	6
20 Soldi	———	*a Lire - - -	0	0	6.6667
3 Jules	———	a Teſtoon - - -	0	1	6
124 Soldi	———	a Ducat current - -	0	3	5.3333
24 Gros	———	*a Ducat of Ex. - -	0	4	4
17 Lires	———	a Chequin - - -	0	9	2

ASIA.

TURKEY.

Morea, Candia, Cyprus, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Mangar	equal to	- - - - - - - -	0	0	0.15
4 Mangars	———	an Aſper - - - -	0	0	0.6
3 Aſpers	———	a Parac - - - -	0	0	1.8
5 Aſpers	———	a Beſtic - - -	0	0	3
10 Aſpers	———	an Oſtic - - -	0	0	6
20 Aſpers	———	a Solota - - -	0	1	0
80 Aſpers	———	*a Piſtare - - -	0	4	0
100 Aſpers	———	a Caragrouch - - -	0	5	0
10 Solotas	———	a Xeriff - - -	0	10	0

ASIA.

ARABIA.

Medina, Mecca, Mocha, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Carret	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.135
5.25 Carrets	———	a Caveer - - -	0	0	0.625
7 Carrets	———	*a Comaſhee - -	0	0	0.9
80 Carrets	———	a Larin - - -	0	0	10.125
18 Comaſhees	———	an Abyſs - - -	0	1	4.2
60 Comaſhees	———	*a Piaſtre - - -	0	4	6
80 Caveers	———	a Dollar - - -	0	4	6
100 Comaſhees	———	a Sequin - - -	0	7	6
80 Larins	———	*a Tomond - -	3	7	6

PERSIA.

Iſpahan, Ormus, Gombroon, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Coz	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.4
4 Coz	———	a Biſti - - -	0	0	1.6
10 Coz	———	a Shahee - - -	0	0	4
20 Coz	———	a Mamooda - -	0	0	8
25 Coz	———	a Larin - - -	0	0	10
4 Shahees	———	an Abaſhee - - -	0	1	4
5 Abaſhees	———	an Or - - - -	0	1	8
12 Abaſhees	———	a Bovello - - -	0	16	0
50 Abaſhees	———	*a Tomond - -	3	6	8
			4		

MOGULSTAN.

GUZURAT. Surat, Cambay, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
A Pecka	equal to	- - - -			0.2344
2 Peckas	———	a Pice - - -	0	0	0.4681
4 Pices	———	a Fanam - - -	0	0	1.875
5 Pices	———	a Viz - - -	0	0	2.3437
16 Pices	———	an Ana - - -	0	0	7.5
4 Anas	———	a Rupee - - -	0	2	6
2 Rupees	———	an Engliſh Crown - -	0	5	0
14 Anas	———	a Pagoda - - -	0	8	9
4 Pagodas	———	Gold Rupee - -	1	15	0

ASIA.

Bombay, Dabul, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
* A Budgrook	equal to	- - - - - -	0	0	0.0337
2 Budgrooks	———	*a Re - - - - -	0	0	0.0675
5 Rez	———	a Pice - - - -	0	0	0.3375
16 Pices	———	a Laree - - - -	0	0	5.4
20 Pices	———	a Quarter - - - -	0	0	6.75
240 Rez	———	a Xeraphim - - -	0	1	4.2
4 Quarters	———	a Rupee - - - -	0	2	3
14 Quarters	———	a Pagoda - - - -	0	8	0
60 Quarters	———	a Gold Rupee - -	1	15	0

Goa, Viſapour, &c.

* A Re	equal to	- - - - -	0	0	0.0675
2 Rez	———	a Bazaraco - - -	0	0	0.135
2 Bazaracos	———	a Pecka - - - -	0	0	0.27
20 Rez	———	a Vintin - - - -	0	0	1.35
2 Vintins	———	a Laree - - - -	0	0	5.4
3 Larees	———	a Xeraphim - - -	0	1	4.1
42 Vintins	———	a Tangu - - - -	0	4	6
4 Tangus	———	a Paru - - - -	0	18	0
8 Tangus	———	a Gold Rupee - - -	1	16	0

COROMANDEL.

Madraſs, Pondicherry, &c.

A Caſh	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.0377
5 Caſh	———	a Viz - - - -	0	0	0.1875
2 Viz	———	a Pice - - - -	0	0	0.375
6 Pices	———	a Pical - - - -	0	0	2.75
8 Pices	———	a Fanam - - - -	0	0	3
10 Fanams	———	a Rupee - - - -	0	2	6
2 Rupees	———	an Engliſh Crown - -	0	5	0
36 Fanams	———	a Pagoda - - - -	0	8	9
4 Pagodas	———	a Gold Rupee - - -	1	15	0

BENGAL.

Callicut, Calcutta, &c.

A Pice	equal to	- - - -	0	0	0.1564
4 Pices	———	a Fanam - - - -	0	0	0.625
6 Pices	———	a Viz - - - -	0	0	0.9375
12 Pices	———	an Ana - - - -	0	0	1.875
10 Anas	———	a Piano - - - -	0	1	6.75
16 Anas	———	a Rupee - - - -	0	2	6
2 Rupees	———	a French Ecu - - -	0	5	0
2 Rupees	———	an Engliſh Crown - -	0	5	0
36 Anas	———	a Pagoda - - - -	0	8	0

AFRICA.

SIAM.

Pegu, Malacca, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c.

A	Cori	equal to		0	0	0.00007
800	Cori		a Fettee	0	0	0.0536
125	Fettees		a Sataleer	0	0	7.5
250	Fettees		a Sooco	0	1	3
500	Fettees		a Tutal	0	2	6
900	Fettees		a Dollar	0	4	6
2	Ticals		a Rial	0	5	0
4	Soocos		an Ecu	0	5	0
8	Sataleers		a Crown	0	5	0

CHINA.

Pekin, Canton, &c.

A	Caxa	equal to		0	0	0.087
10	Caxa		a Candereen	0	0	0.8
10	Candereens		a Mace	0	0	8
35	Candereens		a Rupee	0	2	6
2	Rupees		a Dollar	0	4	6
70	Candereens		a Rix-dollar	0	4	4.5
7	Maces		an Ecu	0	5	0
2	Rupees		a Crown	0	5	0
10	Maces		a Tale	0	6	8

JAPAN.

Jeddo, Meaco, &c.

A	Piti	equal to		0	0	0.4
20	Pitis		a Mace	0	0	4
15	Maces		an Ounce Silver	0	4	10.3335
20	Maces		a Tale	0	6	8
30	Maces		an Ingot	0	9	8.6667
13	Ounces Silver		an Ounce Gold	3	3	0
2	Ounces Gold		a Japaneſe	6	6	0
2	Japaneſe		a Double	12	12	0
21	Ounces Gold		a Cattee	66	3	0

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

Old and New Cairo, Alexandria, Said, &c.

An	Aſper	equal to		0	0	0.3333
3	Aſpers		a Medin	0	0	1.6667
24	Medins		an Italian Ducat	0	3	4
80	Aſpers		a Piaſtre	0	4	0
36	Medins		a Dollar	0	4	6
96	Aſpers		an Ecu	0	5	0
32	Medins		a Crown	0	5	0
200	Aſpers		a Sultanin	0	10	0
70	Medins		a Pargo Dollar	0	10	6

AMERICA.

BARBARY.

Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Una, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
An Aſper	equal to		0	0	0.5555
3 Aſpers		a Medin	0	0	1.6667
10 Aſpers		a Rial old Plate	0	0	6.75
2 Rials		a Double	0	1	1.5
4 Doubles		a Dollar	0	4	6
24 Medins		a Silver Chequin	0	3	4
30 Medins		a Dollar	0	4	6
180 Aſpers		a Zequin	0	8	10
15 Doubles		a Piſtole	0	16	9

MOROCCO.

Santa Cruz, Mequinez, Fez, Tangiers, Sallee, &c.

A Fluce	equal to		0	0	0.0588
24 Fluces		a Blanquil	0	0	2
4 Blanquils		an Ounce	0	0	8
7 Blanquils		an Octavo	0	1	2
14 Blanquils		a Quarto	0	2	4
2 Quartos		a Medio	0	4	8
27 Blanquils		a Dollar	0	4	6
54 Blanquils		a Xequin	0	9	0
100 Blanquils		a Piſtole	0	16	9

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

In 1786, Congreſs reſolved that the money of account in the United States ſhould proceed in a decimal ratio, as follows:

10 Mills	equal to	1 Cent
10 Cents		1 Dime
10 Dimes		1 Dollar
10 Dollars		1 Eagle

WEST INDIES.

ENGLISH. Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c.

*A Halfpenny	equal to		0	0	0.3562
2 Halfpence		*a Penny	0	0	0.7125
7.5 Pence		a Bit	0	0	5.375
12 Pence		*a Shilling	0	0	8.5555
75 Pence		a Dollar	0	4	6
7 Shillings		a Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings		*a Pound	0	14	3
24 Shillings		a Piſtole	0	16	9
30 Shillings		a Guinea	1	1	0

AMERICA.

FRENCH. St. Domingo, Martinico, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
* Half Sol	equal to	- - -	0	0	0.1671
2 Half Sols	———	*a Sol - - -	0	0	0.3656
7.5 Sols	———	a Half Scalin - -	0	0	2.6875
15 Sols	———	a Scalin - - -	0	0	3.375
20 Sols	———	*a Livre - - -	0	0	7.3125
7 Livres	———	a Dollar - - -	0	4	6
8 Livres	———	an Ecu - - -	0	4	10.5
26 Livres	———	a Piftole - - -	0	16	9
32 Livres	———	a Louis d'Or - -	1	0	0

CONTINENT.

Nova Scotia, New England, &c.

*A Penny	equal to	- - - -	0	0	1
12 Pence	———	*a shilling - - -	0	1	0
20 Shillings	———	*a Pound - -	1	0	0
2 Pounds					
3 Pounds					
4 Pounds					
5 Pounds					
6 Pounds					
7 Pounds					
8 Pounds					
9 Pounds					
10 Pounds					

The Value of the Currency alters, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Gold and Silver Coins that are imported.

Canada, Florida, Cayenne, &c.

* A Denier	equal to	
12 Deniers	———	*a Sol
20 Sols	———	*a Livre
2 Livres		
3 Livres		
4 Livres		
5 Livres		
6 Livres		
7 Livres		
8 Livres		
9 Livres		
10 Livres		

The Value of the Currency alters, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Gold and Silver Coins that are imported.

FINIS.

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